THE FINANCIAL POST

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ANNUAL REPORTS SHOW BUSINESS IS BASICALLY SOUND

Possible Slump in States Need Not Cause Depression Here

STOCKS SYMPATHETIC

But Canadian Business Stands on Own Feet — Further Expansion is Indicated

While the unparalleled decline in security prices in the United States is making stock market history, Canadian business is keenly following the movement to ascertain the probable consequences and implications from an industrial and commercial standpoint, there and here. If the crash is due merely to professional operations, it need have no reflex in general business. Such a temporary decline occurred last March and again in November. If it is a basic selling movement by the large holders, depressed business is expected to follow during the latter half of the year. The decline was shared by many Canadian securities. Does this imply that Canadian business will be similarly affected? An analysis of Canadian company reports will tell whether there is anything unsound in the Canadian situation, or whether the movement has been merely a sympathetic one.

Opinion as to which of the above descriptions fits the situation in the United States differs widely. Many close observers have continued to sound warnings of the presence of inflation in the United States. Many have sensed over-expansion in the unprecedented volume of instalment sales, in building and in the security markets. February and the early part of March have seen an appreciable slowing down in many lines. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation have fallen off. Commodity prices have commenced to ease. Business in general has assumed an attitude of caution.

How does all this bear upon Canadian business? In Canada virtually none of these conditions have existed. Instalment selling has expanded rapidly but not alarmingly. Automobile output for January and February is close to record high levels but not ahead of demand. Building is somewhat above normal, but not inflated. Steel output has eased slightly but is far above the level of this time last year. Car loadings have consistently kept ahead of last year, and retail sales are moving slowly upward. It is true that there has been a reaction in the security markets. That this is nothing more than an inevitable reflex movement in sympathy with the New York market seems to be shown by a study of the present position of basic Canadian industrial and financial concerns.

Financial Statements Reassuring

If there is anything unsound in the Canadian situation corresponding with the conditions as outlined in the United States, such an analysis of a representative group of Canadian company statements will disclose it. Out of fifty statements reviewed in these columns in the past few weeks, over 85 per cent. show definite improvement and a thoroughly sound position. The reports cover all branches of business, industry and finance. Contrasted with the situation in the United States, all the bank reports have been thoroughly satisfactory. This is reflected in recent appreciation in bank stock quotations. Insurance companies with few exceptions are close to a record volume of business written. Nearly all reports of financial concerns such as trust and loan companies show a very satisfactory position.

Among the manufacturing industries, certain branches still find conditions unfavorable for very definite reasons such as keen foreign competition and heavy taxes. Some of the milling and textile industries reflect unfavorable conditions in their financial statements. With these outstanding exceptions, virtually all branches of manufacturing are sound and making progress, as shown by the statements presented.

These financial statements reflect actual conditions. They disclose no such reasons for a business slump as those threatening in the United States, but business stands upon its own feet. There is no reason to believe that a possible slump in the States would induce one here. Indications are decidedly the other way.

Manitoba Pulp & Paper To Make Bond Issue

The new Manitoba Pulp and Paper Co. is shortly to put out an issue of bonds. Although the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills controls the new company, yet it is understood that interests close to the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. are also interested in the project.

The new bond issue will probably be publicly offered in the United States through the investment house of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., for Alexander Smith, the president of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. is also chairman of the board of the investment house.

It is presumed that the Royal Securities Corporation, which in the past has been associated with the Canadian financing of both Spanish and Abitibi, will be identified with the Canadian offering of these bonds.

Prosperity is Returning in Western Provinces

From Our Own Correspondent.

REGINA. — Business conditions in western Canada are showing marked improvement. The old optimism is returning in a modified degree. The feeling is that a period of good times is being entered upon. The pessimistic talk so prevalent for a few years has been dissipated. Business men are looking forward to a good spending year.

Regina gives a splendid example of returning confidence. It is expected that building this year will pass the $3,000,000 mark. Going around the city one is impressed with the number of medium priced homes being built. There is a tendency away from the big expensive houses which marked the boom period.

Red Lake Boom Stealing Interest in Proven Camps

Comparisons are being made of the Red Lake camp in Ontario and the Rouyn Quebec field.

The Quebec camp is reviewed in a feature section of this issue. It is a proven camp of considerable magnitude. The only question that remains to be decided is its size. It is already assured of a number of gold-copper producers with prospects of many more and has possibilities of a thirty-mile belt of gold producers. Pres. N. A. Timmins of Hollinger has been quoted as saying that Quebec will be one of the world's leading copper camps.

Red Lake is still a prospect. It has one known property of merit that justifies Dome expending considerable money in testing it out. The other properties are farther removed from the prospect stage than the Dome property. Red Lake seems to have attractive possibilities for the prospector when spring comes.

A Herring, Perhaps

The story persists that the furore about Red Lake, with its columns of attendant publicity, and the romantic tales that are being told, have been fostered by Ontario interests to draw the herring across the trail of Quebec, which had been getting much of the interest, the prospectors and the new capital. Ontario received a rebuff when it tried to rush into the Quebec camp with the T. and N. O. railway. Red Lake appeared on the horizon and the rumor is that with it Ontario interests set out to muzzle Quebec's guns.

It is pointed out that about the first real news to come out about Red Lake showed Dome, McIntyre, Noranda, Nipissing, Coniagas, safely planted in the centre of the camp.

"How did the big mines know of Red Lake before the great bulk of the prospectors and what led the large companies to show such an immediate and intense interest when heretofore they have acted more or less as a wet blanket in so far as new discoveries were concerned? This question is asked by a well-known engineer, who evidently feels that claims had been staked for these large operators, to the end of getting their prestige in booming the new camp.

As to Comparisons

There is no need for competition between the two provinces. Ontario has tremendous mineral resources, as Mining Corporation found out. It searched the world-over for a mine and then found one within a few miles, at South Lorraine. Manitoba too has forged to the front and has huge possibilities. All these camps are proven—at least to a degree. Red Lake is a rich surface showing—yet to be proven. To bring Red Lake to the fore as a source of Canada's future mining development, is to bring it altogether out of perspective. It is a prospect—valuable—important; but to compare it with Porcupine, Cobalt, Kirkland Lake, Rouyn, North Western Quebec, Manitoba, is to miss the truth.

BESCO MANAGEMENT WORKING ON PLAN

Details of Scheme May be Completed in Time for Annual Meeting

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The management of the British Empire Steel Corporation is at present engaged in working out a plan of a constructive nature. Whether it will include some form of capital reconstruction or whether it will deal with the purely physical side of Besco, is not known at present, but shareholders can be assured that whatever is accomplished will prove of benefit to them.

Some months ago, Besco called in the engineering firm of Coverdale and Colpitts to make a report on its properties—since that time, there have recurred rumors that the management was endeavoring to formulate a constructive plan for the betterment of the corporation. The truth of these rumors has now been confirmed.

As yet, it cannot be definitely stated at what time the various details of the scheme will all be brought into line, but it is thought that there is a possibility that there may be news for the shareholders at the forthcoming annual meeting.

Undoubtedly, the report of Coverdale and Colpitts is the basis upon which these plans are being formulated.

CANADIAN DURANT TO TAKE BRITISH EXPORT BUSINESS

Should Mean at Least 5,000 Cars in the First Year

At the annual meeting of Durant Motors this week, arrangements were made to take over the British export business of Durant Motors of America. It is expected that at least 5,000 cars will be exported in the first year of operations on this work, which begins August 1. The Australian and South African markets appear exceptionally hopeful. The present output is expected to be well over 10,000 cars. There are already 1,000 more cars distributed than last year for the same period. It is confidently expected that this year will be the first profitable year in comparison with deficits for recent years. The present output is about 75 cars a day.

The annual report for 1925 showed a deficit of $16,963 on the year's operations, compared with a deficit of $78,250 in 1924. President W. C. Durant says the deficit is due to the necessity of having to alter the painting equipment, experimental expense improving the Star 4-cylinder car, the expense incidental to the bringing out of the new 6-cylinder and the keen competition in Canada.

The impairment account shows a deficit, as of December 31, 1924, of $60,049, to which is added an operating deficit for the twelve months under review of $20,884, bringing the total to $80,933. From this has been deducted $2,921, net adjustment on capital stock forfeited, leaving an impairment of $77,012.

Only a slight change is shown in the company's liquid position, net working capital standing at $1,137,364, compared with $1,150,245 in 1924 and $1,114,823 in 1923. Current assets at $1,405,153 compare with $1,600,755 and current liabilities at $267,789 with $164,072.

President W. C. Durant in his report has the following to say in part:

"General business conditions seem to be improving all over the Dominion, especially in the West, and, with the improved 4-cylinder Star car; the addition of the 6-cylinder Star car; also arrangements now definitely completed with the Durant Motors, Inc., whereby the Canadian plant will handle all the export business to British possessions; all of which will materially increase our volume of business. We are, therefore, looking forward to a very much better and more prosperous year in 1926 than we have had previously.

"Your company is now well established in the automobile business and at the present time is the third largest producer and merchandiser of automobiles for home consumption in the Dominion of Canada."

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE FEELS TAXES ARE UNJUST

Higher Taxes Paid by Privately Owned Companies Unfair to Power Users

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — The Montreal Board of Trade has addressed a letter to Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, submitting the view of that body regarding the Dominion government's taxation of public utilities.

The Montreal Board of Trade believes that the operation of the income tax in levying taxes upon privately owned utilities, whilst exempting those publicly owned, is inequitable, the effect being to lay upon citizens served by privately owned utilities a tax from which those served by publicly owned utilities are free. The board suggests for the consideration of the government that the law be amended, so that income tax on public utilities will in future be based on gross revenues but not on profits and that the rate be made applicable alike to all utilities, whether they be owned privately or publicly.

There is no doubt that this is so. For instance, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power last year paid in all $1,274,656 in taxes, or over 19 per cent. of its gross income—a handicap under which the Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario does not labor. Or, to put it more briefly, utilities in this province operate under a heavier load of charges than do those in Ontario. These charges must naturally be passed on to the consumer and thus industrial users of power in the province of Quebec pay a considerably higher proportion of their rates into the government treasury than do those in Ontario.

Keller Leaves General Motors to Join Chrysler

Announcement is made by R. S. McLaughlin, president of the General Motors of Canada, that K. T. Keller, general manager and vice-president, is severing his connection with the company on April 1.

Mr. Keller has accepted an important post as vice-president of the Chrysler Motor Car Company, Detroit.

The new general manager of General Motors will be Gordon Lefebere, an outstanding executive of the Buick Company at Detroit, who has specialized on production and mechanical efficiency.

Now is the Time to Start Cutting the Sur-Tax

It Curbs the Spirit of Adventure in Business and Hits Workers and Farmers More Than Those Who Pay It

TAXATION relief has been promised by Hon. James A. Robb, minister of finance, who does not give any hint as to the form that tax reduction may take. In no more direct way could he benefit business, labor, agriculture and the nation generally than by taking the first definite step toward the virtual elimination of the sur-taxes on incomes. Income sur-taxes are doing more than any other one force to cripple business expansion and to curb the ever necessary spirit of adventure in business that is the motivating power behind Canadian progress.

Any form of tax reduction; any curtailment of governmental expenditures would be welcomed by Canadian business men, many of whom have advanced views as to where tax reduction might first be applied. Some suggest that the so-called nuisance taxes be wiped out. Others want the sales tax abolished or reduced. There are even those who would like to see the customs tariffs reduced. However, more attention has been focussed on the income tax than on any of these others. A lowering of income tax rates is perhaps the most insistent of the tax reduction demands of the country. But how shall the income tax be reduced? Shall it be by a general scaling down of all the rates; or by an increase in the amount of exempted income or by a big slash in the sur-tax rates at the top?

There is a very widely held opinion among those business and financial leaders who have given close study to the possible effects of the various measures proposed, that nothing will benefit the nation, as a whole, more than a big cut in the sur-taxes now charged on large incomes in Canada. Here tax reduction should begin. It should not stop there and need not stop there, since it can be very effectively shown that reduction in the sur-taxes will pay its way; will so increase prosperity as to increase revenue from other sources, probably enough to pay for the sur-taxes lost.

Sur-Taxes Pressing Burden on Nation

The sur-taxes are a very onerous, pressing burden upon the nation at the moment. They are not particularly an onerous burden upon all of those who should pay them. Many are avoiding them. Others find themselves able to pay them without serious inconvenience. There is a limit to the amount of money that a man ordinarily spends upon himself and those who are paying heavy sur-taxes often find that they have enough of their income left to give them the usual comforts and luxuries to which they are accustomed. Of course, there are many men who find sur-taxes a serious personal problem. Reductions in sur-taxes will benefit, as will be shown later, the workingmen and the farmers of the country more than they will directly benefit the millionaires of the country, even though the latter will benefit, too. The sur-tax taxes those who think they are untaxed.

Sur-taxes are not an onerous burden upon the nation because of the amount involved. Sur-taxes bring in only a moderate proportion of the total income tax revenue. The income tax brought in $56,000,000 in the last fiscal year. Of this, less than $26,000,000 came from the income tax on individuals. The remainder was really a corporation tax. What proportion of that $26,000,000 represented the ordinary four per cent. tax and what proportion represented sur-taxes is not shown by any governmental figures. However, an estimate can be made from information available in other ways. In the city of Toronto, for instance, 42,228 people will pay city income tax this year. Of these 39,602 will pay taxes on less than $5,000 of taxable income; 39,602 of the 42,228 people would not come under the Dominion government sur-tax, which is payable on incomes over $5,000. Thus in the wealthy city of Toronto only six per cent. of the people would be liable to sur-tax. Even assuming a similar percentage for the whole Dominion, there would be only about 14,500 sur-taxpayers in Canada and about 12,500 of these, according to the Toronto percentages, would be earning less than $25,000 a year where sur-taxes really begin to get heavy. It would seem safe then to assume that sur-taxes can not account for much over half of the total individual personal income tax—or to take half as the actual figure, about $12,500,000. Perhaps sur-taxes bring in even less than that.

But these sur-taxes, payment of which does not represent genuine sacrifice for all of those who pay them and which do not bring in a revenue sufficient to justify their existence if the country's prosperity were being jeopardized by them, are a very real and distinct burden upon the country. They are a burden because they are a check and hindrance to forward-looking expansion and investment.

Business Makes "Safety First" Investments

This can best be illustrated by considering the attitude, under the present system of taxation, of a wealthy business man or investor to new developments.

Let us assume a man has a surplus of $100,000 to invest. He could put it into a new warehouse or apartment building. He would spend thousands of dollars on bricks, steel, and other supplies. He would employ hundreds of workmen on construction and then continue to give employment to a fewer number continuously thereafter. These men would purchase other commodities, including the products of the farms. The builder might make eight per cent. or 10 per cent. on his investment. Assuming he had a goodly income, he would have to pay about half of that over to the government in sur-taxes. He would have left from four to five per cent. if the business were successful. If it were not successful, he would lose. But no matter what his rate of return, so long as he made some profit the tax gatherer would take his share.

On the other hand, he could put the money into a safety-first investment, tax free government bonds, and he would get a good, safe income of about 4½ per cent. There would be no worry; no management problem, no possibility of loss. The return would be certain and not speculative as in the other case.

Which is he going to choose? To-day hundreds of wealthy investors are choosing the safe and careful course. They cannot afford to take chances with their money when they alone lose in the case of failure and the government splits the profits fifty-fifty in case of success.

Wealthy investors lose little when their adventuresome spirit is cooled and they refuse to go on new development work. The losers are the workmen who might otherwise have jobs; the immigrants who might otherwise find their opportunity in Canada, the salaried employees in the offices of the firms which would get orders, the farmers who lose markets. The sur-tax takes money out of their pockets.

Workers, Farmers, Salaried Men Lose

Take another case which illustrates clearly how sur-taxes are curbing the expansive spirit, inherent in all energetic business men.

It is the example of a young man, who is the general manager of a foundry company, in which he may or may not have a small interest. The business is for sale. He decides to buy it. His banker agrees to advance $500,000 to him, a mortgage being arranged for the balance of the purchase price. The bank loan is to be paid back out of profits. The business man knows from experience that he can make about $100,000 a year on the business, which will be available to pay off the bank, leaving him in time the owner of a nice business. When he looks into the proposition he finds that to pay off the bank he will have to take money out of the profits of the business and, when he does that, the government will step in and collect about $30,000 in income tax, and the balance only will be available to pay off his loan. It looks like a pretty steep price to pay and so he decides not to go ahead with the proposition. He loses opportunity and potential profit. He can, however, do much to make up for his loss by seeking and obtaining a higher salary to give him an account nearer to what he wants. But the business loses the driving force of his unhampered, self-interested control. The country loses the benefit of its larger activities. Farmers, workingmen lose more than he does.

Consider, again, the firm which has been making good profits—even after the unusually large depreciation and other charges it has written into its statement under the stimulus of the corporation tax. The firm pays corporation tax of 10½ per cent. on its profits. It has to decide whether or not to pay dividends. If its stock is widely held it will likely

(Continued on page 16)

AUTO TARIFF IS LIKELY TO BE LEFT TO TARIFF BOARD

Appointments to Commission Understood to Have Been Decided

OTHER DUTIES ALSO

Hamilton Steel Plant Could Employ 1,000 Hands with Reasonable Protection, Says President

Special Correspondence.

OTTAWA. — The federal tariff commission may now definitely be regarded as a thing to be. Not only have arrangements been made to bring the board to life, in line with the government's announced plan, but it is understood that the appointees have been fully decided upon. The chairman of the board will be Hon. Geo. P. Graham, former minister of railways and canals.

The success of the commission, it is generally recognized, will depend very largely upon its make-up. If the members are men qualified as industrial experts, something worth while may be accomplished in putting the tariff on a stable basis and thus insuring healthy industrial growth. If on the other hand, the members are merely representatives of the political factions composing parliament, there will be little chance of accomplishing the avowed purpose of taking the tariff out of politics.

If the new board is to function as a real factor in forming the government's policy in regard to the tariff and other taxes its formation should have the effect of deferring decisions in regard to changes in the government's fiscal program. It is generally accepted that promises have been made by the administration to the Progressives in regard to the lowering of duties, and the automobile is mentioned as a case in point. In view of the importance of this industry, however,—and it involves many millions in wages, in taxes and in the purchase of raw materials—it would seem only logical that the government would refer to its new tariff commission any question of an important reduction in the tariff which has made the building of a motor industry in Canada possible.

Steel Industry Too

Judging from the statement at the annual meeting of Dominion Foundries & Steel at Hamilton, by the president, C. W. Sherman, the tariff in regard to certain products in the steel industry should also have the attention of the new tariff commission. Mr. Sherman stated that with more adequate protection for certain of the company's products the company would immediately employ 700 additional hands and very soon increase that number to 1,000. This company, according to Mr. Sherman, has to bear a heavy tariff on many of its raw materials and enjoys only about a two per cent. tariff on its products. Some of its departments the products of which are adequately protected are busy while those departments whose products are not protected are idle.

Mr. Sherman makes the point that

(Continued on page 16)

Toronto Refuses Tenders on Bonds

Four tenders were received by the City of Toronto on the $5,000,000 bond issue announced for this week, but none was accepted. A further call for tenders will undoubtedly be made later, here or in New York.

The highest bid was a 5.05 basis tendered by the Dominion Bank and Matthews Ltd. The city, however, obtained money last year on a 4.90 basis, and is unwilling to pay more at the moment.

FEATURES

Selling Costs Being Reduced by Well Considered Advertising 2
Broker Must Serve Interests of Fruit Grower 3
General Decline in Canadian Stock Prices 4
Big Theatrical Interests Buy Loew's Ottawa 5
Production as a Factor in Price of Paper Stocks 6
Selling Shares Makes Goodwill for B. C. Electric 7
Dome's Earnings Just About Equal the Dividend 8
General Electric Report Shows Larger Earnings 9
Encouragement of Saving Better Than Paternalism 10
February Dividend Payments and Bond Interest Near $20,000,000 .. 11
Tax Free Victory Bonds Ease Off in Quiet Market 12
Ontario's Debt Retirement Plan Brought Forward 13
Why Provinces Make Insurance Laws and Rules 14
Senate Favors Branch-Banking in Each State 15
Largest War Tax Revenue Comes From Sales Tax 16

FEATURE SECTIONS

Quebec Province's Progress 17-24
Quebec Mining Feature 25-40
Lachine Feature 41-44

The Trend of Business and Industry

Conducted by H. M. CAMERON, Statistical Editor, The Financial Post.

Selling Costs Being Reduced by Well Considered Advertising

Waste and Loss May be Eliminated by Choosing Proper Media—Planning Copy—Relating Advertising to Direct Selling, etc.

THE claim that all advertising is valuable to the firm paying for it, and that all advertising helps to lower distribution costs, would be made only by the short-sighted enthusiast. There is good advertising and bad advertising. Some kinds of advertising are almost a total loss. The National Distribution Conference hold in Washington recently went very carefully into this question, and studied a sufficient number of cases of successful and unsuccessful advertising to set down certain valuable suggestions. They are worth noting.

WHETHER or not advertising has the ultimate effect of lowering selling costs or of raising them, depends on whether the advertising problem has been carefully studied in advance. In Canada all too little thought is given to this problem. There are wastes in advertising as well as in any other costs to the producer or distributor. The conclusions reached by the conference above mentioned are that the outstanding wastes in advertising would seem to be these:

1. The lack of co-ordination between advertising and the other phases of the business—production, distribution and finance.
2. Inefficient use of space. Too much or too little. Failure to study space requirements and repetition requirements.
3. Poor and ineffective copy.
4. Use of wrong media.
5. Excessive use of advertising in extremely keen competition.

Naturally personal opinion goes a long way in all of these factors. Copy may seem poor to one, and effective to another. Space which may seem large to one may seem inadequate to another. It is also difficult to foresee a lack of co-ordination between advertising and other phases of selling, just as it is difficult to recognize the point at which competitive advertising becomes wasteful. In all probability it is not always the most obvious waste that is the greatest. One obvious type of waste arises from a lack of accurate and complete information, or from the exercise of poor judgment with respect to markets. It is fairly sure that certain United States organizations lose much in this respect from a lack of complete knowledge of the Canadian market requirements. This may be expected to decrease as knowledge of markets and media improves.

Causes of Waste in Advertising

There is frequently loss through the failure of the advertising and the sales departments to function together. Letting the advertising outstrip the distribution or vice versa, or failure to use the right selling appeal, are highly wasteful. Frequently there is waste in overloading the dealer with "advertising helps." To prove an economy in selling, advertising must be difinitely planned for. Local campaigns must be tried out. The whole advertising plan must be thought of not merely as an advertising plan, but as a part of a selling plan. Then, and then only will it work with little waste.

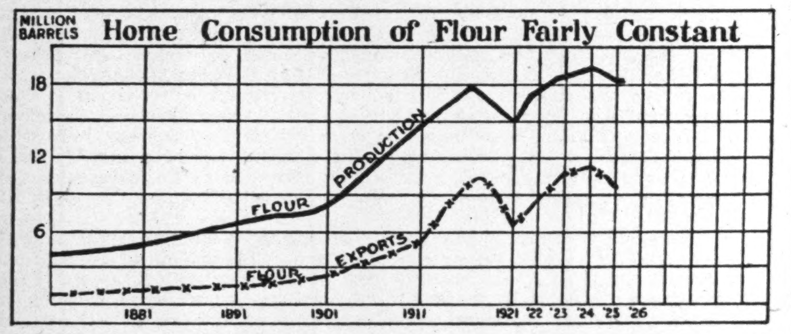
As a result of its studies, the committee studying advertising under the National Distribution Conference, finds that there is a decided economic value in advertising, but it finds also that there is no greater fallacy than the unqualified statement, "It pays to advertise."

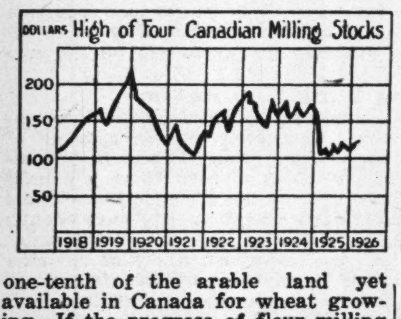
"Such a statement needs a great deal of qualification. It does pay to advertise the right goods in the right media and in the right way. Advertising, unfortunately, is not an exact science. A merchant who is about to sign a lease for $25,000 a year for a store, will not sign such lease until he is sure that the store is on a street which will bring by its doors the very class of people who are likely customers for the goods he has to sell. Yet the same man is oftentimes careless in the selection of his advertising media in which he is spending an amount of money in excess of his total rent. He does not make sure that the paper he uses or the other advertising methods that he employs, reach those who belong to his particular clientele.

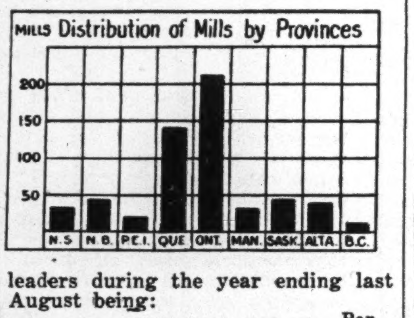
"The advertising successes are such as to encourage greatly its further use. Such information as is available would indicate that properly planned and placed advertising has genuine economic value, not only to the user of such advertising, by reason of its aid to him in distribution, but it is of genuine value to the public itself because the public, to a large extent, shares in the economies which it brings about."

Flour Millers Buying Wheat Cheaper Than U.S. Competitors

Flour milling stands second among Canadian industries in value of products. Judging from possibilities of expansion in wheat growing, flour milling will some day reach enormous proportions. The 22,000,000 acres on which Canada's bumper wheat crop of last year was grown is less than one-tenth of the arable land yet available in Canada for wheat growing. If the progress of flour milling follows wheat production in anything like the ratio which it has made in the past, it may be expected to expand steadily. Last year's wheat production was the equivalent of approximately 92,000,000 barrels of flour, while flour actually produced amounted to only 18,562,000 barrels.


Home Consumption of Flour Fairly Constant


High of Four Canadian Milling Stocks


Distribution of Mills by Provinces

Speaking next of the export possibilities it is significant that the flour mills of Canada have already attained a capacity far beyond the requirements of the domestic market. The reputation of the Canadian product is such that it is making inroads into all the markets of the world. Whether or not the European market will gradually return to a position where they will be able to meet their own requirements, it seems certain that the other markets that are being found and developed will take the full Canadian surplus almost indefinitely. The Orient is evidently turning definitely to wheat flour products, and that market has possibilities far beyond those of Europe. Canada to-day is the largest per capita exporter of flour in the world, the total and per capita exports of the five leaders during the year ending last August being:

(BBls.)	Total Exports	Per Capita Exports
Canada	10,169,000	1.102
Australia	4,626,000	.797
Hungary	2,027,000	.264
Argentina	1,625,000	.170
United States	13,909,000	.122

Those figures do not mean that Canada has a continuous advantage over her rivals in the price paid for wheat by the millers. Fluctuations in demand and price occur periodically and temporary advantages go to competitors. Canadian millers have suffered from keen foreign competition during the past year, and 1925 was a difficult year for many of them. Present conditions are very much better. Canadian millers at the moment are buying their wheat at lower prices than are their American competitors, and of course, have the advantage in regard to the high quality of the product.

Decline in Iron and Steel Output

The production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during February was 22 per cent. smaller than the January figure, being 53,157 long tons against 68,536 tons in January. The February figure, however, was 43 per cent. greater than the figure for January last year. The decline was entirely in steel ingots. Castings showed an increase.

Output of coke pig iron in February was 49,746 long tons. This was 12 per cent. under the January figure, but 69 per cent. higher than the figure for February last year. Foundry and malleable grades showed an appreciable advance over January.

Merchandise Movements Heavier Than Last Year

Heavier shipments of merchandise are the cause of a rise in revenue car loadings in comparison with this time last year. This reflects a speeding up of general business. Merchandise loadings constitute a reliable index of conditions, since they include only those products which are traded in constantly, and are not materially affected by seasonal conditions. Since the beginning of the year merchandise loadings have kept ahead of last year's record, the cumulative total this year to date being 145,203 against 139,099 last year.

Total car loadings have also kept ahead of last year. The cumulative total for this year to date is 549,156 against 524,175 last year, the West being largely responsible for the increase.

Canadian Business Indicators

INDUSTRIAL

Car Loadings—

	1926	1925
Week Mar. 13	53,629	52,817+ 1.5%
Year to date	549,156	524,175+ 4.7%

Grain Receipts—

Aug. 1 to Mar. 12	323,812,744	203,744,838+58.9%

Building—

2 months	$11,623,840	10,885,196+ 6.8%

Railway Earnings—

12 Months—	1925	1924
C. P. R.	$183,356,005	$182,502,156+0.4%
Oper. Exp.	143,201,229	145,274,914—1.4%
Net	40,154,775	37,227,241+7.8%
12 Months—		
C. N. R.	244,971,202	235,588,182+ 3.9%
Oper. Exp.	212,706,787	218,343,931— 2.5%
Net	32,264,414	17,244,251+87.1%

Pig Iron Output—(tons)

Jan., 1926	Dec., 1925
56,644	54,889+ 3.2%

FINANCIAL

	1926	1925
Bank Clearings—		
February	$1,317,595,039	$1,090,429,439+20.8%
Savings Deposits—Chart. Banks—		
January	$1,316,288,358	$1,249,622,592+ 5.3%
Current Loans—By Banks—		
January	869,591,897	910,697,141— 4.5%

COMMERCIAL

Balance of Trade—

12 months, Jan. 31—	1926	1925
Imports	$1,292,815,351	$1,076,256,159+20.1%
Exports	901,627,988	799,952,015+12.7%
Balance	391,187,363	276,304,144+41.6%

	1926	1925
Wheat, No. 1 Nor., Winnipeg—	Mar. 22 $1.47	Mar. (Av.) $1.76
Cattle--(Good, Toronto)	Mar. 22, $8.25	Mar. (Av.) $7.44
Hogs—(Select, Toronto)	Mar. 22, $12.50	Mar. (Av.) $13.41

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to Estates being administered by it

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AND RESERVE $1,259,430.36

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Responsive to touch.
Durable.

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Toronto Branch Entrance

THE BANK OF
NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1832
Capital $10,000,000. Reserves $19,500,000.
Total Assets $240,000,000.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1925

ASSETS

COST OF WORKS owned and operated by the Company	$29,914,620.50	
COST OF COAL, ORE AND OTHER PROPERTIES, and Investment in Company's own Bonds, including those acquired for Sinking Fund	3,335,755.81	$33,250,376.31
ADVANCES to Ore Companies		1,371,187.86
SINKING FUND ASSETS—		
In hands of Trustee		31.93
CURRENT ASSETS—		
Inventories of Raw Materials and Finished Products, less Reserve	$ 5,621,533.17	
Accounts Receivable	3,458,551.95	
Bills Receivable	87,250.38	
Cash on hand and in Banks	577,302.78	
Secured Call Loans	1,238,154.39	
	$10,982,792.67	
Victory and War Loan Bonds	4,049,448.74	15,032,241.41
SECURITIES SET ASIDE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES—		
Stock of the Company held in Trust for Employees	$ 46,464.22	
Victory Bonds appropriated $400,000.00 for Employees' Pension Fund and Unexpended Revenue	441,324.04	487,788.26
DEFERRED CHARGES TO OPERATIONS—		
Insurance and other Expenses paid in advance		52,081.64
		$50,193,707.41

Approved on behalf of the Board,
R. H. McMASTER, H. H. CHAMP, } Directors

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK AUTHORIZED—		
100,000 Shares at $100.00 each Preferred 7% Cumulative	$10,000,000.00	
150,000 Shares at $100.00 each, Ordinary	15,000,000.00	
	$25,000,000.00	
ISSUED—		
64,963 Shares at $100.00 each, Preferred 7% Cumulative	$ 6,496,300.00	
115,000 Shares at $100.00 each, Ordinary	11,500,000.00	$17,996,300.00
BONDS—		
6% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, Authorized and Issued, due July 1st, 1940	$10,000,000.00	
Less held in Treasury	1,649,904.00	
	$ 8,350,096.00	
Less redeemed through Sinking Fund	2,172,689.86	6,177,406.14
CURRENT LIABILITIES—		
Accounts Payable, including provision for Income Tax, 1925	$ 2,016,484.38	
Unclaimed Dividends	5,832.25	
Preferred Dividend No. 58, payable February 1st, 1926	113,685.25	
Ordinary Dividend No. 36, payable February 1st, 1926	201,250.00	2,337,251.88
EMPLOYEES' PENSION FUND APPROPRIATION		441,324.04
RESERVES—		
Furnace Relining and Rebuilding Reserves	$ 888,041.08	
Reserves for Accidents to Employees	94,750.97	
Contingent Reserve	573,391.56	
Betterment and Replacement Reserve	1,881,470.21	
Fire Insurance Reserve	200,000.00	
	$ 3,637,653.82	
Bond Sinking Fund Reserve	2,290,604.68	
Depreciation Account	8,019,582.94	13,947,841.44
SURPLUS—		
Balance as per Profit and Loss Account		9,293,583.91
		$50,193,707.41

Verified as per our report of this date,
RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A.
Toronto, Ontario, 2nd March, 1926 Auditors.

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss Account

for the Year ended December 31st, 1925

MANUFACTURING PROFITS for the Year ended December 31st, 1925, after deducting charges for Repairs, Maintenance, and providing for Income Tax 1925, but before providing for Depreciation and Bond Interest		$2,825,606.71
INTEREST AND INCOME from Securities and Investments		335,057.47
		$3,160,664.18
LESS RESERVES—		
Bond Sinking Fund	$281,643.34	
Depreciation	682,171.61	963,814.95
		$2,196,849.23
LESS INTEREST ON BONDS		378,540.76
		$1,818,308.47
LESS DIVIDENDS—		
Preferred at 7% per Annum	$454,741.00	
Ordinary at 7% per Annum	805,000.00	1,259,741.00
		558,567.47
Transferred to Employees' Pension Reserve		100,000.00
Surplus for the Year		458,567.47
Balance brought forward December 31st, 1924		8,835,016.44
Balance Profit and Loss December 31st, 1925		$9,293,583.91

Certified correct,
RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A.
Toronto, Ontario, 2nd March, 1926. Auditors.

THE BROKER MUST SERVE INTERESTS OF FRUIT GROWER

That is Effect of Judgment in the Nash Trial

From Our Own Correspondent.

VANCOUVER.—It is still too early to forecast the probable economic effects of the recent conviction of the Nash-Simington fruit jobbing organization on charges of conspiracy, but it is clear that they will be far-reaching. There is little doubt that there will be a general readjustment of the conditions under which the products of western orchards and farms are marketed, with a greater measure of protection to the growers than previously had been provided. The Nash-Simington organization was fined a total of $200,000 and four of the concern's chief officials, were sentenced to spend one day in prison whether or not the fines were paid. The entire $200,000 was paid over, but an appeal will be taken to a higher court.

One result of the litigation, according to the view expressed in authoritative quarters, will be more complete control of fruit marketing agencies within the Dominion. The Nash-Simington concern was international in character, having its headquarters in Minneapolis and dominating over forty subsidiary companies throughout the West. The company and its four chief officials were held guilty of conspiracy to make secret profits, commissions and rebates and to defraud the growers.

The prosecutions just brought to a close were based upon the investigations made by Commissioner Lewis Duncan on instructions from the Dominion Government. Among Mr. Duncan's recommendations was one that it be made unlawful for any combine, operating or controlling a chain of jobbing houses dealing in the products of the soil, to operate or in any way control the operations of the business of a broker or factor in the handling of the products of the soil. In short he would make it illegal for jobbers or brokers to play a double game.

The trial drew this comment from the Vancouver Province:

"It is plain from the results of the trial that the law as it stands is capable of being enforced. But the enforcement is a long and costly process. If the amendment suggested by the commissioner will make it clearer that double dealing of the sort described is illegal, and will make its punishment more certain and swift, the amendment should be adopted without delay.

"Agriculture in its various forms is still the great primary industry of this country. It will probably always be. We are seeking people to fill our vacant lands, and are spending much money in the search. But it is useless to attempt to lure people to our country to make a competence from the land, if we cannot give them assurance that the fruits of their toil will be theirs and will not be filched away from them by the clever tricks of cheats and conspirators."

Country of Origin Hard to Determine

While there is a feeling that the Depreciated Currency Clause of the Customs Act is a step in the right direction, there is an opinion among business leaders that it did not go nearly far enough, and that it is almost impossible of enforcement. A large manufacturer said recently that "there are manufacturers in business in Montreal who have tried for four years to get definite information from our government as to the country of origin of certain goods imported into Canada, but without avail. As Montreal is our largest port of entry, it is plain to be seen what this means. How effective is any depreciated currency enactment going to be which takes into account the country of origin on imports, while for some reason it is impossible to find out the country of origin?"

Graham Brothers Made New Output Record in '25

The recent absorption by Dodge Brothers Inc., of Graham Brothers, the largest exclusive manufacturers of motor trucks, lends special interest to the new business record achieved by Graham Brothers during 1925.

Shipments by the truck industry as a whole, according to official figures recently released by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, totaled 492,000 units; an increase of 31 per cent. over record of 374,317 in 1924.

By comparison, Graham Brothers increase in total shipments from 10,791 in 1924 to 24,056 in 1925 from their four plants, Detroit, Evansville, Stockton and Toronto, a gain of 123 per cent. seems remarkable.

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THE ROYAL TRUST Co
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Endangering a $60,000,000 Industry

Ottawa Asked to Consider Carefully Any Policy Involving Lower Tariffs on Automobiles

Declaring that a very important Canadian industry is in danger of being sacrificed if a sweeping reduction is made in the tariff on automobiles without compensating adjustments, Canadian Automotive Trade urges upon the Dominion government the importance of a thorough study of the whole situation, by the tariff commission which it is proposed to appoint, before any policy is decided upon. If the promises of the government to the Progressives demand an immediate reduction in the price of automobiles to the consumer, it is suggested that this can be brought about by the removal of the excise tax. A Canadian manufacturer is quoted as saying: "There are a lot of economic factors, which go to make up the price of cars in Canada, which could be changed without in any way hurting the industries." Automotive Trade sums up the situation as follows:

"The motor vehicle has been the target for the collection of every penny of revenue — federal and provincial — that a hard-pressed finance minister could think of, and now, almost overnight, we are confronted with a rebellion on the part of these same governmental interests on the prices of automobiles. Ottawa politicians, in blaming the automobile manufacturers, aim to divert attention from the part played by the revenue collecting channels in the cost of an automobile."

What the Industry Means

Illustrative of what the automobile industry means to Canada in creating general prosperity, are the following figures of the yearly expenditures of the Ford Company of Canada in various Canadian municipalities.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada's Yearly Expenditures by Municipalities

Border Cities	$5,436,000
Chatham	564,000
Galt	49,200
Gananoque	16,800
Guelph	1,284,000
Hamilton	2,592,000
Ingersoll	75,000
Kitchener	420,000
London	36,000
Milton	37,200
Montreal	792,000
Owen Sound	12,000
Peterborough	408,000
Rock Island, Que.	60,000
St. Catharines	72,000
St. Johns	72,000
Sarnia	756,000
Sault Ste. Marie	84,000
Tilbury	114,000
Waterloo	132,000
Winnipeg, Man.	132,000
Woodstock	300,000
	$16,888,800

"This is not all. Canadian municipalities would not be the only sufferers. The revenue lost would penetrate into every channel of Canadian business. The government itself would be a severe loser. Take for instance some further statistics of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada. Last year Ford paid $715,676 income tax; $467,431 in customs duty; $42,988 sales tax on purchases; $183,381 in provincial and municipal taxes; $1,088,197 to the Canadian National Railway, $407,629 to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine; $1,845,795 in sales and excise taxes, $1,239,437 in other railroad expenditures.

"In all, the Ford Motor Company of Canada dispersed $33,713,542 within the Dominion of Canada. The major portion —if not all—of this money would be lost to Canada were the Ford Motor Company of Canada to cease operations."

Estimating the automobile industry as a $60,000,000 one, Automotive Trade argues that Canada, under existing conditions in respect to national indebtedness and current national expenditures, cannot afford for one moment to consider a reduction of tariff which would have such far-reaching effects, without a thorough, comprehensive analysis; there is, it is submitted, too much at stake to trust to a snap, political judgment.

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SEND
CANADIAN NATIONAL
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MONEY ORDERS

Motor Car Output Makes New Records

Motor car production both in Canada and in United States is still proceeding at a high rate. Fear of over-production has evidently not yet been a factor in determining the volume of output which the markets will absorb. February's output of passenger cars and trucks in the two countries was: United States, 356,154; Canada, 19,174. The figure for United States production is much higher than the monthly average for either of the last two years. The Canadian figure has been exceeded only once, and is 50 per cent. higher than the monthly average for the last calendar year.

Output figures of passenger cars and trucks for January and February in comparison with last year's figures follow:

	Jan.	Feb.
Passenger Cars		
1925	8,301	10,779
1926	11,252	15,895
Trucks		
1925	1,565	1,693
1926	2,978	3,283

American Railroad to Build $1,000,000 Hotel in Alberta

EDMONTON.—Announcement is made that the Great Northern Railway will construct a hotel at Waterton Lakes Park, south-west of Lethbridge, to cost one million dollars, with accommodation for 500 guests. The hotel will be close to the international border, and Glacier Park in Montana.

Intimation in Legislature Pulpwood Embargo Evaded

In the Ontario legislature Mr. Sangster asked if the government was aware "that 1,632 cords of pulpwood, or any portion thereof cut from the east half of lot 5, conncession 6, Township of Nipigon, and sold as non-exportable was exported in 1923 and 1924 to the Detroit Sulphite Co. and the Central Paper Co."

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied, "No."

NEW INVESTMENT HOUSE

Bruce T. Riordan, formerly managing director of the Unlisted Securities Corporation, and Melrose H. Sanderson, formerly of the same company, announce that they have opened offices in the Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto, under the firm name of B. T. Riordan & Co. The new house will transact a general investment business and specialize in unlisted securities.

Across Canada and Back

Marvelous beyond conception inaptly describes the glories of Canada's Rockies. To be fully appreciated they must be seen. To start out on a trip by one's self into this unfamiliar but far-famed paradise-on-earth, to many appears quite a task. Realizing this, Dean Sinclair Laird, of Macdonald College, an experienced Rocky Mountains Traveller, for the third year in succession, has undertaken to conduct a party through this glorious wonderland.

A special train of dining, standard sleeping, and observation compartment cars has been chartered, to leave Toronto on July 19th via the Canadian Pacific Railway. Stops will be made at Port Arthur and Fort William, which together form Canada's greatest grain port; Winnipeg Beach, the popular summer resort for Winnipegers; Winnipeg, Canada's third largest city; Indian Head, the chief tree distributing centre of the Federal Forestry Branch; Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan; Calgary, Alberta's largest city; Banff, the world-famous mountain resort; by automobile for 104 miles over the Banff-Windermere Highway, the most spectacular drive in Canada; through Kootenay Lake to Nelson, the commercial centre of Southern British Columbia; then through the Doukhobor country to Penticton; along lovely Okanagan Lake, and to Vancouver, thence by steamer to Victoria.

Returning, the trip will be by the main line of the Canadian Pacific, through the great canyons of the Fraser, and Thompson Rivers, and through the Selkirks, and Rockies, affording scenery such as can be found nowhere else on earth; Lake Louise, the Pearl of the Rockies, the most perfect gem of scenery in the world; another day at Banff, Edmonton, the Capital of Alberta; Saskatoon, the city of optimism; Devils Gap Camp, on the Lake of the Woods, near Kenora, thence to Fort William, where one of the fine Canadian Pacific Steamers will be used across Lakes Superior and Huron to Port McNicoll, then rail to Toronto, where the trip will terminate.

Everything is included in the price of $330.00, from Toronto; transportation, sleeping cars, accommodation in hotels, and bungalow camps, meals in diners, hotels and on steamers, and sight-seeing tours at points visited.

The trip is open to all, and applications for accommodation, are being received.

Fares from other points than Toonto will be named, and descriptive illustrated booklet sent on application to Dean Sinclair Laird, Macdonald College Post Office, Que.

B.C. WOULD HAVE A HOME MARKET FOR HER FURS

Vancouver Feels That Too Much Business Goes to Seattle

From Our Own Correspondent.

VANCOUVER. — Although Montreal dominates the eastern fur market, there is not a city in British Columbia, traditionally linked with the fur trade for centuries, that exercises economic control over the industry in this province.

Those acquainted with British Columbia's enormous fur resources and its intimate association with fur trading and trapping regard this as an exceedingly anomalous position. They see no reason why Seattle should continue to act as boss of the trade in the Pacific Northwest; no more reason than that it should run the lumber trade to its own liking, too, and the fish trade and the market for mining shares. Seattle naturally wields considerable commercial influence because of its large population and the fact that it is the headquarters for powerful financial interests. But there appears to be no valid reason why Seattle should absolutely control the fur quotations and run the market to suit itself. That is a degree of mastery which Seattle has attempted in no other industry, despite the fact that in other industries the city would have had greater justification for such an objective.

Seattle, however, has not deliberately attempted to wrest control to itself. So far as can be learned, British Columbia accepted the gradual trend of power to the United States without resistance. The trend first became evident after the Klondyke gold rush had given Seattle its first metropolitan stimulus. Seattle did go after the trade of the miners and the fur trade followed as an incidental.

And now, with a fur industry whose revenue is reckoned in millions of dollars annually, British Columbia interests are seeking to make Vancouver the centre of the northwest fur trade. The main argument favoring Seattle is the fact that most of the buyers are there and that the sales are more representative than they would be elsewhere in the northwest. On the other hand it is pointed out that, although a large proportion of the buyers are from New York and other United States cities, Montreal continues to swing the pendulum in the east because it is close to the source of supply.

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The tower roof and the flashings and cornices of the Metropolitan Building, Toronto, will last as long as the building itself. They are made of COPPER, and *it* never rusts. The hot water piping is rust-proof, too. It is BRASS piping. Hot water is particularly severe on corrodible pipe and clogs it with rust. But BRASS pipe cannot become rust-clogged.

BRASS and COPPER are life-long installations in buildings or in homes. These metals eliminate rust troubles and the expense that rust causes.

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Write for a useful book on home building. Sent without charge. 5

The Securities Markets

GENERAL DECLINE IN PRICES ON THE CANADIAN MARKET

An Effort to Adjust Values to Prospective Earnings

Market Indicator

	High	Low
20 Industrial Stocks		
Week of Mar. 24	92.2	89.0
Week of Mar. 17	93.0	90.2
Mth. of Mar., 1925	75.6	68.3
9 Bank Stocks		
Week of Mar. 24	$225	$224
Week of Mar. 17	226	225
Mth. of Mar., 1925	208	204
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Mar. 24	94	93
Week of Mar. 17	95	93
Mth. of Mar., 1925	85	81

The reactionary tendency in regard to the Canadian stock markets again made itself apparent during the week, with the result that recessions were general all along the line. The steel group was the one exception in the trend. A better outlook in Cape Breton with the settlement of labor troubles was the explanation for this. There has been no news during the week in regard to the business outlook in Canada to account for a change in investment values and no indication of a drying up of the free supply of money. What seems to have occurred was a realization of the extent to which prices had advanced on prospects of continued business improvement and some apprehension, in view of the developments in the New York market, as to whether prices may not have risen too far in discounting what lies ahead.

As the liquidation movement in Wall Street continues evidence accumulates that the decline is becoming a major market phase rather than a minor one—in other words that a bear market has arrived. This theory is supported by the extent to which selling has been carried, by the decline in commodity prices and by the evidences of a slowing of business expansion. On other hand there has as yet been no evidence of money strain and from this standpoint it is argued that a bear market of far-reaching proportions is not possible. New York bankers are looking for lower rather than higher money rates. If this means that the selling which has taken place has been by speculative pools and by the public rather than by the financial institutions and the larger holders of securities, then the present slump may prove merely one of readjusting of values. In that event panicky selling may be followed by a resumption of constructive buying by the financial interests which can find in the prices now prevailing for the more seasoned stocks dividend returns more attractive than in using capital for commercial loans.

The Week's Changes

Following is a summary of the week's changes in the Canadian markets:

	Gns.	Ls.	Unc.	T'l
Banks		8	1	9
Paper	2	8	3	13
Steel	8	4	4	16
Foodstuffs	3	14	4	21
Utilities	6	11	1	18
Tractions	1	7	3	11
Textiles		6	2	8
Industrials	9	13	6	28
Totals	29	71	24	124

In the pulp and paper group there was a general shading in prices as the result of the week's trading. Brompton and Wayagamack each lost a point. Abitibi was off a point and a half and Spanish River a half. Laurentide lost two points. Howard Smith was down three points. Provincial was the one strong spot in the group with the common up half a point and the preferred three points.

Steel of Canada held its own and even firmed a fraction as the leader of the steel group. Besco stocks were generally stronger; the outlook for the industry in Cape Breton is showing improvement. General Electric did better. Dominion Bridge sold off a point. Russell Motor sold up two and a half points. Massey-Harris common suffered a reaction after the spectacular advance which followed the listing of the shares last week and declined to around 50. The preferred sold off a point to 96.

The milling stocks in the foodstuffs group were quiet and prices generally easier. Atlantic Sugar declined a couple of points, Canada Bread common sold slightly lower and the preferred firmed. Canners stocks both sold off. Canadian Salt suffered a sharp decline of seven points. City Dairy was distinctly easier. Pure Gold and Davies were quoted down slightly. Western Grocers issues were easier on the publication of a generally satisfactory annual report.

Price changes were mixed in the utilities group as indicated by the fact that while Consumers' Gas firmed a point to 180; Bell Telephone sold off two and a half points to 138. Mackay common gained a point and the preferred sold off similarly. Montreal Light, Heat and Power was fractionally better. Shawinigan was strong, gaining four points. Ottawa Power, Quebec and Southern Canada Power all sold off slightly. In the traction section Brazilian sold off a couple of points and other issues were generally easier. Montreal Trams went down six points. Porto Rico, Twin City and Winnipeg Electric sold off a fraction to a couple of points. Duluth-Superior was the exception and sold up four points.

Textile stocks were affected in the general readjustment with Penmans off five points, Monarch Knitting down two and a half and a number of others showing smaller losses. The general industrials were similarly affected. American Salesbook was down three points, Burt off two, Cement off similarly, Lyall down three, and a number of others were off a point or so. Asbestos Corporation, Goodyear Tire and Sherwin-Williams were among the exceptions showing good gains while King Edward Hotel developed strength to the extent of gaining eight points.

In the bank group prices were generally easier. Nova Scotia showed the biggest change being down six points but this followed the advance of ten points since the first of the present month.

DEMAND STERLING REPORTS
CERTIFIED *by* REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
Sterling Appraisal Co. Limited
9-11 E. Wellington St., Toronto
No Compromise in Security Value

PROSPERITY FOR COLLIERIES OF C. B.

Eight Months' Steady Work Assured as Result of New Wage Contract

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYDNEY.—Eight months' steady work, six days a week, is assured for the Besco collieries in Cape Breton as a result of the signing of a two-year wage contract between the corporation and the miners. Sufficient coal orders are on the books to keep both the southern and Scotia pits busy for that period.

Development work is proceeding rapidly at the new mine to be known as No. 23, which will tap the famous Gardiner seam near Dominion. The new steel bankhead at No. 2, the company's largest producer, is nearing completion, and No. 11, burned during the strike, will be operating soon.

Meanwhile joint relief by the town, and the provincial and federal governments is being arranged for Sydney Mines which has been reduced to such desperate straits by the continued unemployment since 1920, that it is now impossible to sell tax lien list real estate there.

President R. M. Wolvin positively denies reports which have been in general circulation throughout Nova Scotia that Vice-President J. E. McLurg, H. J. McCann, general manager of coal, and M. A. Doak, Besco comptroller, are retiring from the corporation's service.

Asbestos Corporation Liquid Position Strong

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Shares of the new Asbestos Corporation stock were called on the exchange for the first time this week, and trading in the common began at 19, and in the new preferred at 66. There are 200,000 shares of the common, and 74,561 shares of preferred outstanding.

It is said that in the balance sheet of the new company, the total assets amount to $23,300,000, and property account is shown at $18,000,000, while current assets exceed current liabilities by about $3,250,000, thus a strong working capital is in evidence. On the liability side of the balance sheet the no-par value common stock is carried at $5,000,000, so it would appear that the directors have placed a value of $25 a share on this stock.

Close observers have estimated that the new company will earn at least $1,500,000 this year, bond interest will take $468,000, and, after due allowances are made for depreciation, depletion, and the preferred dividend, there will still be left about $2.50 for the common.

McKinnon Industries Shares Are Now Listed

McKinnon Industries, Ltd., seven per cent. preference shares of which $1,000,000 are issued, and 50,000 shares of no par value common stock were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange this week. The common came out at 26 to 26½, and the preferred at 92. The price at which the preference shares were sold to the public was 98 for one share, with a bonus of ½ share of common.

McKinnon Industries took over the assets of McKinnon Industries, Ltd., of St. Catharines, and all the outstanding stock of the McKinnon Dash Co., of Buffalo, which businesses were founded about fifty years ago. Another company more recently acquired is the J. H. Williams Co., of St. Catharines.

Increasing Output at Algoma Steel Plants

SAULT STE. MARIE.—The rail mill of the Algoma Steel Corporation will resume operations on Sunday, April 11, according to a statement made by Vice-President and General Manager J. D. Jones. No. 2 blast furnace is now operating and No. 3 furnace will be blown in on March 29.

A third open-hearth furnace was blown in at the steel plant some days ago, owing to an increase in miscellaneous business, making additional production of steel necessary. This resulted from orders placed by the C. P. R. with car and locomotive builders, which brought to the "Soo" mill orders for billets, bars, etc., required for the construction of locomotives and cars. Shipments for "Soo" steel are going to Hamilton, Kingston and Montreal.

NORTHERN MEXICO POWER AND DEVELOPMENT

Feb'y—	1925	1926	Incr.	%
Gross	73,399	94,011	20,612	28.08
Net	54,263	75.184	20,291	38.55

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

Jan'y.—	1926	1925	Incr.
Gross Earn.	$3,163,670	$2,494,194	$669,476
Oper. Exp.	1,371,382	1,000,701	370,681
Net Earn.	1,792,288	1,493,493	298,795
Agg. Gross from J'y. 1st.	3,163,670	2,494,194	669,476
Agg. Net from Jan. 1st	$1,792,288	$1,493,493	$298,795

CANADIAN PACIFIC ANNUAL REPORT IS ENCOURAGING

Improved Business During First Half of 1926 is Forecast

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The chief interest in the annual financial report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the year ending December 31, 1925, is centred on the balance sheet, rather than on the profit and loss account, as the latter was published earlier in the month and showed earnings equivalent to 12.5 per cent. on the ordinary shares, as compared with 11 per cent. in 1924, 12 per cent. in 1923, and 11.6 per cent. in 1922.

There were, however, a considerable number of changes in the balance sheet figures. The total assets now stand at $1,113,872,692, which is a fractional increase over the figures of last year. Cash on hand is down from $42,405,205 at the end of 1924 to $29,937,526, at the close of 1925. The contraction in this item represents the absorption into the company's fixed assets of the large cash surplus provided by the sale of preference stock, note certificates and debentures during 1924. The result is seen in property investment, which is up about $8.500,000 and now stands at $709,888,649; acquired securities are up some $4,000,000 at $141,322,586, and advances to subsidiaries have increased by over $3,000,000 and now amount to $13,523,064.

Working Capital Position

The changes in the balance sheet show up in the following figures, which cover the working capital position of the company during the past four years:

	1925	1924	1923	1922
Current assets—	$67,793,886	$82,024,949	$69,748,704	$84,196,946
Current liabilities—	18,863,081	19,676,752	30,034,603	25,879,206
Working capital	$48,930,805	$62,348,197	$39,714,101	$58,317,740

In his remarks to the shareholders, the president, E. W. Beatty, calls attention to the reduction in the operating ratio during the year; working expenses having been reduced to 78.1 per cent. of gross earnings, as compared with 79.6 in 1924. The relatively small increase in gross earnings experienced during the year, he attributed to the depression which existed in this country during the first half of 1925, which was only offset by the excellent harvest in the autumn. The value of the better results obtained in the west is seen in the increase of over $10,000,000 in gross earnings for the last half of 1925, as compared with 1924; this increase would have been much larger had it not been for the bad weather in September, October and November. The president's statement points out, however, that the size of the crop ensures a fairly heavy movement during the spring months of the present year and that the increased price of wheat should result in heavier purchases in the west, with a consequent larger movement of general traffic in that direction during the earlier part of the present year.

An Encouraging Report

Not only investment interest, but business interest in general centres on the annual report, for the results obtained by the road are probably one of the best indices of the business level in Canada obtainable anywhere. This being so, the present report cannot but be encouraging. Mr. Beatty admits that the country has many serious problems which must be faced, but he is able to at least assure better business for the first part of the present year, and points to the extensive capital expenditures of the company as evidence in the director's confidence in the future.

These further capital expenditures will be authorized by the shareholders, who will be asked to ratify the expenditure of some $1,794,640 this year for equipment, as follows: 11 baggage cars, 24 first class cars, 8 buffet parlor cars, 10 tourist cars, 54 sleeping cars, 9 compartment cars, 11 compartment-observation cars, 1,064 freight cars and work units, and 44 locomotives. Authorization will also be given for other work, aggregating nearly $5,000,000, of which $1,500,000 is for rail replacement.

Land Sales Were Higher

The company's land sales were somewhat higher in 1925 than in the preceding year, notwithstanding the very moderate immigration which took place in the west. The report points out that the operations of its ocean going vessels were unsatisfactory, due to adverse, world-wide conditions, which were perhaps the worst on record. However, the directors regard it as unwise for the company to wait until shipping business is actually available before replacing its older boats with two new passenger vessels of the type of the "Montclare" and "Montcalm" to be available in 1927. The report also points out that signs of improved shipping conditions are not wanting. Despite the decrease in the steamship earnings, the special income account for year shows an increase, due in part to the larger distribution of profits by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. The "Soo" line has not yet resumed dividend payments, although its earnings for the year have improved materially over 1924. During the year, the company graded 68 miles of railway and laid 73 miles of track.

Increase Hotel Accommodation

The company also intends to reconstruct a portion of the Banff Springs Hotel and to erect a 200-room hotel in the city of Regina. It will erect also a 2 000,000 bushel elevator at Port McNichol.

The report deals with the general conditions which have affected the company's business and makes the point that the Dominion is still suffering from the lack of a definite government policy and from the ills incident to heavy national obligations, insufficient population and serious taxation burdens. The directors' view is that Canada's financial position is sounder to-day than at any time since the war and it only needs the adoption of more definite fiscal policies, a more rigid regard for economy in public expenditures, and a proper immigration policy, to ensure a marked and reasonably speedy return to prosperous conditions.

GOTFREDSON CORP. MADE $2.45 A SHARE

Satisfactory Results in 1925 and Good Prospects For the Current Year

Sales of the Gotfredson Corporation, Ltd., in 1925, amounted to $2,558,101, compared with $2,588,514 in 1924 and $2,339,979 in 1923. Sales costs were $1,981,921, leaving manufacturing profits of $576,180. Selling, administrative and general expenses amounted to $286,152 and operating profits, therefore, to $290,028. Other income of $63,922 brought the total to $353,950 and after miscellaneous deductions of $45,190, depreciation of $34,921 and taxes of $28,559, there remained profits available for distribution of $245,280, against an average of $185,916 for the five years to December 31, 1924.

Record of Earnings

Net—			
1920	$203,148	1923	$198,765
1921	213,694	1924	171,620
1922	142,352	1925	245,280

Record of Sales

1921	$1,575,645	1924	$2,588,514
1922	1,933,357	1925	2,558,101
1923	2,339,979		

Earnings were equal to $2.45 per share on the 100,000 shares of no par value outstanding. President B. Gotfredson, in his report, considers the showing very satisfactory. Mr. Gotfredson states prospects for 1926 are exceedingly good. Unfinished business on hand February 23, was far greater than the corresponding period last year, and prospects for new business are better than ever before.

The liquid position shows an improvement, working capital standing at $1,599,975 compared with $1,548,413 at the end of 1924. Current assets at $2,570,143 compared with $1,727,139 and current liabilities at $970,168 with $178,726.

Production Speeding up in Iron and Steel Industry

Production is being speeded up to a still higher degree in the iron and steel industry as consumers book new business and find themselves in need of supplies, says Canadian Machinery. The action last week of Montreal and eastern Canada mills in advancing bar and shape prices has given the entire Canadian structure added strength.

It is thought unlikely that higher prices will be reached in iron and steel materials for some weeks. Buyers are, in many instances, frankly puzzled as to the probable trend. The market has, so far this year, acted so unusually in failing to make a general advance during the winter that, in face of usual spring declines, buyers are not at all sure of lower prices.

BETTER EARNINGS WESTERN GROCERS SHOWN LAST YEAR

Working Capital Higher — Business Conditions Improve, Says President

Showing much improved earnings and a stronger working capital position, the annual report of Western Grocers, Ltd., for 1925, reflects the general improvement of business conditions in the west. After deducting all operating expenses; making provision by way of write-offs and reserves for bad and doubtful debts; writing off $14,605.19 on buildings, and $15,461.46 on delivery, office and warehouse equipment, and setting up a provision for federal income tax for 1925 of $15,600, net profits for the year ended December 31, 1925, amounted to $140-911.90. This figure compares with net profits for 1924, after all deductions of only $46,407.

	1925	1924
Net profits	$140,911	$46,407
Depreciation	14,499	14,499
Income tax	2,774	9,768
Reserve	59,715	59,715
	$76,988	$83,982
Balance	$63,923	*$37,575
†Prev. bal.	91,360	69,220
	$155,283	$131,645

*Deficit.
†Indicates special reserve.

More Working Capital

In the balance sheet current assets are shown at $3,310,176, an increase of $221,923 over 1924; while current liabilities amount to $1,770,661, a rise of $79,364. Net working capital stands therefore, at $1,539,514, an increase over 1924 of $142,559.

Total assets stand at $7,439,610, an increase of $203,002 over 1924, the largest increase being in merchandise which amounts to $1,712,342, an increase of over $144,000 over 1924. Good will and trade marks remain unchanged at $3,111,722.

On the liability side of the balance sheet, the chief changes are the increase in surplus already noted and a rise of $109,000 in the bank loan, which now stands at $1,349,500.

In his annual report, President W. P. Riley further points out that the company has now no bonded indebtedness other than the unmatured real estate mortgage of $65,000 and interest, which is a part of the original mortgage carried on the Vancouver building when acquired from its former owners. He adds:

"The special general meeting of shareholders held Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1926, voted almost unanimously in favor of the plan of adjustment of the company's capital stock as recommended in our circular sent out to shareholders under date of Dec. 21, 1925. The by-law passed at this special meeting provides for a reduction in the authorized capital stock to 25,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares of $100 par value each and 30,000 common or ordinary shares of no-par value. The plan of exchange of shares adopted will leave the amount of shares issued as follows: 11,943 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock at $100 par value each, and 16,943 shares of no-par value common stock."

INVEST IN A GROWING INDUSTRY
St. Lawrence Paper Mills Limited
6% Bonds
The first mortgage bonds of a low operating cost newsprint Company having ample pulpwood resources and one of the most modern and efficient mills on the continent. Mills located at Three Rivers, Que.
Price to yield about 6⅛%
474
NESBITT, THOMSON and Company, Limited
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Montreal Hamilton,
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By accountant with 15 years' banking experience, in Brokerage, Bond or Mercantile House.
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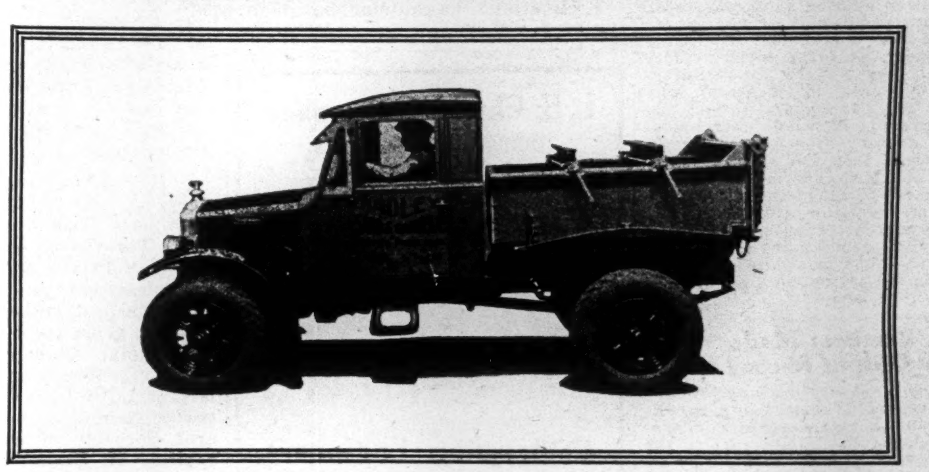
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
33 years of age, married, seeks executive position with industrial or financial corporation. Applicant has had a wide experience in financial, costs and management problems. Now employed by firm of practising accountants, but seeks wider spheres. Replies treated confidentially
Box 108, FINANCIAL POST, Toronto.

NO POWER EXPORT

MONTREAL.—The province of Quebec has passed a bill preventing the further export of hydro-electric energy to the United States from power developments in this province. In its passage, the bill was supported by the opposition, as well as, of course, by the government.

Gotfredson



For Sturdiness and Dependability

MODERN transportation is being delegated increasingly to the motor truck. Because of its wonderful stamina, resistance to the tremendous exactions which must be imposed on trucks—the Gotfredson is being chosen daily by Canada's business executives who can be counted on to have searchingly appraised its value.

A Few Gotfredson Fleet Users

Imperial Oil Co. Toronto
Kuntz Brewery Waterloo
T. Eaton Co. Toronto
Shell Oil Co. Montreal
McColl Bros. Toronto
City of Windsor Windsor
Walkerside Dairy Walkerville
Windsor Ice & Coal Co., Windsor
Canadian Packing Co. Toronto
Bescoby Cartage Toronto
Phipher Bros. Toronto
Wm. Woollatt & Sons Walkerville
J. H. Black Toronto
Walter M. Lowney Montreal
Lincoln Transport Co. Smithville
H. H. Farrell & Son Grimsby
H. H. Leather Hamilton
J. R. Clogg & Co. Montreal
Geo. E. White & Sons Windsor
Wesgates Ice Cream Co Ford
A. Welch & Sons Toronto
Williamson Lumber Co. Toronto
Wm. Davies Co., Ltd. Montreal
Purity Ice Cream Co. Montreal
Canada Malting Co. Montreal
Wight & Co. Toronto
C. Gurd & Co. Montreal
Reids Bus Service Windsor
Dominion Express Co. Montreal
Canadian Metal Co. Toronto
F. W. Thomas & Son Liverpool
Fibre Boxes, Ltd. Toronto
W. H. Chase Niagara Falls
J. M. Deluca Port Dalhousie
Misner & Jones Hamilton
W. A. Goodale Hamilton
Windsor Creamery Windsor
Essex Development Co. Windsor
Dore & Lavoie Napierville
J. B. Corbeil St. Jerome
Cabana & Frere Granby
C. O. Baptiste Three Rivers
H. Robert St. John
B. Phiske Beauharnois
Montreal Cartage Co. Montreal
United Auto Service Co. Montreal
Henry Gatehouse & Sons Montreal
Riggs Motor Sales Belleville
Maple Leaf Milling Co. Hamilton
Universal Motor Sales London
Toronto Transportation Comm. Toronto

Gotfredson Corporation Limited

Factory Branches:
MONTREAL, QUE.
TORONTO, ONT.

Distributing Branches:
HAMILTON, ONT. OTTAWA, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MAN. SYDNEY, N. S.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Foreign Agencies:
ST. GEORGE WORKS
LONDON, E. 1, ENGLAND
MELBOURNE, AUST.

Stock Market Record

WEEK ENDING MARCH 23

	Div. Rate	Yield Mar. 22	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Mar. 23	Close Mar. 16	Sales for wk.	Range, 1926 High	Range, 1926 Low
Banks—									
Commerce	12+1	5.98	220½	217	217	220⅝	40	226	217
Dominion	12+1	6.09	217	213	214	216	49	219	213
Can. Nationale	10	6.25	160	160	160	160	6	170	159½
Imperial	12+1	6.18	210⅛	210	210	211	85	215⅛	210
Montreal	12+2	5.42	259	257	258	258¾	194	263	257
Nova Scotia	16	5.38	298	294	294	300	22	300	281
Royal	12+2	5.54	252¾	251½	252	252½	111	255⅛	248
Standard	12	6.02	199½	199¼	199¼	199½	18	200	198
Toronto	12	5.57	216	215½	215½	218	38	222	213
Paper—									
Abitibi, com. (no par)	4	5.21	77½	75½	77	78½	1812	85½	71¼
Do. pref.	7	6.36	..	...	...	...	...	116	109¾
Belgo-Can. com.	6	6.00	..	...	...	...	...	100	100
Do. pref.	7	7.10	99	98½	98¾	99	382	101	95¾
Brompton (no par)	.	....	35	33	34	35	3797	35¼	26
Laurentide	6	6.81	90⅛	87¾	88	90	910	93½	84¾
Price Bros. com.	2	3.10	64½	64½	64½	64½	75	72	57
Do. pref.	6½	6.70	97½	95	97⅜	97⅜	70	100	95
Prov. Paper com.	6+1	6.79	103	103	103	102½	50	104	100
Do. pref.	7	6.73	104	104	104	101	5	104½	100
Smith, Howard com.	.	....	48½	46¾	46¾	50	50	54½	88
Do. pref.	8	8.08	99	99	99	99	55	101	92¾
Span. River com.	7	6.73	105	103½	103½	104	521	108	99
Do. pref.	7	5.98	117	116	116	117	572	119	114¼
St. Maurice Paper	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	106	104½
Wayagamack	.	...	67	67	67	68	100	83	65
Steel and Steel Industries—									
B. E. Steel, com.	.	...	2½	2¼	2½	2	406	3⅛	1½
Do. 1st pref.	.	...	27½	27	27¼	27	220	30	25
Do. 2nd pref.	.	...	8½	8	8	7	1609	10¾	6½
Can. Car & Found. com.	.	...	43	43	43	43	25	49	33
Do. pref.	7	8.33	85	84	84	85	105	85½	73
Can. Foundries com.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	8	8
Do. pref.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	50	41½
Can. Gen. Elec. com. (par $50)		....	..	...	...	...	...	51	51
Do. pref. (par $50)	7	6.00	58¼	58	58¼	57½	234	60	57
Can. Locomotive, com.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	42	35
Do. pref.	7	7.91	88½	88½	88½	87½	10	89½	73
Canada Iron com.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	10	10
Do. pref.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	42	40
Dominion Coal	.	....	50	47½	50	45	100	50	40½
Dom. Iron, pref.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	24¾	20
Dom. Bridge	4	4.25	95	94	94	95	95	99½	80
Dom. Radiator pref.	7	6.76	..	...	...	...	...	103½	103
Dom. Steel Corp. pref.	.	....	25	24¾	25	24½	175	25	24
Massey-Harris com.	.	....	59	52	52	58½	546	60	40
Do. pref.	7	7.29	97	95½	96	97	504	97	95
McKinnon Ind., com.	.	....	26½	25	25½	...	535	26½	25
Do. pref.	7	7.60	92	92	92	...	45	92	92
Ford Motor	10	....	..	...	...	...	...	622	622
Ontario Steel com.	4	5.44	73½	73½	73½	73½	5	76	70
Do. pref.	7	7.00	..	...	...	...	...	101	100
Russell Motor com.	.	....	40	42	42	39½	25	40	39
Do. pref.	7	7.91	88½	88½	88½	88½	6	90	82
Sawyer-Massey, pref.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	13	13
Steel of Can. com.	7	6.86	103	101½	102	101¾	374	106½	95⅛
Do. pref.	7	5.90	118½	117½	118½	118½	10	118½	114
Milling and Foodstuffs—									
Atlantic Sugar (Rts.)	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	2	.01
Atlantic Sugar com.	.	....	27¼	24¾	24⅞	27	1890	33⅞	23¾
Do. pref.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	88	79
B.C. Fishing	5	7.24	70	68	68½	68½	780	75¼	57¼
Canada Bread, com. (no par)	.	....	58	57	57	57½	175	61	56
Do. pref. (A)	7	6.51	108	107¼	108	108	14	110	106
Do. pref. (B)	7	7.14	98½	97	98½	97	98	98½	96¼
Can. Canners com.	.	....	13¾	13	13	13¼	82	15	12¾
Do. pref.	1	....	64	60½	60½	63⅝	295	67¾	60
Canadian Salt	8	5.92	135	135	135	142	50	145	131
Christie Brown, com. (no par)		....	..	...	...	...	...	63½	62
Can. Bakeries, com. (no par)			29	29	29	29	30	36	29
Do. pref.	7	7.36	95	94¼	95	94	41	97½	93
City Dairy com. (par $25)	12	4.05	74	71½	71½	74	60	81	71½
Do. pref.	7	6.42	..	...	...	...	...	112	107
Cuban Can. Sugar, com.		....	..	...	...	...	...	5	3½
Do. pref.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	28	23½
Dom Stores com. (no par)	60c.	....	..	...	...	...	...	68	65
Do. pref.	8	6.95	115	115	115	115½	20	116	106
Wm. Davies (A) (no par)	.	....	34	33	33	34	435	37¼	33
Wm. Davies (B) (no par)	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	10	10
Inter. Milling, pref.	7	6.93	101	101	101	101	15	105¼	101
Lake of Woods, com.	12	7.36	..	...	...	...	...	175	160
Do., pref.	7	5.98	..	...	...	...	...	117	116
Maple Leaf Mill, com.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	88	65
Do., pref.	7	7.03	100	99½	99½	99½	31	102	96
Ogilvie Flour, com.	5	2.64	189	189	189	192	40	200	175
Do., pref.	7	5.60	..	...	...	...	...	125	123½
Pure Gold Mfg. (no par)	.50c	....	20¼	20	20	20½	110	23½	20
Shredded Wheat	10	5.04	..	...	...	...	...	218	169½
St. Law. Flour, com.	.	...	35	35	35	35	30	45	35
Do., pref.	7	8.53	..	...	...	...	...	84	82
West Can. Flour	8	7.01	114	114	114	114⅞	18	115½	114
Western Grocers, com.	.	....	6	5	5	6	111	13¼	5
Do., pref.	.	....	54	52	53	54	162	64	49½
Utilities—									
Bell Telephone	8	5.71	140½	137	138	140½	245	141	137
Consumers' Gas	10	5.55	180	179	180	179	29	183¼	174½
Int. Util. (A) (no par)	87½c	....	..	...	...	...	...	38¼	35
Do. (B) (no par)	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	9¼	7½
East Koot. Power	.	....	32	25	25	...	177	32	25
Jamaica Pub. Ser., pref.	7	7.19	97¼	96¼	97¼	97¼	74	98¼	96¼
Laurentide Power	5	4.71	106	106	106	105	45	110	105
Mackay, com.	7	5.26	133½	132	132	133	346	138½	132
Do., pref.	4	5.71	70½	69	69	70⅛	531	73¼	69
Mexican Light, com.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	30	29½
Do., pref.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	64	64
Mont. L., H. & Pr Cons.	8	3.65	219¾	214	219	218¼	3680	227	209
Montreal Teleg. (par $40)	8	6.40	49½	49½	49½	49	5	•51½	49
Ottawa L. H. & Pr., com.	6	6.12	98	98	98	100	10	100	97½
Do., pref.	6½	6.22	104	103	103	105	20	105¼	102
Ottawa & Hull Pr. (no par)		....	..	...	...	...	...	26	25
Quebec Power, com.	5	4.03	124	124	124	124½	543	125	113
Do., pref.	7	6.25	112	111	112	111	37	116	109¼
Shawinigan	8	4.34	186	179	186	182	1047	191	167½
South. Can. Power, com.	2.00	2.22	90	88	88	89	50	90¼	83
Do., pref.	6	5.91	101½	101½	101½	101	15	101½	100
Transportations—									
Can. Pacific Rly.	10	6.47	156	154½	156	152½	20	163	147
Can. Steamships, com.	.	....	13	12	12¼	13	49	18	11
Do., pref.	.	....	61½	60	60¼	61¾	1406	68¾	56
Tractions—									
Barcelona (par $50)	.	....	27½	26¼	27¼	27½	150	29	26½
Brazilian, com.	5	5.51	92¾	89⅝	90⅜	92¼	17133	98¼	80
Do., pref.	6	5.94	..	...	...	...	...	102¼	97¼
Detroit Un. Rly.	.	....	3	2¼	3	3	190	3¼	2½
Duluth-Superior	.	....	29	28½	29	25	119	31¼	25
Illinois Trac., pref.	6	6.23	..	...	...	...	...	96¼	96¼
Montreal Trams.	10	6.17	162	159	159	165	76	178	159
Ottawa Traction	4+1	7.81	64	64	64	64	10	65¾	63
Porto Rico Rlys., com.	.	....	47	46	46	47	115	47	40
Do., pref.	7	7.69	89	89	89	91	7	91	87
Quebec Rly.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	26⅝	26⅝
Twin City, com.	5	6.94	73	70	71¼	73	1042	79½	70
Do., pref.	7	6.82	..	...	...	...	...	103	102¼
Winnipeg Elec., com.	1	....	51½	50⅛	51¼	51¾	1665	54⅝	46½
Do., pref.	7	7.08	98¾	98	98	100	125	100½	95
Textiles—									
Can. Conn. Cotton, pref.	4	....	..	...	...	...	...	49	46¾
Can. Converters	7	7.56	92	92	92	92½	1	94	90
Can. Cotton, com.	8	6.55	122	122	122	122	15	124	121
Do., pref.	6	6.21	96½	96½	96½	97	3	99½	95
Can. Woollens, com.	.	....	6	5	5	7	29	8	5
Do., pref.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	50	49¼
Dom. Textile, com.	5	5.43	93	92	92	93	772	99⅛	91½
Do., pref.	7	5.78	..	...	...	...	...	122	119
Monarch Knit., pref.	.	....	45	45	45	47½	15	50	45
Montreal Cottons, com.	6	5.82	..	...	...	...	...	105	102
Do., pref.	7	6.14	..	...	...	...	...	114½	112
Penmans, com.	8	4.49	180	178	178	183	112	190	175
Do., pref.	6	5.79	..	...	...	...	...	104¼	103
Wabasso Cotton	4	6.15	65	64½	65	65	20	65	62
General Industrials—									
Amer. Sales., com. (p. $20)	4	6.34	64½	63	63	66	200	70	63
Do., pref.	7	7.17	97½	97	97	97	63	97½	92
Asbestos Corp., com.	6	6.55	92½	90	91	90	996	94½	80
Do., pref.	6	5.24	116	114	114	115	1015	116	109
Building Products, pref.	7	8.21	85¼	85¼	85¼	...	4	85¼	85¼
Brant. Cord., pf., (p. $25)	8	7.40	27	26	27	26½	80	27½	26
Burt, F.N., com. (par $25)	12	5.26	59¼	57	57	59	200	67	57
Canada Cement, com.	6	5.30	110⅛	108	108	110⅛	1687	111½	101¾
Do., pref.	7	6.03	118	116	117¼	118	82	120	115½
Cons. Rubber, pref.	7	8.09	..	...	...	...	...	86½	86¼
Can. Indust. Alc. (no par)	1.28	7.31	18	17¼	17¾	18	1070	20	16¼
Crow's Nest Coal	6	8.69	..	...	...	...	...	85	51
Dom. Glass, com.	7	6.89	102	100	100¼	100	182	105	85
Do., pref.	7	6.58	108	106¼	106¼	111	35	111	106
East. Theat., com. (p. $25)	.	....	24	23	24	23	30	25¼	18¾
Do., pref.	7	....	..	...	...	...	...	90	83
Gilman, com.	6	5.71	..	...	...	...	...	106	104½
Do., pref.	7	6.00	..	...	...	...	...	116½	113¼
Goodyear Tire, pref.	7	7.36	96	94½	96	95	45	97	93¼
Holt, Renfrew, pref.	7	7.77	..	...	...	...	...	90	85½
Kelvinator, com. (no par)	.	....	17	16	16	17	150	17	15
Do., pref.	.	....	93	92⅛	93	93	62	93	92
King Ed. Hotel	.	....	41	39	41	33	20	41	25
Lyall Construction	.	....	40½	40	40	43	340	46	20
Nat. Brew., com. (par $25)	4	6.61	61¾	59½	60	61⅞	2948	69	56
Do., pref.	7	6.60	..	...	...	...	...	110	106
National Brick, com.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	12½	12½
Do., pref.	7	....	68	68	68	67	5	72	67
Pacific Burt, com.	6	6.00	..	...	...	...	...	110	90⅝
Do., pref.	7	6.48	..	...	...	...	...	110	102
Port Hope Sani., com.	¾	....	86	85½	85½	87	155	88	74½
Do., pref.	7	....	100	100	100	99	16	100	99
Rogers, Wm., com.	.	....	59	59	59	59	10	67	45
Do., pref.	7	7.42	94½	94¼	94¼	95¼	34	95⅝	90
Sherwin-Williams, com.	6	4.60	132	130	130¼	128½	115	135	127
Do., pref.	7	6.23	113	111¼	113	113	30	114	110½
Sterling Coal	4	....	..	...	...	...	...	43	37
Tooke Bros., com.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	8	8
Do., pref.	.	....	58	58	58	58	10	60	57
Tuckett Tobacco, com.	4	6.25	..	...	...	...	...	65	61¾
Do., pref.	7	6.79	..	...	...	...	...	105	102
Woods Mfg., com.	.	....	41	41	41	41	329	44	38
Do., pref.	7	8.80	81	79½	79½	80½	125	81	77¾
Famous Players, com.	.	....	16	16	16	16	10	18¼	15
Do., pref.	8	8.79	92	91	91	91½	149	94¼	90½
Trust and Loan—									
Cen. Canada Loan	12	....	..	...	...	...	...	210	210
Can. Landed (par $50)	10+1	5.64	97½	97½	97½	99¼	80	100	95
Canada Permanent	12	5.91	..	...	...	...	...	206	202½
Col. Invest. (par $10)	6	....	..	...	...	...	...	6½	4
Hamilton Prov.	10	6.36	..	...	...	...	...	157	157
Huron & Erie	7+½	5.76	130	130	130	130	4	130	127½
Landed Banking	9	6.00	150	150	150	...	2	150	150
Montreal Loan (par $50)	12+1	6.50	..	...	...	...	...	50	50
National Trust	12	4.89	245	245	245	245	11	245.	235
Ontario Loan	11	5.23	..	...	...	...	...	105	103½
Real Estate Loan	7	8.23	..	...	...	...	...	85	85
Toronto Gen. Trusts	12	5.38	..	...	...	...	...	225	223
Tor. Mtge. (par $50)	10+1	5.78	..	...	...	...	...	95	93½
Union Trust	7	6.93	..	...	...	...	...	101	101

THE CURB MARKET

	Div. Rate	Yield Mar. 22	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Mar. 23	Close Mar. 16	Sales for wk.	Range, 1926 High	Range, 1926 Low
Asbestos, com. (new)	.	....	20	18½	18¾	19½	1003	24½	18½
Do., pref. (new)	.	....	66¾	65	65	62	782	70	62
Brit. Amer. Oil (par $25)	10	4.90	51¼	50	51	50½	216	53½	47
Can. Oil., com.	1¼	....	72	72	72	70	10	74	65
Do., pref.	8	....	..	...	...	...	...	101	100
Continental Oil	25c	1.08	..	...	...	...	...	26	21½
Dryden Power (no par)	.	....	6½	6	6	7	10	7¾	6
East. Engineering	.	....	2	2	2	2½	20	2½	1
Good & Worts	6	3.04	..	...	...	...	...	237	193
Imperial Oil (no par)	1.00	2.87	35¾	34	34	35½	1262	38½	33
Inter. petrol. (no par)	75c	2.32	33½	30⅞	32	32¼	977	35½	29¼
Manitoba Power (no par)	.	....	36	36	36	38	19	42	24
Newsprint Corp.	.	....	20	20	20	18	3	27	18
North Star Oil, com.	.	....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	40	1.05	.95
Do., pref. (par $5)	7	....	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	10	4.75	4.50
Simpsons, pref.	6	....	..	...	...	...	...	102	101
St. Maur. Valley	.	....	52	49	49	52	665	53½	49
Toronto R.S.	.	....	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	25	1.40	1.10
Volcanic Oil (par $25)	62c	....	28	28	28	28	30	29	27⅝
Beacon Oil	.	....	16⅜	15½	16	16¼	950	19½	15½
Eng. Elec., com. (no par)	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	24½	15
Do., pref.	.	....	72	72	72	69	5	72	59½
Illinois Power, pref.	.	....	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	50	98½	96
North Mex. Pr., com.	.	....	48½	47	48½	48½	80	55	47
Power Corp. (no par)	.	....	25	25	25	25	316	28¼	24¼
Pressed Metals, com.	.	....	..	...	...	...	...	40	30
St. Law. Pr. (no par)	.	....	42	42	42	43	21	46½	36
St. Maur. Power	.	....	80	75	80	78	26	80⅛	75
United Secs., pref.	6	5.72	104½	104½	104½	104½	102	104¾	103

UNLISTED SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
Brooks Steam Motors	4½	6
Can. Machinery, pref.	20	25
Can. Westinghouse, com.	160	..
Cosgrave Brewery	4½	5
Dom. Power, pref.	93	96
Farmers Dairy, com.	45	..
Farmers Dairy, pref.	100	105
Gunns, Ltd., pref	39	41½
Imperial Tobacco	6	7
King Edward Hotel, Deb. A.	78	80
King Edward Hotel, Deb. B.	58	60
K. & S. Tire, pref.	16	..
Loew's Toronto, com.	26	32
Loew's London, com.	2½	3
Loew's Ottawa, pref.	17	..
Durant Motors (A)	4½	6
Durant Motors (B)	3¼	4¼
Durant Motors (C)	4	5
Mount Royal Hotel, com.	5	7
Mount Royal Hotel, pref.	35	38
Willard's, pref.	69	72
Loblaw Groceterias, com.	59	62
Capital Life 25% Paid	22½	25
Continental Life 20% Paid	33½	..
Crown Life	120	..
Empire Life	22	..
Excelsior Life 25% Paid	44	..
Great West Life	360	..
Imperial Life	200	..
Monarch Life 10% Paid	19	..
Ont. Equitable	25	28½
Re-Insurance	12	15
Security Life, 40% Paid	32	37
Sovereign Life, 25% Paid	24	27
Toronto Finance, pref.	4¼	5½
Trusts & Guarantee	74	77

UNLISTED BONDS

(Montreal Stock Exchange)

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi 6% 1940	102	102⅞
Alabama 5% 1962	118	120
Algoma Steel 5% 1962	29½	31
Belding 5% 1936	85	..
Belgo Can. Paper 6% 1943	100½	101¼
Brand-Henderson 5% 1939	90	..
Burns, P. & Co. 6½% 1943	102⅞	104
Can. National Rly. 5% 1954	101	101⅞
Calgary Brewing 5% 1942	83	..
Can. Steamship Lines 7% 1942	104	104¾
Can. Pacific Rly. 5% 1934	99¾	100½
Can. Pacific Rly. 4½% 1944	93¾	94½
Can. Steel Foundries 6% 1936	100	..
Dom. Iron 5% 1939	...	61½
Dom. Textile 6% 1949	106	..
East. Koot. Power 7% 1942	103	..
Frontenac Brewing 6% 1951	96⅜	..
H. Smith Paper 7% 1941	100	101½
Laurentide Power 5% 1946	100	..
Laurentian Power 6% 1936	100¾	..
Man. Power 7% 1941	105	..
Montreal Steel Works 6% 1940	100	..
Prov. of Ontario 5% 1948	101⅛	102
Ontario Pulp 6% 1931	107	..
Price Bros. 6% 1943	102¼	103
Quebec Power 6% 1953	103½	104
Walmsley, Chas., 6% 1943	96¾	..
Winnipeg Elec. 6% 1954	96⅜	97½
Sherbrooke Rly. 5% 1940	77⅝	..
St. Law. Sugar 6% 1932	92	..
St. Maurice Power 6½% 1953	...	109⅝

LOEW'S OTTAWA THEATRE IS SOLD

Preferred Shareholders Expected to Receive About Twenty Dollars a Share

OTTAWA.—The Keith Corporation has purchased the theatre at the corner of Bank and Queen Streets, which it is now operating under lease arrangement from the Ottawa Theatres, Ltd., for $537,000. This price represents a return of about $20 per share to the preferred shareholders. By the terms of the purchase, the Keith Corporation assumes two mortgages amounting to $400,000, paying the balance in cash to the holding company. It is understood that this cash balance and certain profits now on hand will be distributed to the preferred shareholders.

One of the two mortgages to be assumed by the purchasers represents $250,000 bond issue made when the company was formed, and, as these bonds became due on April 1, they will be paid off in full as to principal and interest on that date.

Six years ago a company was organized to build a theatre to be leased by the Marcus Loew interests. The first financing was by means of two mortgages totalling $400,000 at 8 per cent. interest. In addition, $700,000 of preferred stock was sold and similar amount of common stock given as a bonus. In all the public subscribed about $1,100,000.

Delightful Aroma
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
MELACHRINO

ORIGINAL
Melachrino
MO-32 CIGARETTES
"The One Cigarette Sold the World Over"

Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 63

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared for the quarter ending April 3rd, 1926, of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on Preferred Stock, payable April 19th, 1926, to Shareholders of record at close of business April 3rd, 1926.

By Order of the Board.

J. A. LEHMAN,
Secretary.

Subscriptions having been received for shares in excess of the number available for public offering on completion of the rearrangements of the Company's capital structure, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Western Canada Flour Mills Company
Limited

6½% Sinking Fund Cumulative Preferred Stock

(Fully paid and non-assessable)

The Shares are preferred as to assets and cumulative cash dividends at the rate of 6½% per annum, payable quarterly by cheque at par, at any branch in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted) of the Company's Bankers, now The Canadian Bank of Commerce. The first dividend will accrue from and including March 1st, 1926. Redeemable at the option of the Company in whole or in part on any dividend date at $110 per share and accrued dividend on 60 days' notice

Dividends payable 15th March, June, September and December

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR—National Trust Company Limited

Shares interchangeably transferable at Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal

CAPITALIZATION

(After giving effect to the proposed financing)

	Authorized	Issued and Outstanding
6½% Cumulative Preferred Stock, par value $100	$3,000,000*	$2,500,000
Common shares, without nominal or par value	150,000 shares	86,250 shares

**The Company reserves the right to create and issue an additional $500,000 of Preferred Stock, ranking in all respects pari-passu with and subject to the same safeguards as apply to the amount shown above.*

Mr D. B. Hanna, President of the Company, has summarized for us his letter of March 17th, 1926, as follows:—

HISTORY AND BUSINESS—The Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, was incorporated under Ontario Charter in 1905 for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of certain milling companies operating prior to that date. The business, including that of the predecessor companies has been successfully conducted on an increasing scale during a period of almost forty years, and by the excellence of its products is now favorably known not only in Canada, but in most of the leading markets of the world.

PROPERTIES—The Company owns the entire capital stock of the Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Limited, and of Purity Flour Mills, Limited. Either directly or through these subsidiaries the Company owns and operates Flour or Cereal Mills at Goderich, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria, having a combined daily capacity of 10,000 barrels of flour and 1,000 barrels of oatmeal and other cereals.

Terminal elevators owned by the Company or its subsidiaries are located at Goderich, Winnipeg, Brandon and Calgary, which, with 92 country elevators located at strategic points, throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, similarly owned, have a total capacity of over 4,450,000 bushels.

Warehouses owned by the Company or its subsidiaries are located at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, New Westminster and Vancouver.

VALUE OF PROPERTIES—As at May 30th, 1925, Canadian Appraisal Company, Limited, certified that the replacement value less depreciation of the properties of the Company and its subsidiaries was $5,903,357.51. Including subsequent additions the figure at September 1st, 1925, amounted to $5,925,105.28. Net working capital at the latter date amounted to $1,333,141.74, making total net assets $7,258,247.02, equivalent to over $290.00 for every preferred share outstanding as above.

MANAGEMENT—The present management which has developed the business will continue to supervise and control its activities.

EARNINGS—Earnings of the Company have been certified by the Company's Auditors, Messrs. George A. Touche & Co. Annual earnings available for dividends on the Preferred Shares and depreciation, for the past 6 years, have averaged $481,025.29, equivalent to 19.24% earned on the $2,500,000 6½% Preferred Stock.

Net earnings for the five months ending January 31, 1926, amounted to $259,032.13, as against dividend requirements for a full year of $162,500 on the $2,500,000 Preferred Stock.

DIVIDENDS—Cash dividends on the Company's Capital Stock have been paid each year since 1908, an unbroken dividend record of over seventeen years. For the first three years these averaged 6% per annum, and since 1911 to date have been at the rate of 8% per annum.

In addition to the regular cash dividends, substantial distributions have also been made from time to time by way of bonus.

SAFEGUARDS—No mortgage (other than on future acquired property for purchase money) can be placed on fixed assets, including those of its present subsidiary companies, or upon shares of its present subsidiary companies, except under authority of a resolution passed by at least 75% of the votes cast in person or by proxy at a special meeting of the Preferred Shareholders called for the purpose.

No additional Preferred shares beyond the present $2,500,000 may be issued unless the net earnings of the Company available for dividends on the Preferred Stock and depreciation for the preceding fiscal year amount to at least twice the annual dividend requirements of the Preferred shares outstanding and those proposed to be issued.

No dividends may be paid upon any shares junior to the preferred shares unless the net tangible assets of the Company after such payment, shall exceed $200 per preference share outstanding.

Preferred shares have voting power if the Company is in arrears for eight quarterly preferred stock dividends but not otherwise, and in case of liquidation are entitled to receive the par value thereof out of the Company's assets in priority to junior shares but do not otherwise participate therein.

SINKING FUND—By way of Sinking Fund the Company is to set apart annually on the First of March out of earnings and after Preferred Dividends a sum equal to 1% of the largest amount of Preferred Shares previously outstanding; such sum to be applied in the purchase of shares in the open market, but if such shares are not available at or below 102 and cost of purchase, any balance remaining unexpended at the end of six months thereafter shall revert to the Company.

PRICE: $99 per share and accrued dividend, to yield 6.56%.

Under existing law, the dividends on these shares, in the opinion of our Counsel, are free from normal Dominion Income Tax to residents of Canada.

A. J. MITCHELL & CO.
LIMITED

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED

March 1926

PORT ALFRED PULP & PAPER CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING
MONTREAL, P.Q.
Mills at PORT ALFRED, P.Q.

Canadian Paperboard Company Limited
Largest Manufacturers of Paperboard in Canada
Mills at Montreal, P.Q., Campbellford, Ont., Frankford, Ont.
HEAD OFFICE: 2 Seigneurs Street MONTREAL

The Wisdom of the Ancients is a lesson for to-day

IN STONE, the ancients carved their laws and important documents. Many of those have been handed down unharmed by the elements to this very day.

We ourselves have followed their wise examples. Names we want to endure are engraved indelibly on stone or metal.

Modern business, however, does not permit the use of stone or metal. Bonds, contracts, wills, insurance policies, cheques, prospecti—important documents that are subject to much handling, must be printed on a surface that endures. Cracks and creases that may obliterate a single line might cause confusion, loss, expense or court action.

Herein lies the special adaptability of SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD—Canada's finest all-rag bond paper since 1882. It has a business-like feel and crackle—a surface that does not crack. Especially suited for important documents. Your printer will highly recommend SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD.

SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD

Made in Canada by:
THE ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED
High Grade Paper Makers since 1882
MONTREAL
Mills at St. Jerome and Mont Rolland, P.Q.

The Laurentide Company
Limited

Manufacturers of
Ground Wood - Sulphite Pulp
Wood Boards and Newsprint Paper

GRAND'MERE - QUEBEC

MAPLE LEAF
INDUSTRIAL
ALCOHOL
HIGHEST QUALITY-BEST SERVICE
Ethyl Alcohol—Cologne Spirits, Denatured Alcohol (all formulae)

We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the trade.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL CORBYVILLE
TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Atlantic Sugar Refineries
LIMITED
Lantic Sugar
General Offices
211 McGILL STREET
MONTREAL
Refineries - St. John, N.B.

Quebec Pulp & Paper Acquires Properties

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The president of the Quebec Pulp and Paper Mills, A. S. McNichols, has advised the shareholders that the assets, formerly held by the Saguenay Pulp and Power Company and the Chicoutimi Pulp Company and their subsidiary companies, have been formally handed over to the Quebec Pulp and Paper Mills under the plan of reorganization which was adopted some nine months ago.

The securities in the new company have been distributed to the bondholders in the Saguenay Pulp and Power Company.

Pulp and Paper

PRODUCTION AS A FACTOR IN PRICE OF PAPER STOCKS

The Short and Long Range View of the Newsprint Industry

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Apparently, the possibility of the necessity of curtailed production in the newsprint industry is becoming better realized from an investment angle, for the Montreal Stock Exchange house of Jones, Newton and Heward in a market letter says:

"There has been talk of a paper market in Montreal, which has not yet materialized. We think that there will, of necessity, be an adjustment either lowering the price of paper or curtailing production. Over enthusiasm should be guarded against."

For many months past, a number of those close to the industry have wondered what the ultimate effect of the tremendous expansion of the newsprint industry would have on stock market prices. Despite this, however, prices of the paper stocks during the past six months have steadily increased. Others feel that the ultimate home of the newsprint industry is in Canada and that this being so, believe that newsprint stocks are a buy at any time. In any event, even if production has to be slowed down a little, it would not necessarily result in the curtailment of dividends. The newsprint stocks are selling at high levels at present—but in this, they are in no different category from the remainder of the listed stocks.

Opinion of those actually engaged in the newsprint industry as to the future market prices of the newsprint stocks still appears to be divided; there are those who look for a falling off in present prices and there are others who feel that any hesitancy in purchasing newsprint stocks is no more justified now than it was several years ago, for at that period the industry was in as proportionately great an expansion period as it is to-day.

Price Brothers Company Appoints New Directors

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Four new directors have been appointed to the board of Price Brothers Company; three of these represent Canadian interests, whilst the fourth is G. G. Allan, of New York, who succeeded the late J. B. Duke in the Duke-Price Power Company. The three Canadians are A. J. Brown, K.C., V. M. Drury, and H. B. MacDougall, all of Montreal.

A. J. Brown, K.C., is the head of the legal firm of Brown, Montgomery and McMichael. Amongst his more important directorates are the Royal Bank of Canada, the Montreal Trust Company, the City and District Savings Bank, the United Financial Corporation, the Dominion Bridge Company, the Steel Company of Canada, the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, the Northern Electric Company, the Dominion Engineering Works, Holt, Renfrew and Company, and Tooke Brothers.

V. M. Drury heads the investment house bearing his name in Montreal, and is a director and chairman of the executive committee of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, vice-president of the Foundation Company of Canada, director of the Calgary Power Company, the Porto Rico Railways, Brandram-Henderson, and the Cuban Canadian Sugar Company.

H. B. MacDougall is a member of the firm of MacDougall and MacDougall, the Montreal Stock Exchange house. He is a director of several companies, including Penman's and the United Financial Corporation.

Exports of Pulpwood Declined in February

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Exports of Canadian pulp and paper of all grades during the month of February show, as usual, a decided increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year; with the exception of mechanical pulp, the figures also compare favorably with the preceding longer month of January.

The most noticeable and interesting fact revealed by the export figures during the month, however, was that pulpwood exports declined from 155,919 cords, valued at $1,440,860 in February last year, to 121,328 cords, valued at $1,108,073 in February this year.

The following table shows the value of the exports for the month of February, 1926, as compared with the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year:

	—February,— 1926 $	1925 $	Jan., 1926 $
Pulp:			
Mechan.	720,699	783,344	977,229
Sulphite (blchd.)	1,210,937	1,092,985	1,239,509
Sulphite (unbl.)	1,399,173	986,174	1,233,606
Sulphate	792,362	707,112	796,386
Total pulp	4,123,171	3,569,615	4,246,730
Paper:			
Newsprint	8,483,424	7,442,348	8,372,141
Wrapping	225,684	147,366	179,999
Paper board	297,142	276,752	283,089
Other	167,517	124,495	109,926
Total paper	9,173,767	7,990,961	8,945,155
Total pulp and paper	13,296,938	11,560,576	13,191,885

The distribution of the exports for February, 1926, was as follows:

To:—	Pulp $	Paper $	Total $
U. S. A.	3,558,753	8,403,127	11,961,880
U. K.	80,632	174,814	255,446
Other count.	483,786	595,826	1,079,612
	4,123,171	9,173,767	13,296,938

Exports for the twelve months ending February 28, 1926, compare as follows with those of the preceding twelve months:

	1926	1925
Pulp:		
Mechanical	$10,876,816	$ 8,276,380
Sulphite (blchd.)	14,336,217	12,583,187
Sulphite (unbl.)	14,740,835	11,940,064
Sulphate	9,424,034	8,281,559
Total pulp	$49,377,902	$41,081,190
Paper:		
Newsprint	$100,995,135	$ 91,347,882
Wrapping	2,809,506	3,144,287
Paper board	3,292,098	3,278,118
All others	1,739,664	1,623,212
Total paper	$108,836,403	$ 99,393,499
Total pulp and paper	$158,214,305	$140,474,689

Better Pulp Markets Affect Bathurst Co.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Due to the bettered chemical pulp markets, the Bathurst Company is working into a stronger financial position, and it is believed that the company may increase its newsprint production and thus utilize its large timber holdings.

The International Paper Company, and the Fraser Companies, are negotiating witht a view to developing the big Grand Falls power site. With the development of this project, it would appear that the province would become a larger factor in the output of newsprint—at present, the only newsprint from New Brunswick consists of fifty tons daily from the Bathurst mill.

MATTAGAMI COMES UNDER THE HAMMER

Debenture Holders Will Probably Acquire Company—Bondholders Get Paid in Full

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The assets of the Mattagami Pulp and Paper Company will be sold on March 31, at a judicial sale in Toronto. The property includes a site of 1,329 acres at Smooth Rock Falls, Ontario, with a sulphite pulp mill now producing 190 tons daily; a bleaching plant, with an output of 75 tons daily, is under construction and will be completed next month; a 9,000 horsepower hydro-electric development; a hotel, 94 houses, three miles of railways, water mains, sewage system,, etc. There are also some 125 square miles of timber limits, and leases of water powers, and an agreement authorizing the cutting of pulpwood on 848 square miles of crown land.

In the event of no higher bid being obtained, the debenture holders will acquire the company; they, in turn, will pay off the old bondholders with accrued interest to date.

The debenture holders will transfer the entire assets to a new company, and, in exchange, will receive one $100 share of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and one share of common stock without par value for every $100 debenture share which the present company has outstanding. The new company will issue first mortgage bonds; the proceeds will be used to pay off the bondholders and for other outstanding liabilities.

PAPER CORPORATION MAY BE WOUND UP

Special Meeting of Shareholders to be Held Next Week to Consider the Situation

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Provided the move be ratified by the shareholders at the special general meeting next week, the Newsprint Investment Corporation will be wound up and the surplus assets will be distributed amongst the shareholders. The entire assets consist of 76,000 shares of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation; the latter has 150,000 shares of common stock outstanding. The liabilities of the Newsprint Investment Corporation consist of 61,052 shares of no par value common stock and $2,500,000 in 7 per cent. common fifteen-year bonds. The directors have arranged to sell a portion of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation shares at a price sufficient to retire the outstanding bond issue; the shares which remain of St. Maurice Valley stock are approximately sufficient to provide one share of the subsidiary company's common stock for every two shares now held by the stockholders in the Newsprint Investment Corporation.

The directors have recommended that the shareholders ratify the deal and thus dissolve the company, shareholders receiving for every two shares which they hold one share in the St. Maurice Valley Corporation.

So far as can be learned, there is no special significance attached to the winding up of the Newsprint Investment Corporation—possibly, when the company was first formed, the idea may have been to absorb further pulp and paper companies in the merger; if this be so, it seems apparent that the move would indicate that further merger plans are, for the present, shelved.

From the foregoing it will appear that the Newsprint Investment Corporation is to sell some 45,000 shares of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation stock in order to retire the bond issue. This would represent a price of some $55 per share which the parent company will receive for its holdings—a price which should prove satisfactory to the shareholders, as present market prices are around $52.

Fraser Co.'s Dividend Indicates Improvement

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The Fraser Companies have declared a dividend on the common stock of a half of one per cent., payable on April 1, to shareholders on record March 25. This marks the resumption of dividends payment by this company and places it on a definite two per cent. basis. The last dividends were paid in 1920. The common stock is mostly owned by those closely connected with the company.

The dividend declaration definitely indicates that the company is moving back toward a satisfactory earning position and strengthens the position of both the bondholders and the holders of the preferred stock—the two latter securities are held publicly.

The Fraser Companies manufacture bleached and unbleached sulphite, and the bettered earnings are simply the result of the improvement which has taken place in the chemical pulp markets during the past six months. Another factor which may have influenced the decision to make the dividend disbursements was the completion of the company's new paper mill at Madawaska, Maine. This plant came into operation on January 1, 1926, with a capacity of 20,000 tons of paper annually from its two machines. The raw product for this mill—sulphite pulp—comes through a pipe line from one of the company's Canadian mills which is situated on the opposite side of the river.

Backus Brooks Company to Pay Heavy Tax Penalty

WINNIPEG.—The Backus Brooks Co. and the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co. and its affiliated companies will pay the federal government $3,087,753 in income and excess profits taxes, with penalities for the years 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, under an order just issued by the United States board of tax appeals, says the Minneapolis Journal.

The total amount of tax payments by the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co., and its allied companies, will be $2,181,510 and penalities amounting to $786,879, a total of $2,968,489.

The assessment of tax against the Backus Brooks Co. is $90,390 with penalties of $27,651, a total of $118,041.

Brompton Directors to Consider Further Step?

MONTREAL.—The directors of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company meet this week-end when, it is thought, some definite action may be taken with regard to the company's further expansion in the newsprint field.

At the annual meeting of the company held last week, the president, F. N. McCrae, referred to the fact that last year the directors were authorized to construct a paper mill at Bromptonville, but owing to various reasons, such as the unsettled condition of the paper market, the construction was not proceeded with. He said that the company now has a groundwood pulp mill at Bromptonville producing 110 tons of groundwood pulp daily, which is being sold at $30 a ton. The price of newsprint is now $65 per ton, and he stated that the cost of turning the pulp into newsprint is considerably less than the difference in price between the pulp and the paper. For these reasons, the company intend to proceed with the construction of the mill.

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Public Utilities

SELLING SHARES MAKES GOOD WILL FOR B.C. ELECTRIC

Consumer Ownership Campaign Proves a Great Success

From Our Own Correspondent.

VANCOUVER.—When B.C. Electric Railway adopted the policy of the Bell Telephone Company and other big public utility corporations in encouraging "consumer ownership" of company stock it not only added a great deal to the goodwill asset but increased the number of small shareholders in this province to a notable extent.

Seventy-five hundred shares of six per cent. cumulative preference stock were put on the market by the company as a preliminary and the amount will be substantially increased in the near future. The allotment has been heavily oversubscribed and it is estimated that at least 50 per cent. of the buyers are persons who in the past had their savings only in the form of bank deposits and government bonds. The proceeds of the share sales will be used in the company's construction programme, which amounts this year to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The company is undertaking new power development and the provision of new power and gas extensions, new substations, etc.

Novel Sales Campaign

A novel feature of the sales campaign has been that employees of the B.C. Electric, including street car conductors and members of the office staff, have been engaged in the consumer canvass. Car conductors were provided with order blanks and were authorized to take orders for the shares from passengers. Other employees of the company made soliciting tours of downtown offices and the residential districts, drawing no distinction between those of large and small means. Most of the purchases were in comparatively small amounts, the buyers taking advantage of the part payment plan under the terms of which $10 per share was paid in cash, the balance of the payments being spread over ten months.

The idea back of the plan was described in one of the company's publications, as follows:

If you are riding in a street car when you are reading this and if someone should ask you who owned the said vehicle, including the seats, the window glass, the lights and all the other contraptions, what would you say?

"Why, the B. C. Electric, of course."

Yes, but pursuing the matter further, who or what is the B. C. Electric?

"Well, it's a company."

That's so, but we may be dense. What's a company?

"Shucks, it's a bunch of people over in England."

Ah, there we have it. The street car is owned by a bunch of people, and so are the power plants, the sub-stations, the gas plants and other public utility property.

That's exactly how it is with the B. C. Electric. There are about 10,000 joint owners of B. C. Electric property, most of whom live in England.

Just a few years ago, some public utility men began to ask the question: "If we must be owned by someone, why not pick some owners right here at home?" It actually started in San Francisco, in 1914, when one company was looking around for more capital. The idea spread until a Chicago public utility man, who was through Vancouver last summer, struck a happy phrase and christened the new babe, "Customer Ownership."

Can anything be simpler—the ownership of a public utility company by its customers? Let your imagination sink into that for a moment. The people who pay the electric light and gas bills own the company. Those who make the revenue possible, profit by their own bills. Those who own shares practically get their bills marked paid. It is figured out that the dividends from $500 worth of shares of stock will pay the average electric light bill.

That is one angle. There is another, namely, that customer-ownership of public utilities starts a vast number of persons on the way to saving up, if not a fortune, a competence. People who never had a dollar saved, now put their money to work and earn dividends with it. The increase in the number of stockholders has been enormous.

Last year, it is estimated that on this continent no less than $296,000,000 in stock was sold by the electric light industry alone to its own customers, 360,000 new stockholders being added. There are estimated to be no less than 1,307,000 individual stockholders in public utility companies on this continent, today, obtained through customer-ownership sales, most of them owning one, two, three or a similarly small number of shares.

Some companies have nearly 100,000 customer-owners. In one city the employees of the Rapid Transit Co. sold a million dollars' worth of their company's stock each day for ten days recently.

As it has been put elsewhere, public utility companies have up to now been looked upon as institutions of service. They are now, in addition, institutions of investment.

That is the aim of the B. C. Electric. We believe we have won a large measure of public approval and goodwill by the quality of service we have provided. The investment we now offer has the same high quality about it.

We could raise money in London, as we have done in the past, but we prefer to give our customers the opportunity of having a financial interest in the company, and thus sharing in its earnings. Frankly, we want your financial interest, because it will gain the goodwill of the public. Our service will in no wise decrease. Customer-ownership will simply promote better understanding, we hope.

Public Utility Earnings

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER CO.

	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1925	Inc.
Gross earn.	$119,305	$100,255	$19,050
Oper. exp.	38,114	45,010	x6,896
Net earn.	$ 81,191	$ 55,245	$25,946
	5 Months 1926	5 Months 1925	Inc.
Gross earn.	$588,652	$489,245	$99,407
Oper. exp.	188,785	223,115	x34,330
Net earn.	$399,867	$266,130	133,737

xDecrease.

OTTAWA AND HULL POWER COMPANY

February	1926	1925	Increase
Gross rev.	$31,471	$34,640	*$3,169
Oper. exp., taxes and mainten.	6,881	7,404	* 523
Net earnings	$24,589	$27,235	*$2,645

Six Months Ending February 28—

	1926	1925	Increase
Gross rev.	$189,716	$188,733	$ 982
Oper. exp., taxes and maint.	40,477	40,041	435
Net earnings	$149,238	$148,691	$ 546

*—Decrease.

Winnipeg Electric Spends Its Millions in Canada

WINNIPEG.—During the next eight months approximately $2,000,000 will be expended by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and its subsidiaries in making the necessary provision to obtain and utilize additional power from the Hydro Electric plant at Great Falls. The company is making clear to its public that in so far as practicable this money will be spent in Canada—for it is the company's fixed policy to buy Canadian-made goods whenever possible. This policy was adhered to in connection with the building of the Great Falls plant, when, out of an expenditure of nearly $7,000,000 not more than $100,000 was spent with other than Canadian firms. In other words 98.5 per cent. of the total expenditure was made in Canada.

In connection with the development at Great Falls tenders are now being prepared and contracts will shortly be awarded.

HAMILTON WANTS THE FIRST PROFITS

Street Railway Company Not Likely to Accept Agreement as Submitted

HAMILTON.—Until the directors of the Hamilton Street Railway Co. meet the city officials, to reopen negotiations on the proposed amendments to the street railway agreement, no official statement will be made by the company. The directors will consider the amendments early next week.

City officials and several members of the council are satisfied that the inclusion of a clause demanding 4 per cent. of gross receipts, as a lien before earnings on present assets or new capital, will not be entertained by the company. It is inferred that the company will take the same attitude as last year—that it will be impossible to guarantee any revenue to the city and continue a 5-cent fare.

Another point which will produce a controversy will be the attempt to tie the company to a guaranteed five-cent fare for five years. The company agreed to a five-cent. fare until 1928, but contended that it was impossible to foretell beyond that date what conditions might exist in railway operation. It was considered by the officials that it was fair to have either the matter of increase or reduction of fares controlled by the Ontario railway board.

The company, it is felt, favors operation by commission, the plan now said to be favored by many members of the council.

The chief features of the agreement submitted to the company are: the granting of an exclusive franchise, collection by the city of four per cent. of gross receipts, and half of all excess profits after the company has received $120,000 and 7 per cent. on new capital, five cent fare until 1931, and a program calling for 24 new cars and eight buses in the first year, 12 cars and 4 buses in the second year, and 12 cars and four buses in the third year. The street railway company is to take over the Hamilton radial railway tracks on Main St. from Sherman Ave. to the Delta, and on King St. from the Delta to the Saltfleet line, and the Hamilton Dundas railway line on Queen St. from Herkimer St. to Aberdeen Ave., and on Aberdeen Ave. from Queen St. to the city limits.

Carillon Development May Soon be Exploited

MONTREAL.—The premier of the province of Quebec, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, told the legislative assembly that Premier Howard Ferguson and C. A. Magrath, chairman of the Ontario Hydro Commission, had already entered into negotiations leading to the development of the Carillon power site. The Quebec premier said that he had assured Hon. H. Ferguson and C. A. Magrath that his province was only too anxious that power should be developed at Carillon, provided, of course, that the electricity be not exported to the United States. The boundary line between the two provinces at the Carillon site is not clearly defined, and it is likely that in the near future it will be surveyed jointly by both provinces, which would settle the point as to how much power belonged to each.

MONTREAL TRAMS EARNINGS SHOWING AN IMPROVEMENT

Annual Report For Six Months Period Shows Pro Rata Earnings Up

MONTREAL.—The changes in the balance sheet of the Montreal Tramways Company as at December 31, 1925, were minor in their character, with the exception of the striking change which is seen in the property account which is higher by some $1,500,000 and in the cash account which has been increased by over $1,000,000 since the appearance of the company's report for the year ending June 30, 1925.

The balance sheet has been issued because in future the fiscal year will end at the close of December. The earnings for the six months' period were made public recently by the Montreal Tramways Commission and were at that time reviewed in these columns.

Among the liabilities, the 1941 bonds are lower by some $1,750,000, whilst the 1955 bonds have been increased by about $2,500,000. Accounts receivable, stores, and accounts payable, have all moved downward.

Another outstanding feature noted in the balance sheet is the increase in the company's surplus which is divided up amongst maintenance and renewal reserves, financing reserve, bus depreciation reserve, and surplus; these accounts totalled amounted to $2,859,105 at the end of December, as compared with only $1,342,297 at the end of June, which indicates a general bettering in the company's position.

In the following profit and loss account figures it is to be remembered that those at the end of December represent six months of operation only, whilst the June figures cover a twelve month period.

	Dec. 31	June 30
Allowance from contract	$1,286,185	$2,460,552
Other revenue	68,641	116,389
	$1,354,826	$2,576,941
Interest on bonds, etc. ..	1,033,336	1,953,146
Dividends	200,000	400,000
Balance	$ 121,490	$ 223,795
Previous surplus	892,548	668,753
P. & L. surplus	$1,014,038	$ 892,548

ENGLISH ELECTRIC ORDERS

MONTREAL.— The English Electric Company has recently closed four large orders. It has received the contract from the St. Lawrence Pulp and Paper Mills for the complete electrical equipment for its new plant and machinery which is at present being installed, and also the order for the new electrical equipment for the addition to the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company's mill. The Coniarium Mines in Porcupine has ordered its new electrical equipment from the company, and the town of Coaticook, P. Q., has purchased a complete power plant.

P. E. I. FISHERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The fisheries of Prince Edward Island and the Magdalen Islands for the calendar year 1925 show that the total value of marketed fish was $1,579,493, an increase over the previous year of $395,635. Lobsters accounted for over two-thirds of the value, and smelts and cod for over half of the remainder.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE DID MUCH BETTER EARNED $141,669

Profit Loss Account Shows Big Improvement From $57,000 Loss Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The annual financial statement of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company for the year ending December 31, 1925, shows that the loss of $57,496 which was experienced last year, has been turned into a profit of $141,669 in 1925.

Profit and loss figures, and working capital position figures over the past three years follow:

	1925	1924	1923
	$	$	$
Prof. on oper. ...	141,669	‡57,496	‡163,934
*Other prof.	....	45,898	88,968
Total prof.	141,669	‡11,598	‡74,966
Dividends	....	....	90,000
Balance	141,669	‡11,598	‡164,966
Tax provis.	19,000	....	....
Balance	122,669	‡11,598	‡164,966
**Red. in surp. ..	5,865	7,310	9,520
Surplus	116,804	†18,908	†174,486
Prev. surp.	1,705,182	1,884,206	2,058,693
Balance	1,821,986	1,865,298	1,884,207
§Trans. to res...	....	160,116	....
Total surp.	1,821,986	1,705,182	1,884,207

*—From sales of machinery, buildings, etc.

**—Resulting from forfeiture and cancellation.

‡—Loss.

†—Debit.

§—For bad and doubtful debts.

Working Capital Position

	1925	1924	1923
	$	$	$
Curr. assets	2,952,939	3,153,223	3,599,512
Curr. liabs.	877,295	1,184,040	1,721,720
Work. cap.	2,075,644	1,969,183	1,877,792

Changes in the balance sheet include reductions in inventories, equipment, mortgage on property, accounts payable and also in the liability to Fairbanks-Morse and Company. The cash on hand has increased from $74,112 at the end of 1924, to $105,040 at the close of the past year. The net result of the changes in the balance sheet is seen in the somewhat bettered working capital position.

That the improvement in the company's business will be continued is evidenced in the president's remarks:

There is sufficient evidence at hand to substantiate the conviction that Canada is re-entering a period of moderate prosperity, and it is gratifying to observe a reflection of these conditions in the bookings of your company during the early months of 1926. If this increased activity, which is now apparent in industry, is followed by a repetition of good conditions in the agricultural field, the results of the year should prove very satisfactory.

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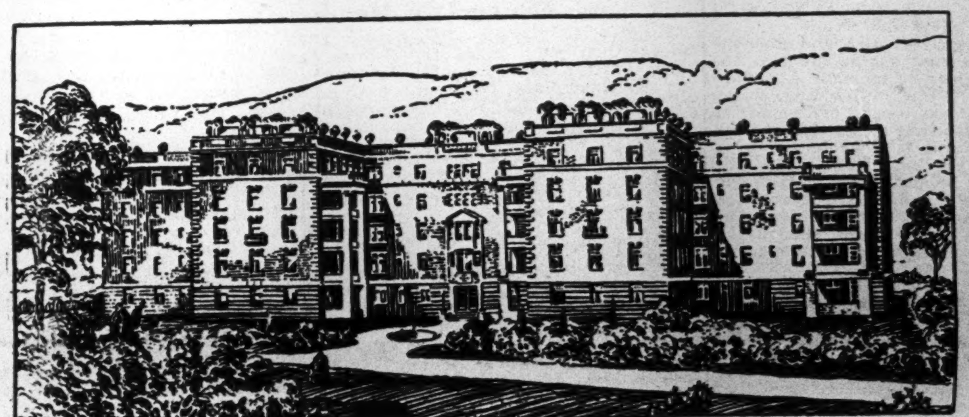

New Issue.

$300,000
Mountain View Apartments
Limited
(Hamilton, Ont.)

7% First Mortgage Closed Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated as of February 1st, 1926, maturing February 1st, 1946. Principal and semi-annual interest (February 1st and August 1st) payable at the Chief Offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Toronto and Hamilton. Coupon Bonds, denominations $1,000, $500, $100, with privilege of registration as to principal. Redeemable as a whole, or in part, at the Company's option on any interest date on thirty days' notice, at 103 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1934; at 102 and accrued interest thereafter to February 1st, 1941, and at 101 and accrued interest thereafter until maturity.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY, TORONTO, TRUSTEES.

LEGAL OPINION
For the Underwriters, Messrs. Gibson, Levy, Scott & Inch, Hamilton, Ont. For the Owners, Messrs Salter & Stapells, Toronto, Ont.

THE PROPERTY. A block of land with a frontage facing on James Street South, of approximately 232 feet, and on Freeman Place, Hamilton, of 275 feet, on which there is now being erected a modern, high-class, five-story Apartment House, containing 81 suites of one, two, three, four, five and six room apartments, comprising 283 rooms and 91 bathrooms, together with a heated fireproof garage, with space for 40 cars.

VALUES: Land, $56,000 Opinion, Norman Ellis, Realtor, Hamilton. Building, $530,200 Opinion, John V. Gray Construction Company, Limited, Toronto. Total, $586,200. First mortgage, $300,000, only 51% of independent expert valuation.

COMMANDING LOCATION. Site is unexcelled, being served by two car lines, ten minutes' walk from the heart of the city, situated in the most exclusive residential section of Hamilton, overlooking the city, Burlington Beach and the Dundas Valley; also with a view of the mountainside, which is a natural park.

SECURITY. First Closed Mortgage on the land, building and equipment, and a floating charge on all assets of the Company.

SINKING FUND. $500 monthly, commencing 15th July, 1927, plus interest on redeemed bonds, sufficient to reduce first mortgage by approximately $225,000 on maturity.

INSURANCE. Insurance will be carried in favor of the Trustee for the Bondholders for the full amount of the Bonds at any time outstanding.

SURETY BOND. Completion of the building by the contractor by September 30th, 1926, free from all liens, is guaranteed by a Surety Bond for $200,000 with the Guarantee Company of North America.

RENTAL ESTIMATES. J. R. LaFrance, President of the Real Estate Board, Hamilton, estimates that the net revenue from rentals after providing full operating charges, and deducting 10% for vacancies, will be $56,656, or more than two and one-half times the First Mortgage Bond Interest.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Monthly payments from the rentals will be made to the Trustee sufficient to provide in advance for taxes, interest and Sinking Fund.

MARGIN OF SAFETY. The conservative character of this issue is emphasized by the fact that the First Mortgage is only slightly over 50% of the independent expert valuation, and the further outstanding fact that if the Apartment House were only 50% rented the full operating expenses and interest and sinking Fund requirements of this issue could be met.

PRICE: 100 and Accrued Interest, to Yield 7%

DICKSON, JOLLIFFE
& Company
302 Bay Street Toronto 2
ELgin 4480, ELgin 2711

STEWART, SCULLY
Company, Limited
Royal Bank Bldg. Toronto 2
ADelaide 1136-1137

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable, and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

News of the Mines: A Department for Executives and Investors

Conducted by DANIEL E. CUSHING, Mining Editor, The Financial Post.

DOME'S EARNINGS JUST ABOUT EQUAL TO THE DIVIDEND

Provision for Depreciation and Taxes Ate Materially Into Surplus

After taking care of general charges and tax provision, Dome's 1925 earnings were $2,053,009, and when the dividend of $2 per share, $1,906,668 in all, had been taken care of, there remained but $146,341, out of which to make provision for depreciation and the writing off of deferred development charges. This resulted in the transfer from surplus of $334,239.

From this it will be seen that Dome earned its dividend by a narrow margin. Earnings were higher than 1924 with costs slightly increased. Depreciation and general charges and tax provision were materially higher, while other revenue was lower.

The president's report points out that net excess of current assets over current liabilities (including dividends payable January 20th, 1926, of $476,667) amounts to $3,489,084, which includes the sum of $2,173,827 set apart as a dividend insurance fund. This excess of current assets over liabilities compares with $3,489,719 in 1924 when the sum of $2,065,993 was set apart for dividend insurance.

General Manager De Pencier prepares shareholders for a possible drop in earnings this year. He says: "While earnings may not be as high in the coming year as formerly, good profits are anticipated, which, in combination with large reserves in the treasury, should enable your company to pay good dividends for some time to come. Operating costs amounted to $4,467 per ton milled, as compared with $4,578 for the preceding year. Owing to the greater amount of development work done, and small, awkwardly situated ore-bodies being worked, the reduction in operating costs does not reflect the higher efficiency attained.

Ore Reserves

"The development work and diamond drilling carried out during the year has failed to disclose or indicate a tonnage of ore equal to that milled, and, consequently, there has been a falling off in the amount of ore in sight. The failure of the 13th level to provide ore of a grade equal to that drawn from the stopes of the upper levels, particularly the 7th and 8th and 11th, has resulted in a decided decrease in the gold content of the broken ore reserves, though the tonnage of broken ore now stands at around 620,000 tons.

"The development work and diamond drilling done on the 14th level and below it do not indicate that ore-bodies comparable in size with those on the upper levels are likely to be found."

Referring to developments on the lower levels, Mr. DePencier says that exploration has gone on since early in 1925 for some hundreds of feet below the thirteenth level. A winze was sunk from the thirteenth level near the Dome Extension boundary to the sixteenth levels and a crosscut driven from the level northeast and northwest for 279 feet and 130 feet respectively. At these points diamond drill stations were cut from which holes have been driven across the sedimentary zone.

Two holes drilled from the northwest station, which is in Dome ground, intersected a small ore shoot in the greenstone close to the greenstone sediment contract. No ore was found in the sediments from these holes.

"The results of this drilling," says Mr. DePencier, "and that done from the thirteenth level, are distinctly disappointing, and show that practically no ore will be found in the sediments below the thirteenth level in the vicinity of the Dome-Dome Extension boundary. From the work now being done in stoping at the thirteenth level above 1302 crosscut, and to the east of it, there appears to be a chance that an ore shoot will extend downwards east of the greenstone; if this is so, the fourteenth and lower levels will have to be extended much further to the east and north."

Regarding Red Lake, he says: "Our field engineers have been active throughout the year, and late in the fall staked a number of claims in the Red Lake area, district of Patricia. Also, after the freeze-up took place, an option was taken on the property of the Howey Red Lake Syndicate in this district. The syndicate had taken in supplies and placed a number of men to work trenching an interesting exposure of gold-bearing rock and our engineers will make an examination of this as soon as conditions permit them to travel and get the necessary outfit on the ground. It is known that the zone while only partly exposed is at least 930 feet long; the width cannot yet be stated, and it is likely that the deposit will have to be diamond drilled to learn definitely its economic importance."

The figures:

Profit and Loss—

Year ended March—	†1923	1924	1925
Earnings	$3,345,478	$4,307,720	$4,356,026
Expenses	1,252,307	2,361,610	2,368,611
Net earn.	2,093,171	2,151,092	1,997,415
Other rev.	179,382	204,982	176,132
	2,272,553	2,356,074	2,173,547
Development	348,268	33,936	40,976
Depreciation	371,017	431,035	439,604
Dividends	x1,426,203	1,906,668	1,906,668
Tax Reserve	....	....	120,538
Surplus	127,065	*15,565	*334,239

†9 months ended Dec. 31.

xIncludes $949,536 ($2 a share) paid on old stock, and $476,667 (50 cents a share) on new stock.

*Deficit.

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	x$1,030,758	$100,000	$ 524,797
1919	xx104,276	....	56,801
1920	1,773,374	100,000	351,814
1921	1,946,403	438,333	73,279
1922	2,809,452	476,667	245,184
1923	4,278,935	953,334	1,126,693
1923	3,345,478	1,426,203	2,671,557
1924	4,307,720	1,906,668	2,419,278
1925	4,356,026	1,906,668	2,019,665

xFor eight months.

xxNet loss.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

Week Ending March 23

	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 23	Close Mar. 16	Sales for week
Area	25⅞	24½	25½	24½	45600
Apex	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	11500
Amulet	1.13	1.05	1.09½	1.10	35155
Argo Cons. ..	33	31	31½	33	39900
Atlas .. ..,..	4	3¾	4	3¾	32000
Baldwin	3¼	2½	2½	3	86950
Barry Holl. ..	41¼	37½	37½	41½	79925
Beaver	74½	63	64½	74	89700
Bidgood	7½	7	7	8	18000
Chaput H. ..	18	16	16	18	27900
Buckingham ..	3⅜	3	3	3	10700
Can. Lorrain	86	79¼	79¼	82	68150
Capitol	47	41	41	45	83200
Castle Tre. ..	1.66	1.46	1.47	1.63	44360
Clifton	3	2½	2½	3	7600
Coniagas .. .	4.15	4.10	4.15	4.05	1110
Coniar'm.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	130
Col Kirk.	6¾	3¼	5½	3½	216100
Cons. Smelters	212	202	204½	210½	21095
Cons. W. D....	22⅜	19½	19¾	22	96460
Cr. Res.	18	15½	15½	18	73300
Bourlamaque	9.40	9.15	9.40	9.20	19685
Dome Mines	19.75	18.05	18.15	19.60	27783
Everett	10	9	9	8¾	159800
Gold Hill ...	38	35	36	37	14750
Goldale	33½	30	30	34	30950
Gold Reef ...	3	2¾	3	2¾	28500
Hattie	1	1	1	¼	2000
Don Rouyn ..	35	30	35	30	1200
Hollinger ..	19.00	18.60	18.75	18.80	3527
Kirk. Hunton	28	26½	27	28	15900
Indian	7	6	7	7¼	17500
Laval Que. ..	32	30	30	30	58900
Int. Nick. c'm.	37½	35½	36½	37¾	2030
Keeley	1.65	1.53	1.53	1.56	39700
Keora	12¾	10¾	12	11½	157650
Kirk. Lake ...	1.09	.92½	.92½	1.07	108450
Lakeside	2¼	2	2	2	19000
Lk. Shore	10.50	10.20	10.25	10.40	5905
La Rose	23	15	16	23	63000
Lorrain	8½	6½	6⅝	8	50400
Lorrain T. L.	93	.93	.93	1.00	100
McKinley .. .	20½	18¾	19½	19	26150
McIntyre ..	25.50	24.00	24.30	25.25	5420
Millcrest . ..	21	15¾	19	20½	57400
Mining Corp.	3.88	3.74	3.75	3.82	20029
Mont. Rouyn	45	30	30	38	3000
Newray	38	35	35¼	38	20100
Nipissing .. .	6.15	5.80	5.80	6.05	2940
Night Hawk ..	8¼	7	7	7½	32584
Noranda ..	13.90	12.45	12.52	13.25	24686
Noranda Rts	35	24	24	..	76210
Ophir	2½	2	2½	2	6000
Pete. Lake .	2	2	2	3	250
Porc. Crown	6½	6½	6½	9	2500
Prem. Gold ..	2.35	2.20	2.20	2.30	25210
Preston	7⅛	7	7	7	13000
Teck Hughes	3.15	2.90	2.90	3.15	139373
Thomp. Krist	3	2	2	2½	13500
Timiskaming ..	13	12	13	12	1100
Tough Oakes	54	47½	48	52½	62350
Rouyn	5	4	4	4	24600
V. Silver	8¼	7½	8	8	14600
Vipond Cons.	1.67	1.50	1.55	1.66	47563
Wakenda .. .	2¾	1	1	1¼	5100
Wasapika . .	2⅞	2½	2½	2¾	11000
West Tree ..	3	2⅞	3	3¼	5000
Wettlaufer ..	4½	4½	4½	4½	2000
W. Har. ...	8.55	8.00	8.15	8.50	8440
Rouyn, Que ..	4	2½	3	4	12200
Vickers	53	50	50	55	7500

Kirkland's Output of Gold Fell Off During Last Month

Returns to Ontario Department of Mines from gold mines for February show that for the two camps, Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, there was a slight decrease of $34,033 below the output for the previous month, due to the short month of 28 days in February. The mines of the Porcupine area reported an increase, while those of Kirkland Lake were slightly below the record for January. The figures:

Source and Period	Ore Milled Tons	Total Value Gr'd. Bull'n.
Porcupine—		
Year 1925	3,016,178	24,887,517
Average per month....	251,348	2,073,959
January, 1926	269,325	1,946,563
February, 1926	242,510	1,980,919
Kirkland Lake—		
Year 1925	378,727	5,404,652
Average per month ...	31,561	450,388
January, 1926	34,167	575,128
February, 1926	33,718	506,739
Miscellaneous—		
Year 1925	131	5,398
January, 1926	....	....
February, 1926	....	....
Total 1925	3,395,030	30,297,557
Average per month ...	282,920	2,524,796
Total Jan., 1926......	303,492	2,521,691
Total Feb'y., 1926	276,228	2,487,658

New Company Takes Up Central Manitoba Claims

The Solo claim, adjoining Oro Grande, at Bull Dog Lake, and for a time under option by Anglo-Canadian Explorers, has been incorporated into Solo Mining Co., capital $1,000,000. It is understood that Anglo-Canadian Explorers have since dropped their option on Oro Grande. Considerable development was done on the property. The veins while very rich were narrow. It is rumored that there is a move on by other interests to undertake a selective mining operation on the claims and to ultimately put them into a large group.

Corona Plans Work on Considerable Scale Soon

Corona Mines, with approximately 600 acres adjoining Consolidated Smelters, Area, Federal Smelters, Grover Daly, and another large U. S. copper group in Quebec, should soon start work. Geologically this property is ideal, two very large and important copper discoveries have already been made, and work on some considerable scale is to be undertaken this year. M. E. Young is consulting engineer, and it is the general opinion of mining men that the property will be much in the limelight just as soon as it becomes generally known that the properties have been incorporated. There is no stock for sale, as the persons interested are developing the property through their own finances.

LA ROSE BOND ISSUE OPPOSED

La Rose proposes to issue $150,000 in bonds. On March 31, shareholders will meet to pass on the directors' proposal. Some opposition to the proposal has arisen, and it is likely that shareholders will experience another battle for proxies.

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SEVERAL ALBERTA OIL WELLS NEARING PROMISING HORIZON

Keen Interest Being Taken in Drilling of Next Few Weeks

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALGARY.—Five wells, all of them at a good depth, will be pounding their way towards the Royalite limestone this week in the Turner Valley oil field.

After delays at some of the holes, Royalite No. 5, a quarter of a mile north of the No. 4 naphtha, No. 3 Dalhousie, Vulcan, Illinois-Alberta and McLeod No. 2 are all driving down. With the exception of Royalite No. 5, which is down 2,979 feet, all are well below the 3,000 foot mark. Vulcan passed the 4,100 foot mark last week and has passed through the Fernie shales into what appears to be a limestone formation. But the exact character of the new strata has not yet been determined. Vulcan has successfully carried 8½-inch casing to its present depth.

The Imperial well at Jumping Pound, west of Calgary, is making good progress. Their Royalite No. 6, in the Turner Valley, is still idle, owing to a pending lawsuit over the title of the lease.

New derricks are springing up all over the field and there has been a consequent activity in share trading in Calgary. Dalhousie stock has jumped from $4.00 to more than $7.00. These, of course, are approximate prices, much depending on the size of the lot offered. The end of last week saw a flurry in United Oils Limited, following an announcement that the company would probably lease some of their present holdings for drilling on a royalty basis. The stock went up sharply from $3.00 and was hard to get at $5.00.

The Dalhousie Company is all ready to go on with their No. 1 well, which is now down 3,545 feet. A big derrick, that will allow the finishing of this hole with a rotary outfit, is in place and the work of cleaning out the hole, an old one of the Southern Alberta which produced at one time, will start in the immediate future.

After a tough job with a piece of lost rotary bit in the Royalite No. 5 hole, things were in shape to start drilling again at the beginning of the week.

At McLeod No. 2, the casing has been freed enough to allow the running of another joint of casing, and the crew will endeavor to take the 8½ inch string to the bottom of the hole with one more joint.

The crew at the Illinois-Alberta is making good progress at a depth of 3,305 feet and report striking alternate short layers of hard and soft strata. This well has drilled through some very hard formation recently.

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Red Lake
Is heralded as the next big gold camp.
Do you know where this much-talked-of district is?
The current issue of THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW contains both a map showing Red Lake's location in relation to Cobalt, Porcupine and Kirkland Lake; and also a descriptive article dealing with its possibilities.
You will find this issue especially interesting and instructive.
Copy mailed, free, on request.
Homer L. Gibson AND COMPANY
Bank of Hamilton Bldg
TORONTO
Phones: Elgin 2241-2-3-4-5

DUPRAT ASSURED OF AMPLE FUNDS

Spring Break Up Will See Work Launched on Important Finds

Supplies are on the ground for the aggressive exploration of Duprat mines below Waite-Montgomery. Encouraging surface discoveries have been made that will be opened and tested. Samples from these finds sent for analysis by the Dominion government ran approximately 11 per cent. copper, with traces of gold. Further work was carried on and test pits were sunk and ore taken from a depth of around nine feet, and, assayed by the Dominion government, ran 20.72 per cent. copper, with 1.87 ounces of silver to the ton, and traces of gold. This discovery extended over an area of some 150 feet in length by over 50 feet in width. The results obtained were so encouraging that the management immediately started to construct permanent camps, and these have now been completed and enlarged. The results were so outstanding that several offers were received for control, and the company finally closed a deal with large Toronto and Montreal financial interests, headed by Homer L. Gibson & Co., whereby the treasury receives an average of 35c. a share for 1,000,000 shares of stock. With the money on hand at the present time this gives the treasury almost $400,000, which is ample for all the development work necessary. Several other important surface discoveries have been made, and supplies have been sent in this winter for 20 men, and, just as soon as weather conditions permit, development work on a much larger scale is to be undertaken, and the property is to be fully explored, in addition through the use of the dip needle which has played such an important part in the location of ore bodies on the Noranda, and also through diamond drilling. It was on the strength of a report by M. E. Young that the new financing was concluded. Mr. Young has since been retained as consulting engineer, and is in full charge of the property. Associated with him is H. McDonough, who has been successful in bringing the property up to its present standing.

Ore receipts at the Trail Smelter of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., for the period March 8 to March 14, amounted to 11,070 tons, and for the year to date 102,725 tons.

In Ottawa
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Mining Inquiries

OXFORD COBALT

G. H. L., Kingston, Ont.—Can you give me any information regarding Oxford Cobalt Silver Mines, Ltd., and is there any value of the shares, or likely to be in the future?

Oxford-Cobalt is at present diamond drilling and meeting with some measure of success. I understand that the company is considering listing the shares. There is no known market at present.

NORTHERN EXPLORERS

J. W. L., Stratford, Ont.—I would be pleased if you could give me some information about the Northern Explorers, Ltd.

Northern Explorers Ltd. is a prospecting proposition, which will get in touch with prospectors who have property of merit and look them over. If they stand up they will make an effort to interest capital. It is a nice way to get into the mining game, as the risk is by no means great and the chances of profit are very substantial. A well handled proposition in the hands of an experienced mining man who knows the prospector, knows his game and is in a position whereby he can meet and talk to big money, stands a chance of making substantial profits in the way of commission.

BAILEY-COBALT MINES

Enquirer, Montreal, Que.—Bailey Cobalt Mines, Inc., in Ontario: Your opinion as to what the shares are worth.

You might write A. J. Young, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto, in regard to the Bailey Cobalt Mines, which were taken over by the Bailey Silver Mines Limited. I understand that this company has been dormant for some considerable time pending financing, and bondholders have been practically in possession.

FIDELITY, BIDGOOD, ALPINE

G. R. N., Thorold, Ont.—I would be very much obliged for any information you might be able to furnish me with in regard to the Fidelity Mining and Development Co., Ltd., Bidgood Consolidated and Alpine Silver Co., Ltd.

The three mines in which you hold shares are idle. The market for them is low and it looks like a question of patiently waiting. I thing that if all three properties were in capable hands and had funds for work, they would stand a good chance.

"The Mining News"
will keep you in touch with mine developments and will help you to judge market values.
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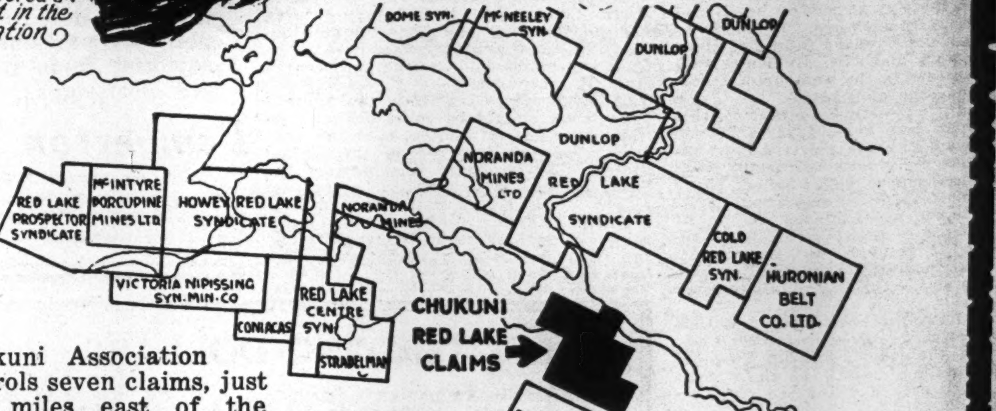
Harbour 4935

CHUKUNI RED LAKE MINING ASSOCIATION
CHUKUNI Red Lake is believed to be on the same "break" as the now famous Howie Red Lake, which was recently sold to Dome Mines for $500,000.00 and stock.
Chukuni Red Lake Should Prove a Rich Prospect
PUBLIC OFFERING
(Limited to 5,500 units)
Units $10.00 each
Positively No Personal Liability

The Locaters of this Claim would not sell for Cash they prefered an interest in the Association



Chukuni Association controls seven claims, just two miles east of the Howie claims, that were personally staked by H. E. Owens, of South Porcupine, one of Ontario's outstanding prospectors.
This is your opportunity
The present offering of Chukuni units is to secure working capital which will be used to carry on vigorous development as soon as weather conditions allow.
By joining the Association today you can get in on the "Ground Floor" and participate in the big development—big money is only made by getting in early, before the value of the units starts to increase. Don't Delay—Units will be allotted in the order in which they are received. Offering is limited—send your order today.
E. B. deCAMPS, M.E.
Engineer in charge of development work.
JAS. F. ROAF
Solicitor for the Association.
Bankers
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Campbell, Yorston & Guild,
407 Royal Bank Bldg.,
Toronto, 2, Canada.
Enclosed please find $.................for which reserve me ....units of Chukuni Red Lake Mining Association, and send full particulars.
Name ....
Address ....

LARGER PROFITS SHOWN GENERAL ELECTRIC REPORT

Favorable Results in View of Smaller Volume of Business

The annual report of the Canadian General Electric Co. for 1925, shows gross profits of $1,617,092, compared with $1,593,631 for the previous year. The increase is not large, but is nevertheless favorable as the report states the sales billed for the year were approximately $3,000,000 less than in 1924. The larger earnings derived from smaller production is the result of improved manufacturing facilities, methods and engineering. The report also states that the reduced output was principally in mechanical equipment and that sales of electrical apparatus, merchandise and lamps were well sustained.

The write off for depreciation, amounting to $600,000, is the same as in 1924, decreased by $331,816 by the retirement of the $5,000,000 debentures on April 1, 1925, and the liquidation during the year of all outstanding notes payable, which amounted to $1,200,000 on January 1, 1925. The company is now in the satisfactory financial position of having no funded debt, outstanding notes payable or other interest bearing obligations of any kind, resulting in the elimination of all interest charges. Surplus profits of $380,209 over dividend requirements stand against $66,246 in 1924. The company has written out of this surplus the entire amount of the premium paid in retiring the $5,000,000 debentures, amounting to $375,000.

Profit and Loss

	1925	1924
Gross Profits	$1,617,092	$1,593,631
Interest	83,341	415,158
Depreciation	600,000	600,000
	$ 683,341	$1,015,158
Net profits	$ 933,751	$ 578,473
Prem. on Debs.	375,000	....
Dividends	553,541	512,226
Surplus	$ 5,210	$ 66,247
Prev. bal.	2,744,105	6,629,768
Tot. Surplus	$2,749,315	$6,696,015
xTransfer	....	3,951,909
P. & L. bal.	$2,749,315	$2,744,106

xTransferred to general plant reserve and special reserve.

The balance sheet shows a satisfactory liquid position. Current assets amount to $8,554,843, against current liabilities of $1,756,590, a ratio of 4.3 to one, as compared with $10,074,629 and $2,948,856 respectively at the end of 1924, a ratio of 3.4 to one. Inventories at $4,685,288, and receivables at $2,777,435 show favorable reductions from the 1924 figures, indicating a better turn over of stocks and improved collections, with the consequent reduced lock-up of capital. Cash at $1,092,119 compares with $816,420 at the end of 1924, an increase of $275,698, while investments have been increased from $325,152.19 to $849,012.64.

Big Unfilled Orders

The report of the directors, presented by A. E. Dyment, chairman, and D. C. Durland, president, advises that the company booked several very important contracts in connection with large hydro developments and the construction of new industrial plants. As these contracts were secured during the latter part of the year the results are not included in the present statement. Unfilled orders are stated as greater than at the beginning of the year. Business closed to date in 1926 is in excess of the corresponding period of last year, and with the better business conditions now prevailing in Canada, as a result of the improvement in the agricultural industry, the increase in export trade, and expanding industrial activity, it is anticipated the electrical industry will progress, which should be reflected in the company's operations during the year 1926.

Chateau St. Louis Built by Quebec Apartments

QUEBEC.—The Chateau St. Louis being erected on a splendid site between the Grand Allee and the National Battlefields in the Ancient City is expected to be completed by about May 1, and the construction work is up to schedule. Over 50 per cent. of the building has already been rented; by the time it is ready for occupancy, it is anticipated that about 90 per cent. of the apartments will be let. This would allow earnings available for bond interests of some $89,000, as against the annual interest requirements of the first mortgage bonds of $48,750.

The financing of the structure has been such that, on its completion, the company will be in excellent liquid position. Both the bonds and the preferred stock are in the hands of the public; the latter were offered with a bonus of common stock.

The site of the Chateau St. Louis is in one of the most desirable residential districts in the city. It is part of 70,000 square feet of land owned by the Quebec Apartments. The Chateau is an eleven-storey fire-proof structure containing some 500 rooms, which will be divided into 100 apartments.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
6½% 1st mtge. bonds..	(Closed)	$750,000
7% cum. pref. stock...	$350,000	350,000
Com. (no par value)	2,500 shs.	2,500 shs.

Bond Issue—

$750,000, 6½% first (closed) mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, dated July 1, 1925, maturing July 1, 1940. Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. and July 1), payable at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec or New York. Coupon bonds, denominations $1,000, $500 and $100. Redeemable, as a whole or in part, at the company's option, on thirty days' notice, at 105 and accrued interest on or before July 1, 1930; at 103 and accrued interest thereafter, and on or before July 1, 1935, and at 101 and accrued interest thereafter until maturity

Sinking fund—The issue provides that the company pay semi-annually, commencing July 1, 1928, a sum equal to 1½% of the largest amount of bonds issued under this mortgage, together with interest on bonds previously redeemed.

First offered Oct., 1925, at 99 and accrued interest, to yield 6.60 per cent.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Forty-Fifth Annual Report of the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Year Ended December 31st, 1925.

To the Shareholders:

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1925, show the following results:—

Gross Earnings		$183,356,005.52
Working Expenses (including all taxes)		143,201,229.66
Net Earnings		$ 40,154,775.86
Deduct Fixed Charges		14,438,517.42
Surplus		$ 25,716,258.44
Contribution to Pension Fund		500,000.00
		$ 25,216,258.44
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid October 1st, 1925	$ 2,002,971.76	
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 1¾ per cent. each, paid June 30th, 1925, October 1st, 1925, and December 31st, 1925	13,650,000.00	
		15,652,971.76
		$ 9,563,286.68
From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent. payable April 1st, 1926	$2,002,971.76	
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 1¾ per cent., payable April 1st, 1926	4,550,000.00	
		6,552,971.76
Leaving net surplus for the year		$ 3,010,314.92

In addition to the above dividends on Ordinary Stock, three per cent. was paid from Special Income.

SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1925

Net Revenue from Investments and Available Resources, Exhibit "C"	$ 1,755,003.00
Interest on Deposits, and Interest and Dividends on Other Securities	3,313,248.55
Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines	2,881,651.36
Net Earnings Commercial Telegraph and News Department, Hotels, Rentals and Miscellaneous	3,407,471.69
	$11,357,374.60
Less: Payments to Shareholders in dividends: June 30th, 1925, October 1st, 1925, and December 31st, 1925	5,850,000.00
	$ 5,507,374.60
From this a dividend has been declared payable April 1st, 1926	$ 1,950,000.00

Earnings and Expenses

2. The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amounted to 78.10 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 21.90 per cent. as compared with 79.60 per cent. and 20.40 per cent. respectively in 1924.

The gross earnings for the year increased $853,849 over those of the previous year. Working expenses, however, decreased $2,073,684, resulting in net earnings, before deducting fixed charges, of $40,154,775, an increase over the previous year of $2,927,533. The relatively small increase in gross earnings is largely accounted for by the depression which existed in Canada during the first part of the year, the effects of which in general traffic were only overcome by the excellent harvest, to which is largely due an increase of $10,354,946 in the gross earnings during the last half of the year over the corresponding period of 1924. The earnings for the Fall months of the year would have been materially increased had not exceptionally bad weather in Western Canada during part of September, the whole of October and part of November seriously interrupted harvesting operations. This condition existed to a larger extent in the territories served by your Company's lines than elsewhere, and in consequence the gross and net earnings for October and November were less than anticipated. The size of the crop, however, ensures a fairly heavy movement during the spring months of 1926, and its monetary value should result in heavier purchasing and consequent larger movement of general traffic in the earlier part of the present year.

Special Income

3. The special income for the year shows an increase in spite of the decrease in Steamship earnings, hereafter referred to. This is due in part to a larger distribution of profits by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, in which your Company holds a substantial interest. Your subsidiary, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, has not yet resumed the payment of dividends, though its earnings for the year show a material improvement over the previous year.

Land Sales

4. The sales of agricultural lands for the year were 172,484 acres for $2,644,492, being an average of $15.33 per acre. Included in this area were 6,184 acres of irrigated land which brought $46.58 per acre, so that the average for the balance was $14.17 per acre. The land sales were somewhat in excess of those in the previous year notwithstanding that immigration was of very moderate proportions.

Sale of Securities

5. No securities or stocks of your Company were disposed of during the year under review.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited

6. From a shipping standpoint the year 1925, because of adverse conditions which were almost world-wide, was perhaps the worst of which there is record, and the result of the operations of your Atlantic and Pacific fleets were unsatisfactory, particularly in passenger revenue. The number of immigrants carried by all lines was less by over 40,000 than in 1924, and the number of passengers carried by your ships Eastbound and Westbound on the Atlantic showed a decrease of 31,000. Notwithstanding a decrease in expenses of $706,951, the net earnings from all traffic were substantially less than those of the previous year, although they were assisted through the refunding of excess profits duties by the British Government, which is, of course, in the nature of a special and not a recurring payment.

Unsatisfactory conditions of trade on the Pacific caused by the unsettled conditions in China continued throughout the year.

The equilibrium which it was hoped would be established between available shipping tonnage and the available traffic has not materialized. Shippers are naturally giving a preference to modern and fast ships which will ensure rapid movement of their merchandise and, in consequence, a quick turnover of their capital, and it is obvious that the older tonnage of all lines will have to be replaced owing to the higher cost of operation inevitable to such boats and the fact that they do not fulfil the exacting requirements of modern passenger and freight service.

The Company has made constant use of its newer tonnage, and out of its fourteen vessels available for passenger service in the North Atlantic trade, it has laid up two, namely, the "Pretorian" and "Monteagle," for more than a year, and three others, namely, the "Marglen," "Marburn" and "Marloch," for shorter periods, these vessels being older in type and less economical to operate. In these circumstances your Directors have given consideration to the propriety of placing the Company in a position to meet improved traffic conditions when they arrive by taking advantage of the present favourable condition for acquiring new tonnage. They regard it as unwise for the Company to wait until business is actually available before replacing its older boats as the Company's traffic and prestige would both suffer by so doing.

They propose, therefore, with your approval, to anticipate the improved conditions, the signs of which are not wanting, and construct two new passenger vessels of the type of the "Montclare," "Montcalm" and "Montrose," to be available for service in May, 1927, and five freight vessels of 8,500 tons, with a sea speed of not less than 14 knots, also to be available in 1927. The older vessels will, following the Company's usual policy, be disposed of as opportunity occurs. During the year the steamships "Grampian" and "Bruton" (formerly the "Sicilian") were sold.

Your Directors also propose that the "Empress of Australia" shall be re-engined so as to have a sea speed of 18 knots per hour and be placed on the North Atlantic and cruise services.

You will be asked to approve resolutions giving effect to the programme outlined above and containing the necessary particulars as to specifications and cost, and to authorize the issuance of Consolidated Debenture Stock to defray the expense.

Lease of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad From the Boston and Maine Railroad Company

7. In order to preserve and increase the traffic presently enjoyed by your Company to and from points in New England, your Directors entered into negotiations with the Boston and Maine Railroad Company looking to the leasing for a period of years of the railway of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Company (now under lease to the Boston and Maine Railroad) from Wells River Junction to Newport, a distance of 64 miles. As a result of the negotiations, a lease has been agreed upon, subject to your approval and that of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for a period of thirty years from the first day of March, 1926, at an annual rental of $246,000. A resolution authorizing this lease will be submitted for your approval.

A lease of the Canadian portion of the same line from Newport to Sherbrooke, a distance of 40 miles, has been concluded with your subsidiary, the Quebec Central Railway Company.

Joint Section Agreement With Canadian National Railway

8. Subject to your approval and to the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners, your Directors have concluded an agreement with the Canadian National Railway Company providing for the joint use of this Company's lines of railway from Kamloops to Campbell Creek (now called Bostock), from Armstrong to Vernon and at Kelowna, and of the Canadian National line from Vernon to Kelowna, with a branch from a point near Vernon to Lumby, all in the Province of British Columbia. The agreement is for the term of twenty-one years from the 12th February, 1925, and provides amongst other things for the payment by the respective Companies as rental one-half of the interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the agreed capital account of each of the joint sections, one-half of the wages of station agents, operators and other station employees, and a wheelage proportion of all other cost of maintenance and operation.

Branch Lines

9. During the year branch line construction in the Western Provinces was proceeded with to a moderate extent, 68 miles of railway being graded and 73 miles of track laid on lines, the construction of which you had previously authorized. Your Directors are of the opinion that further extensions should be built as conditions warrant, and your authority will be asked for proceeding with the construction of the following lines and for the issue and sale of a sufficient amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock to defray the cost, namely:

	miles
Cutknife-Whitford Lake Branch Mileage 95 to 115	20
Bromhead or Tribune Westerly	20

It is also proposed to construct a branch of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's line from Cardston to Glenwoodville, a distance of 29 miles. The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company has statutory authority to issue bonds not exceeding $40,000 per mile in respect of this Branch, which bonds will in the usual course be acquired by this Company with the proceeds of the sale of Consolidated Debenture Stock to be issued for the purpose.

Hotels

10. As the shareholders are aware, the old portion of the Chateau Frontenac Hotel in Quebec was almost completely destroyed by fire on the 14th of January. It was, of course, necessary to immediately embark upon its reconstruction, and the work is now in progress. At the same time your Directors felt it desirable to make fire-proof the only remaining portions of the hotel which are not of modern fire-proof construction. The unique features of the old portion will be retained and the whole hotel completed by June first, at an estimated cost, after deducting insurance, of $1,300,000.

Your Directors are of the opinion that the older portions of the Banff Springs Hotel, constructed in 1887, should be reconstructed during the next two years, and you will be asked to approve expenditures for the first portion of the work which will be completed by June, 1927, to an amount of $1,791,000, inclusive of furnishings.

After protracted negotiations with the City of Regina, your Directors have concluded the basis of an agreement with the City authorities calling for the construction of a 200-room hotel in the City of Regina, to be commenced during the present year and completed early in the Spring of 1927. The Company's hotel system now embraces hotels in the capitals of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, with the exception of Saskatchewan, and in view of the absence of adequate hotel facilities in Regina and the growing prosperity of the City and the Province, your Directors are of the opinion that the construction of the hotel upon the terms which have been suggested will be in the Company's interest. You will be asked to approve the agreement between the City and the Company and the necessary expenditure to be incurred, the latter estimated to be $1,500,000.

Port McNicoll Elevator

11. For some time past the Company has suffered from the lack of proper elevator facilities at the Georgian Bay ports which are reached by its railway, there being at present only one exclusive port, namely, Port McNicoll, and one served jointly by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, namely, Goderich. The elevator capacity at Port McNicoll is 4,200,000 bushels, or about one-third of that at competing points. Your Directors are of the opinion that the Company should undertake the construction at Port McNicoll of a 2,000,000 bushel elevator, with marine leg, trackage and wharf to serve it, which, with the necessary dredging, will, it is estimated, cost $1,170,000. Your approval to this expenditure will be asked.

Capital Expenditures

12. In anticipation of your confirmation, your Directors authorized capital appropriations, in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting, aggregating for the year 1925, $788,932, and ask your approval to expenditures on capital account during the present year of $4,972,872. Of this amount the principal items are:—

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	$ 358,937
Additional stations, round houses, freight sheds, and shops, and extensions to existing buildings	439,364
Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous roadway betterments	751,300
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section	1,506,194
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	518,727
Improving coaling and watering facilities	152,478
Mechanical Department, machinery at various points	205,100
Improvements in connection with Telegraph service	379,157
British Columbia Lake and River Steamers	54,000
British Columbia Coast Steamships	27,000

The balance of the amount is required for miscellaneous works to improve facilities and effect economies over the whole System.

New Equipment

13. Your Directors are making provision, with your approval, to obtain the following necessary equipment at a total cost of approximately $14,794,640.

11 Baggage Cars
24 First Class Cars
8 Buffet Parlor Cars
10 Tourist Cars
54 Sleeping Cars
9 Compartment Cars
11 Compartment-Observation Cars
1,064 Freight Cars and Work Units
44 Locomotives

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company

14. The operations of your subsidiary, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, for the year 1925 showed a distinct improvement in results over those of the previous year, the net earnings of the "Soo" Line, including the Wisconsin Central, being $2,072,000, an increase over the previous year of $2,051,765. These results were brought about by a good crop in 1924 and an average crop in 1925, resulting in a decided change in the farming situation in the districts served by the lines of the "Soo" Company. Undoubtedly the diversification in farming operations which has been proceeding steadily in the Northwestern United States during the past four years is effecting a substantial improvement in the situation there. The prospects for this year's business are at least as good as last year, and the position of your subsidiaries is, your Directors are glad to say, steadily improving.

General Conditions

15. The operations of the Company both on land and sea have, as you will appreciate, reflected the general conditions which have existed in Canada and abroad during the past year. Comment upon Canadian conditions would perhaps be unnecessary were it not for the fact that the extent of the Company's business depends to such a great degree upon whether those conditions are normal or otherwise. Canada is still suffering from lack of definite government policies and from the ills incident to heavy national obligations, insufficient population and serious taxation burdens. Your Company is very intimately concerned with all measures which tend to improve the industrial and agricultural situation of the country and has been perhaps the most active and outstanding agency of immigration and colonization in Canada. The sale and settlement of its unsold lands has long since ceased to be the most important part of its colonization and development activities, which, in recent years, have been directed to the general settlement of the unsettled portions of Canada because of the national benefit which would thereby accrue, in which your Company would largely share. Your Company is also vitally concerned with the question of taxation, the taxes paid by it to the Federal Government and to Provinces and municipalities during 1925 reaching the substantial total of $7,388,659. The Federal taxes paid amounted to $2,000,000, or $5,479 per day. It is the view of your Directors that Canada's financial position is sounder to-day than at any time since the War and that it only needs the adoption of definite fiscal policies, a more rigid regard for economy in public expenditures, and a proper immigration policy to ensure a marked and reasonably speedy return to prosperous conditions. It is this confidence in Canada and its industrial and agricultural expansion which has induced and justified the substantial expenditures on Capital account in the last few years, and the same faith impels the asking of your approval to the additional capital commitments during the present year.

Your Directors are of the opinion that the record of the Company, in view of the conditions under which its operations were conducted for the past few years, has been creditable to its officers and employees, and desire to express appreciation of their efforts, which have been at all times consistently effective and have demonstrated again, if any further demonstration were necessary, their loyalty to the Company's interests.

16. Colonel His Honour Henry Cockshutt was appointed a Director of the Company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Edmond B. Osler.

17. The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching annual meeting. They are eligible for re-election:

Mr. Ross H. McMaster,
Mr. J. K. L. Ross,
Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart.

For the Directors,

E. W. BEATTY,
President,

Montreal, March 8th, 1926.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

General Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1925

ASSETS

Property Investment:		
Railway, Rolling Stock Equipment and Lake and River Steamers		$ 649,630,834.25
Ocean and Coastal Steamships, Exhibit "A"		60,257,815.59
Acquired Securities (Cost): Exhibit "B"		141,322,586.78
Advances to Controlled Properties and Insurance Premiums		13,523,064.04
Investments and Available Resources:		
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	$57,411,086.47	
Provincial and Municipal Securities	792,721.29	
Miscellaneous Investments, Exhibit "C," Cost	23,677,035.76	
Assets in Lands and Properties, Exhibit "D"	99,463,661.37	
		181,344,504.89
Working Assets:		
Material and Supplies on Hand	23,799,762.26	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	3,593,343.39	
Net Traffic Balances	1,602,008.72	
Imperial, Dominion and United States Governments, Accounts due for Transportation, etc.	1,163,748.30	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	7,697,498.08	
Cash in Hand	29,937,526.24	
		67,793,886.99
		$1,113,872,692.54

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:			
Ordinary Stock		$260,000,000.00	
Four Per Cent. Preference Stock		100,148,587.78	
			$360,148,587.78
Four Per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock	$279,244,882.08		
Less: Collateral as below*	15,000,000.00		
			264,244,882.08
Ten Year 5% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds (1934)*			12,000,000.00
Twenty Year 4½% Sinking Fund Secured Note Certificates (1944)	30,000,000.00		
Less: Amount held by Trustee	958,353.24		
			29,041,646.76
Mortgage Bonds:			
Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5 per cent.			3,650,000.00
Current:			
Audited Vouchers		6,182,484.20	
Pay Rolls		3,621,003.73	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable		6,219,382.46	
			16,022,870.39
Accrued:			
Rentals of Leased Lines and Coupons on Mortgage Bonds			751,129.67
Equipment Obligations			8,850,000.00
Reserves and Appropriations:			
Equipment Replacement		6,548,135.96	
Steamship Replacement		14,836,698.81	
Reserve Fund for Contingencies and for Contingent Taxes		22,982,171.26	
			44,367,006.03
Premium on Ordinary Capital Stock Sold			41,502,075.86
Net Proceeds Lands and Townsites			75,397,641.94
Surplus Revenue from Operation			135,003,237.17
Special Reserve to Meet Taxes Imposed by Dominion Government			2,089,080.98
Surplus in Other Assets			120,804,533.88
			$1,113,872,692.54

J. LESLIE
Vice-President and Comptroller.

Auditors' Certificate.

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the year ending December 31st, 1925, and having compared the annexed Balance Sheet and Income Account therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the relative Income Account for the year is correct.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants (England).

Montreal, March 6th, 1926.

Second Biscuit Merger is Making Progress

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Negotiations are now under way leading to a second merger of biscuit manufacturing concerns in Canada. The McCormick Manufacturing Company, of London, Ontario, and B. A. Marven, Limited, of Moncton, N. B., together with other concerns located in Edmonton, Winnipeg and Montreal, are considering plans for a merger at an early date.

While there seems little likelihood of a public offering of stock, yet it is thought that a bond issue of some $1,400,000 will probably be made.

The merger is said to be entirely Canadian in its make-up, and no foreign capital is involved. The name of the new biscuit corporation has not been decided on as yet, but the head office will be in Montreal.

Dockage for Hamilton to Handle Eastern Coal

HAMILTON.—The provision of dockage here which will provide facilities for the coking of Nova Scotia coal is under consideration by Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of mines, for coal from the eastern province cannot be profitably coked here unless the long rail haul can be replaced by water transportation. The cost of such docks would be in the neighborhood of $12,000,000, and a short time ago government officials were in Hamilton inspecting the site of suggested docks.

THE FINANCIAL POST

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THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER.

TORONTO, MARCH 26, 1926

The Financial Post's Platform for Canada

Promote national unity.
Reduce taxation; curtail public waste.
Conserve Canadian resources for Canadians.
Develop production and manufacturing to the highest point in Canada.
Settle our vacant lands.
Encourage individual initiative.
Induce and protect investment of capital in Canada.

FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

THERE is an old French proverb: "Tout comprendre c'est tout savior." If then to know all is to understand all, it is the intention in this Special Quebec Number of The Financial Post, first of all to set forth before the leaders of Canadian businesses, who are, after all, the leaders of the Dominion, the aims, the ideals and the viewpoint of the province and the reasons underlying the attitude of the people on all matters affecting national progress.

One of Canada's greatest national difficulties is a certain lack of understanding between the two races which both contribute to our national pride in the word "Canadian." Mistakes, such as boom periods followed by correspondingly large depressions, have brought many problems which must be met and surmounted by the country as a whole; sectional differences too, have brought in their train other problems which must be worked out. Even greater perhaps than these, however, is the difference in viewpoint which exists between Quebec and the rest of Canada.

French Canada moves onward; growing amazingly in industrial activity and quietly building wealth. This part of the story is told also, but, more important, the reasons behind Quebec's point of view are reiterated with the idea of recalling the facts to the leaders in the Dominion, so that they, in turn, may exercise their influence in the spread of unprejudiced knowledge throughout Canada as a whole—this can not but result in more tolerant relations between the two races which have been, and are, together working for the one common end, the upbuilding of British North America.

NO PATERNALISM FOR PIONEERS

WORD from Ottawa is to the effect that the example of Denmark, as submitted in the report on government farm credits by Dr. Tory, is being carefully considered in relation to the proposed loan program. It is being pointed out that not only are the statements respecting Denmark's plan out of date as regards prevailing interest rates, but that the conditions bearing on such points as the term of the loans were not taken into consideration. On behalf of the Canadian mortgage companies it is being submitted that the farm borrower in this country fares just as well as the farm borrower in Denmark.

Recently The Financial Post referred to a dispatch from Copenhagen, showing that the Danish state is suffering from heavy losses because of public aid generally furnished in building operations. The comment was offered that this was too often the result of paternalistic schemes—that the taxpayers paid the piper. Reprinting this item the New Liskeard Speaker observes:

> "The pioneer farmers of Canada managed to pull through without state aid, and leave estates to their children. The farmer who can manage to make ends meet without applying for bank loans will, as a rule, be better off in the end than the farmer who does borrow."

While it is true that Canada's pioneer farmers succeeded without financial aids, and while too easy credits a few years ago wrought harm as well as good, the proper use of credit in the agricultural as well as any other industry is fully justified. But when public funds are employed, loans not justified on a sound business basis are bound to result with the burden falling on the taxpayers, including those farmers who succeed without paternalistic aid.

COUNTING THE MERCHANTS

THE setting up of permanent machinery for the purpose of promoting a census of distribution across the line, similar to a census of manufactures, has been authorized by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Canada has need of some similar move. The government spends thousands of dollars yearly gathering and collating production statistics and has done little to analyze the equally important field of distribution.

In the United States the move reflects the changing attitude of business toward its activities. Hitherto attention has been centred upon production. Much is known of manufacturing but little information is available concerning distribution, and this information is necessary to maintain the business equilibrium. How much is produced is only a partial answer to the question business is asking. It also wants to know how much is sold or can be sold. To this end it wants a count of the merchants of the country together with the information as to the amount of their sales comparable to the information, now available, concerning production.

USING AND ABUSING CREDIT

IF THE present slump in the Wall Street market indicates an easing off in business in the United States in the coming months—and the ticker is usually a pretty reliable forecaster of developments—the credit situation will be studied with more than usual interest. The recent boom in the stock market has been encouraged by easy money. And credit strain which usually brings a break in prices has been lacking in the recent collapse. There is no money shortage in evidence.

For some months bankers and other close students of economic conditions have been directing attention to the new form of credit, developed to the extent of billions of dollars, through the instalment selling plan. This has not been reflected in the bank statements because of the new financing facilities provided and the industrial companies have handled their business with small expansion of bank loans because they have been able to finance to a large extent on the credit of the consumers whose paper has been handled by the discounting companies.

In Canada the instalment selling idea has not been so generally adopted as in the United States and the Canadian banking system has permitted of closer control of this form of credit. At the same time developments in the United States will be closely watched. American business having taken the lead in the wider application of customer credit Canadian business may be able to profit by its experience. Canadian bankers have for some time been advising caution in regard to the part-payment plan. A Western Canadian bank official recently wrote:

> This credit business in its present extreme phase is fostered undoubtedly by the easy money conditions and general prosperity prevailng in the United States, which is only moderately reflected in Canada and will crumple up badly during the inevitable reactionary period whenever that comes.
>
> In the meantime, many of the unfortunate victims who find nothing left of their monthly wages when pay-day comes round, will have learned their own lesson and put a brake on the wheels. I was always brought up with the idea that one had to work first and be paid afterwards, but we seem to be reversing a number of old-fashioned notions now, and are, as far as I can see, chasing our own tails.

The part-payment plan in the sale of automobiles and other articles in which there is a substantial asset for security will no doubt continue to be generally employed—as it has been for years in the piano business. But in adopting a new idea the public very often goes to extremes. The problem is to differentiate between the use and abuse of credit in merchandising.

EDITORIAL NOTES

VICTORIA gets the 1927 convention of the Pacific Foreign Trade Council. The Canadian city fought Los Angeles for the honor and won out in an open vote. Evidently all the boosters are not to be found in California.

* * *

BRITISH railroad companies are buying 24,000,000 feet of Douglas fir railroad ties in British Columbia, despite protests that a fair proportion of the requirements could have been supplied by British industry. Toronto City Council recently refused to buy iron pipe from British manufacturers; after the latter had put in the lowest tender the council permitted Canadian manufacturers to reduce their price to the level of the British tender. It would seem that there is something in the British idea of fair play after all. And British fair play looks like good business when it permits the construction of public services at the lowest possible cost.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL OWNERSHIP — Article 4

Encouragement of Saving Better Than Paternalism

Modern Industrial and Business Institution Co-operates With Workers in Providing Against Old Age — Safety is First Consideration

SOME EXAMPLES OF PRACTICAL THRIFT PLANS

By J. W. Tyson

THERE has been introduced at Ottawa a comprehensive plan for old age pensions. With the idea that there should be reasonable comfort and absence of want and anxiety for old age there is no argument. But it is realized by all but impractical idealists that incentive to provide for old age is the mainspring to endeavor and accomplishment. The question then arises for serious consideration as to whether assurance that the government will provide for old age will not have the effect of removing that incentive so important in inducing many people to do their best. The great criticism of the dole system in England has been that it has created an indifferent class willing to exist at the expense of the taxpayers rather than live in comfort and provide for their own future by working regularly. The theory that the government should provide is an appealing one but, after all, the government is the people and experience has shown that paternalism is seldom better for those who receive than for those who give.

The obligation of industry itself to provide for the old age of the workers is being more and more generally recognized by manufacturing concerns and by financial and commercial institutions. They have found that, with the increasing cost of living, the problem of providing for the declining years is becoming a more and more serious one for the individual. There have been a number of plans evolved which are standing the test of practical experience. They include, group insurance, savings funds, investment plans, etc. They have not the weakness of paternalism inherent in the government's pension plan but are rather based on the idea that Providence helps those who help themselves.

Providing the Opportunity

In this article attention will be given to industrial savings and thrift plans which have stood the test of practical demonstration. Such plans are generally based on the assumption that the average worker will welcome an opportunity to himself provide for his old age and for the welfare of his dependents if the opportunity is provided. For the most part the plans considered are those which have been put into effect by the larger industrial corporations which have been leading the way in this respect, but they are based on simple principles which could be adapted to practically any business concern.

In a report on Industrial Thrift and Savings Plans prepared by the Policyholders' Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the question: "What are the essential characteristics of a successful industrial savings plan?" is answered with the suggestion that a savings program should be carefully worked out with reference to each of the following features:

(a) Safety of invested funds.
(b) Simplicity of operation.
(c) Regularity of deposits.
(d) Convenience.
(e) Availability of savings.
(f) Vigorous promotion.
(g) Freedom from paternalism.

Selling the Plan

In connection with any plan for general adoption by a number of employees, particularly industrial workers, it is essential that the operation should be extremely simple. The average employee has not extensive information on financial matters. There is a tendency always to mistrust something that is not thoroughly understood. It is important, therefore, that the plan having been decided upon it should be put before the prospective participants in a simple, straight-forward manner with avoidance, so far as possible, of technical terms.

An important feature of the savings plan to insure its success is to arrange for additions to the fund at regular intervals. One of the simplest ways of securing this regularly is by making a stated deduction from the employee's pay envelope each week or month, as the case may be. Otherwise, if the depositing is left to the employee, the place of deposit should be readily accessible to the employee and he should be able to make deposits and all necessary arrangements without inconvenience. One arrangement which has proven successful in a number of cases is to have the paymaster make the deductions as the representative of the workers and of the bank.

Making Funds Secure

It is of course highly important that every safeguard should be taken in the protection of the employees' savings funds. This not only to maintain the confidence of the depositors themselves but also for the protection of the company. It is for this reason that the selling of common stock to employees has not always been satisfactory unless the shares have been sold at a price to guard against a loss to the purchaser or an arrangement has been made whereby the company guarantees to repurchase the stock at the sale price. Even with concerns with long dividend records experience has shown that it is wise to provide some form of guarantee whereby the worker-stockholder will not be affected by fluctuations of the stock market.

Experience with savings and thrift plans such as described has shown the necessity of frequent promotion campaigns to keep the idea sold. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the advantages of thrift and opportunity to enroll in the savings plan should be presented quarterly, or at least as often as every six months. This interval will depend somewhat on the industry, the need for frequent campaigns being greater in those employing a large proportion of unskilled workers.

Avoiding Paternalism

In the success of a savings plan it is very important to avoid anything like paternalism. Employers are usually found to be averse to trusting their financial affairs to their employers. It is necessary to create confidence and to maintain it, and in this it is essential that the workers should feel that the knowledge of their affairs which the employer obtains will not be made known to fellow workers.

It has been found that the taint of paternalism can usually be avoided by having the savings plan originated by the employees themselves, with the tacit consent and support of the management. If this is not a practical solution, then the motives of the employer should be so clearly established and disinterested that they will not be subject to misconstruction.

The following summary of the mechanics of payroll deduction is from the report by the Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life previously referred to:

1. Announcement by employer—This is a printed or typed statement of the offer giving clearly the chief features of the plan. An authorization card may accompany the statement with the request that it be signed and returned within a certain period if the employee wishes to join the plan.

2. Employee's Authorization — Payroll deductions are not made without obtaining in each case a signed authorization from the employee. This is in the nature of a contract between the management and employees and contains in simple language all the essential details of the plan.

3. Payroll Envelope Token — A slip showing the amount deducted is placed in the pay envelope each time a deduction is made. If the savings are deposited in a bank, a statement of the credit balance has been found to encourage further saving.

4. Selecting a Plan—In selecting a plan for a particular plant it should be borne in mind that savings plans are not mutually exclusive. No one type makes universal appeal to all classes of employees. Particularly is this true in industries employing large groups of workers, and in these cases, it is not uncommon to find two or more different plans in successful operation.

Following is a summary of the feature of some of the plans which have been found in successful operation in industrial plants:

Cash Deposits—In local bank to employees' credit with company acting as agent or in a fund managed by employees. In a company savings fund with or without a company bonus.

Stock Purchase—Employees purchase shares in the company either at the market, at less than market price or with a guarantee against loss.

Profit-sharing — Distribution by the company of stock or cash in proportion to savings.

Successful Bonus Plan

Here is a summary of a plan in operation by a company with 16,000 employees. The company contributes 5 per cent. of its net earnings to the employees' fund:

Management

The fund is managed by a board of five trustees selected by the board of directors of the company. Three of the trustees are officers of the company and two are employees.

Eligibility

All employees having three or more years of service may subscribe to the fund.

Employees' Contribution

Each participating employee must deposit five per cent. of his annual salary, the maximum being $150 per annum.

Company's Contribution

The company contributes five per cent. of its net earnings to the fund without deductions for dividends to stockholders. This contribution is prorated among the employees in the proportion that the annual salary of each bears to the total for all employees.

Withdrawals

An employee who has completed ten years' service may withdraw both his own and the company's contribution. The same privilege is granted women who after five years' service leave to be married.

The beneficiary of any contributor who dies in the service of the Company shall receive all cash or securities credited to the decedent's account.

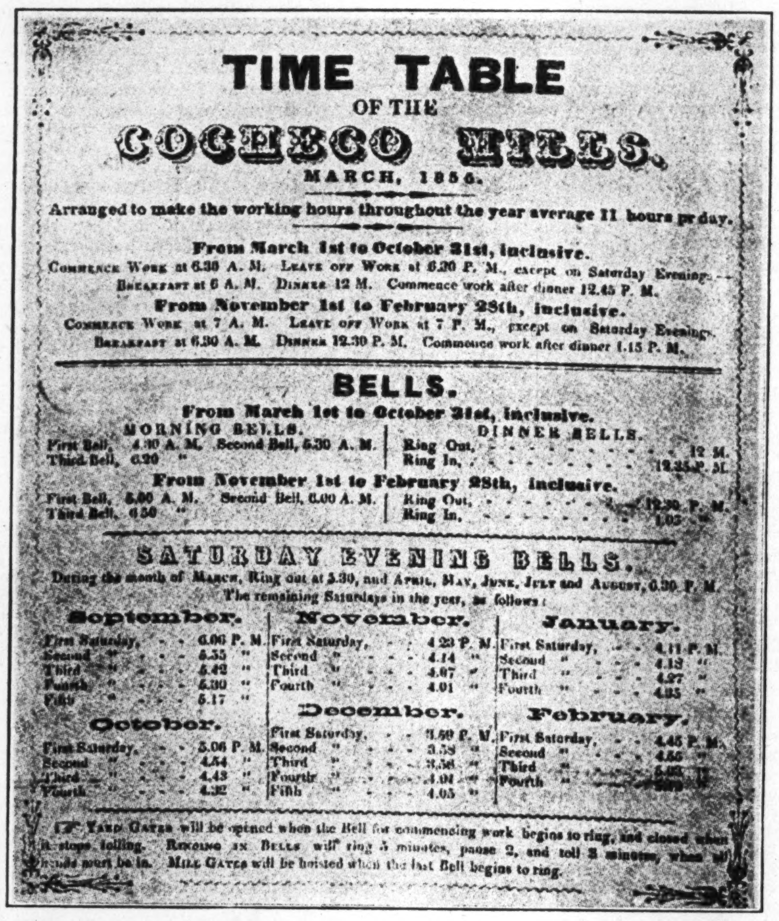
Employees who desire to withdraw the cash paid in may do so with the addition of interest at the rate of five per cent. compounded semi-annually. They shall not be entitled, except as stated above, to any part of the company's contribution.

A depositor who withdraws cannot re-enter the fund.

Statistics

The company has over 16,000 employees of whom approximately 7,000 are eligible to participate in the fund. About 96 per cent. of those eligible are contributors.

Good Old Days Were Not so Good



TIME TABLE
OF THE
COCHECO MILLS.
MARCH, 1856.

Arranged to make the working hours throughout the year average 11 hours pr day.

From March 1st to October 31st, inclusive.
COMMENCE WORK at 6.30 A. M. LEAVE OFF WORK at 6.30 P. M., except on Saturday Evenings.
BREAKFAST at 6 A. M. DINNER 12 M. Commence work after dinner 12.45 P. M.

From November 1st to February 28th, inclusive.
COMMENCE WORK at 7 A. M. LEAVE OFF WORK at 7 P. M., except on Saturday Evenings.
BREAKFAST at 6.30 A. M. DINNER 12.30 P. M. Commence work after dinner 1.15 P. M.

BELLS.

From March 1st to October 31st, inclusive.

MORNING BELLS.	DINNER BELLS.
First Bell, 4.30 A. M. Second Bell, 5.30 A. M.	Ring Out, 12 M.
Third Bell, 6.20 "	Ring In, 12.35 P. M.

From November 1st to February 28th, inclusive.

MORNING BELLS.	DINNER BELLS.
First Bell, 5.00 A. M. Second Bell, 6.00 A. M.	Ring Out, 12.30 P. M.
Third Bell, 6.50 "	Ring In, 1.05 "

SATURDAY EVENING BELLS.

During the month of MARCH, Ring out at 5.30, and APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY and AUGUST, 6.30 P. M.
The remaining Saturdays in the year, as follows:

September.		November.		January.	
First Saturday,	6.06 P. M.	First Saturday,	4.23 P. M.	First Saturday,	4.11 P. M.
Second "	5.55 "	Second "	4.14 "	Second "	4.18 "
Third "	5.42 "	Third "	4.07 "	Third "	4.27 "
Fourth "	5.30 "	Fourth "	4.01 "	Fourth "	4.35 "
Fifth "	5.17 "				

October.		December.		February.	
First Saturday,	5.06 P. M.	First Saturday,	3.50 P. M.	First Saturday,	4.45 P. M.
Second "	4.54 "	Second "	3.58 "	Second "	4.55 "
Third "	4.43 "	Third "	3.58 "	Third "	5.05 "
Fourth "	4.32 "	Fourth "	4.01 "	Fourth "	[illegible]
		Fifth "	4.05 "		

☞ YARD GATES will be opened when the Bell for commencing work begins to ring, and closed when it stops tolling. RINGING IN BELLS will ring 5 minutes, pause 2, and toll 3 minutes, when all hands must be in. MILL GATES will be hoisted when the last Bell begins to ring.

Preach the "Good Old Times" if you like; then look at these mill regulations, and agree that the world moves forward. It is a tribute to better method, better management, that we can have more goods with less labor.—Nation's Business.

Late W. R. Allan

William Rae Allan, whose death occurred last week in Winnipeg, was one of the pioneer financiers of Western Canada. For many years he was regarded as one of the strong financial men of the West, and his interests industrially stretched from one end of the country to the other. He had been a resident of Winnipeg from 1883 and during that long period was keenly and actively interested in the development of the city and of the prairie provinces.

Deceased was born in Montreal in 1864, being a son of Andrew Allan, founder of the Allan Line of steamships. He was educated at Rugby, and in 1882 entered the service of the Allan Steamships at Boston. A year later, when only nineteen years of age, he answered the call to the West and joined Winnipeg's pioneers. His first business connection in Winnipeg was with the Vulcan Iron Works, which had received a contract to carry out repairs to rolling stock and locomotives of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, an independent line running from Portage la Prairie to Neepawa and Minnedosa, in which the Allan family had large financial interests. From 1883 to 1888 Mr. Allan was also a member of the firm of McArthur, Boyle & Allan, bankers and brokers and from 1888 to 1893 was head of the firm of Allan, Brydges & Co. He purchased the business of Alfred A. Hollaway, the largest in Winnipeg at that time, and later merged with his own the business of W. I. Archibald, subsequently forming the firm of Allan, Lang & Killam, and in the last ten years the firm of Allan, Killam & McKay, taking into partnership Robert McKay, a well-known Winnipeg realtor. For many years Mr. Allan was Winnipeg agent of the Allan Line, while the firm also represented Lloyd's of London. He was long and closely identified with the insurance business in Winnipeg, and for some time was president of the local board of fire underwriters.

Mr. Allan was president of the Union Bank of Canada when the merger was negotiated with the Royal Bank. He was a director of the Royal Bank and many financial institutions, including Canadian Consolidated Rubber, Ames-Holden, McCready, J. H. Sherrard Manufacturing Co., Manitoba Refinery Co., the Alaska Bedding Co., Permanent Building Investment Co., and Scottish Investment & Debenture Co.

Valuation of Securities

Private investors, like institutional investors, should have their security holdings valued at regular intervals. By doing so, it is possible to take advantage of exchanges that market conditions would indicate to be desirable.

We shall be pleased to valuate your holdings and make recommendations where desirable.

Cochran, Hay & Co., Limited.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
TORONTO
Dominion Bank Bldg.
KITCHENER 83 [illegible] St. West
LONDON 202 Dundas Bldg.

Current Opinion

WHEN SIR ADAM BECK WAS WRONG

Stratford Beacon-Herald: The Financial Post, in its last issue, referred to the scheme proposed by the late Sir Adam Beck for Hydro-radials in Ontario, claiming The Post was the only newspaper which at that time opposed the idea. From that point it proceeds to show what an excellent thing it was that the radial plan was successfully opposed and stopped by the Drury government.

What particular purpose is to be served by pointing out a place where Sir Adam Beck was wrong in his judgment? He has departed, and has left behind him a monument for the people in the existence of the Hydro enterprises of the provinces, which are successful, useful and permanent.

A GOOD POLICY

Chatham News.—The Financial Post has come out with a Canadian policy, which enumerates the following:

Promote national unity.
Reduce taxation; curtail public waste.
Conserve Canadian resources for Canadians.
Develop production and manufacturing to the highest point in Canada.
Settle our vacant lands.
Encourage individual initiative.
Induce and protect investment of capital in Canada.

The policy is an excellent one in all directions.

Dealers
in
High Grade
Investment
Securities

Correspondence Invited

J. L. Goad & Co.
LIMITED
J. Lawrence Goad,
Member Toronto Stock Exchange
Dominion Bank Building, Toronto

WELL-KNOWN BANKER JOINS CANADIAN INVESTMENT HOUSE

HAROLD J. CLARK

A Canadian Banker with eighteen years' experience, has been made a partner in the investment house of Walter T. Smith & Co., Limited, Toronto, in the capacity of Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Clark, who is a native of Halifax, N.S., entered the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1907 in Halifax, and remained with that institution until now, occupying responsible posts in various branches. He was accountant for a time at New Glasgow, N.S.; Amherst, N.S.; Kingston, Chatham and Windsor, Ont., and for several years was connected with the Toronto Branch and the Supervisor's Department, Head Office, Toronto. Mr. Clark takes into his new work an extensive experience in finance.

DOMINION OF CANADA
1926 LOAN
Twenty Year 4½% Bonds

Dated February 1st, 1926 *Due February 1st, 1946*

Interest payable half-yearly (February 1st and August 1st) at par at any branch in Canada of any Canadian chartered bank. Principal payable in Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

Denominations: $100, $500 and $1,000.

No other security ranks higher as an investment than the bonds of the Dominion of Canada. No other investment will give the investor a greater feeling of safety. No other security requires so little attention or is so convenient to handle. No other investment can be sold so promptly if desired. There is no better security upon which to borrow or upon which loans can be as quickly made if necessary. A Dominion Bond is the one security which the investor can put away and forget.

PRICE: 97 AND INTEREST YIELDING 4.73%

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Investment Securities

Your Investments

Questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column, in which case only initials will be used. Other inquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

Standard Reliance

J. E. T., Toronto, Ont. — Price of Standard Reliance and possibilities.

A short time ago you sent us an enquiry in regard to Standard Reliance. This company is in the hands of a receiver who is trying to realize on the assets. The company under which it is being handled is the Standard Reliance Assets with an office on King Street East, Toronto, and Church Street. Our last information was that the outlook is that the holders of the preferred shares will be paid in full with a possibility of some interest. The outlook for the common shareholders is very poor.

Industrial Alcohol

P. S., Newfoundland.—I wish to get some information on Canadian Industrial Alcohol, its capitalization, dividend record, and its head office. How do you regard it as a speculative investment around present price, 17½ to 18?

Canadian Industrial Alcohol has no funded debt and its entire capitalization consists of 800,000 issued and paid up shares of no par value. The present company was incorporated in September, 1924, to acquire, as a going concern, the old company of the same name. Shareholders of the old company received two shares of no par value stock for each share which they held. The company is engaged in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and spirits. It operates two subsidiary companies, the Consolidated Distilleries Limited, and the Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company of Manitoba. The former operates the well known Corby plant at Corbyville, Ontario. The latter operates at St. Boniface, Manitoba, and was organized in 1924 to meet the increasing demand for the company's products in the West. All the stock in this subsidiary is owned by the parent organization.

The stock in the old company had a $25 par value, and in 1923 made a high of 24 and a low of 11½; in 1924 it touched 43½ and went as low as 26. During the past two years, the high for the new stock has been 22½ and the low 14.

In 1923 the company earned over 10 per cent. on its stock and over 15 per cent. in 1924. For the year ending September 30, 1925, earnings amounted to $1.70 per share on the new no par value stock. The amount appropriated for dividends during the past three years has steadily increased. In 1923, $600,000; in 1924 $800,000, and last year amounted to $1,024,000.

Twin City and Duluth

Ontario Enquirer.—Would like your opinion on Twin City and common and preferred stocks of Duluth Superior.

In Twin City and Duluth Superior, the outlook is very similar to that of any of the traction companies. The street railway business is not what it used to be and the outlook for the future is not an impressive one. As you are undoubtedly aware, the automobile is cutting very heavily into the receipts of transportation companies. Take the case of your nearby city, London, and note that in considering its street railway position, it has been found that the automobile has materially reduced the riding habits so far as street cars are concerned. London and Hamilton both have a serious problem on their hands; and while Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth seem to have bridged theirs for the time being, one could hardly say that their outlook is really attractive.

Greater Canada Security

W. S., Ottawa, Ont.—I have six shares, common stock, costing $30 each in the Greater Canada Security Corp., Ltd. Can you tell me what their value would be and what the prospects of the company are?

As you have doubtless noted in the daily papers there is a movement to put the affairs of the Greater Canada Security Corporation into the hands of a receiver. From this you will be able to judge that the outlook for the proposition is by no means a good one.

Massey-Harris

Ontario enquirer.—Would you advise the purchase of Massey-Harris at about 70 as at present?

The last anuual report of the Massey-Harris Co. showed a very marked improvement in the affairs of that concern. As the result of last year's crop there has been a substantial betterment in the company's business in Canada and at the same time the developments in various world markets have been encouraging. Mr. Bradshaw recently stated that, whereas a few years ago the company had owed its bankers between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000, the bank account had actually shown a substantial cash balance during the latter part of the year. This is no doubt largely due to the settlement of foreign accounts as well as to better collections in Canada. Some time ago Mr. Shenstone, the president of the company, stated that the Canadian business had improved about 100 per cent.—an improvement almost too rapid to be taken care of to the best advantage.

With sound and capable management and a very marked improvement in the agricultural situation throughout the country the company's position and outlook have greatly improved. However, there would seem to be some reason to doubt if the recent advance in the market price of the new common shares from 40 to 60 is fully justified. The action of the directors in reorganizing the capital was explained in that they did not feel that the company was in a position to pay a substantial dividend on the old outstanding capital. By issuing half the amount of preferred shares and a like amount of common it was explained that the preferred dividend could be maintained on half the net earnings required to pay the same dividend on the whole of the stock. This being the case it would not seem reasonable to assume that after paying 7 per cent. on the new preferred, there would be a dividend paid on the new common in the immediate future. We would assume that a conservative policy will be followed in regard to the new common stock and without a dividend it would seem to be discounting the future to put a valuation of 60 on it.

Canadian Canners

Enquirer, St. Catharines. — I bought some Canadian Canners preferred at 62½ a short time ago. How are their present prospects of meeting their full seven per cent. dividends?

Canadian Canners preferred is very well regarded. It is doubtful if they will pay a full 7 per cent. dividend in 1926, the feeling being that about 5 per cent. will be paid, with possibility of a full dividend and perhaps some of the arrears in 1927.

Monarch Knitting

A. T., St. Catharines, Ont.—How do you regard Monarch Knitting Co., preferred, at 47½, as a purchase at the present time?

Monarch Knitting preferred is well regarded. Despite statements that have been made to the contrary, the textile industry in Canada has been doing well, and we feel that because of the general climatical conditions, the textile industry in Canada should always enjoy a fair amount of business.

Woods Manufacturing

E. B. E., Elbow.—I purchased Woods Manufacturing Company preferred shares at 72. Good times seem to take a long time in coming—therefore, would you advise me to sell and take my profit?

You will already have observed the increase in earnings of the Woods Manufacturing Company for the year 1925. After payment of all prior charges, there remained $185,900 to meet the preferred dividend requirements of $106,981.

We should not advise you to sell this stock. In the first place, the company's earning power appears to be on the up-grade. Results from its operations in Canada have shown an improvement and the future for its subsidiary company in the United States appears bright. Furthermore, you are obtaining a very high yield on your purchase—one which it would be difficult to obtain in any other security of the same type. You apparently purchased the stock as an investment and we can see no special benefit to be gained from selling at the present time.

February Dividend Payments

APRIL DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

Dividends	$22,724,057
Bond interest	19,400,838
	$42,124,895

INDUSTRIALS, UTILITIES, ETC.

Company	Rate	Date	Amount
Abitibi Paper, com.	$1.00q	15	$250,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	1	17,500
Amer. Cyanamid, com.	1½q	1	98,915
Do., pref.	1½q	1	83,938
Amer. Salesbook, com.	$1.00q	15	30,733
Asbestos Corp., com.	1½q	15	45,000
Do., pref.	1½q	15	60,000
Belgo-Can. Paper, com.	1½q	11	127,500
Do., pref.	1¾q	2	70,000
Bell Telephone	2q	15	973,892
Brand.-Henderson, pref.	1¾q	1	8,750
Brant. Cordage, pref.	2q	15	40,000
Brazilian Trac., pref.	1½q	1	150,000
Brit. Amer. Oil	62½c.q.	1	550,000
Burt(F. N., com.	75c.q	3	78,915
Do., pref.	1¾q	3	2,090
Building Products, pref.	1¾q	1	11,256
Canada Bread, pref. (A)	1¾q	1	21,875
Do., pref. (B)	1¾q	1	43,750
Can. Canners, pref.	1q	15	91,142
Canadian Car, pref.	1¾q	10	131,250
Canada Cement, com.	1½q	15	205,500
Can. Conn. Cotton, pref.	1q	1	30,000
Can. Cottons, com.	2q	3	54,310
Do., pref.	1½q	3	54,922
Can. Explosives, com.	2q	15	206,648
Do., pref.	1¾q	15	81,375
Can. Gen. Elec., pref.	1¾q	1	149,759
Can. Indust. Alcohol	32c.q	15	256,000
Can. Locomotive, pref.	1¾q	1	26,250
Can. Nor. Power, pref.	1¾q		61,250
Canadian Oil, pref.	2q	1	28,122
Can. Pacific Rly., com.	2½q	1	6,500,000
Do., pref.	2s	1	2,002,970
Canadian Salt	2q	1	24,000
Can. Westinghouse	2q	1	148,658
City Dairy	75c.q	3	16,950
Do., pref.	1¾q	3	12,250
Consumers' Gas	2½q	2	250,000
Dome Mines	50c.q	20	500,000
Dom. Glass, com.	1¾q	1	74,375
Do., pref.	1¾q	1	45,500
Dominion Power, pref.	1¾q	15	73,307
Dominion Stores, com.	60c.s	1	36,000
Dom. Textile, com.	$1.25q	2	281,250
Do., pref.	1¾q	15	33,960
Duluth-Sup. Tr., pref.	$1.00q	3	15,000
Dunlop Tire, pref.	1¾q	1	10,500
Donnaconna Pap., pref.	1¾q	1	30,023
Frontenac Brew., pref.	1¾q	15	6,562
Gilman Fanfold, com.	1½q	2	15,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	2	13,125
Goodyear Tire, pref.	1¾q	1	78,750
Do., pref., prior	1½q	1	51,747
Gould Mfg., com.	1½q	2	11,212
Do., pref.	1¾q	2	13,080
Greening Wire, pref.	1¾q	1	11,375
Hillcrest Collieries, com.	1½q	15	15,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	15	12,349
Hollinger Mines	1.6m	21	287,000
Holt, Renfrew, pref.	3½s	1	17,500
H. Smith Paper, pref.	2q	20	31,994
Illinois Traction, pref.	1½q	1	109,342
Inter. Paper, pref.	1½q	15	373,809
Do., pref.	1¾q	15	95,362
Inter. Utili., (A)	87½c.q	15	116,439
Jamaica Pub. Ser., pf.	$1.75q	1	9,625
Kerr Lake Mines	12½cq	15	75,000
Laurentide Paper	1½q	1	432,000
Laurentide Power	1¾q	15	131,250
McKinnon Indus., pref.	1¾q	1	17,500
Mackay Cos., com.	1¾q	2	724,157
Do., pref.	1q	2	500,000
Maple Leaf Mill., pref.	1¾q	18	51,275
Montreal Telegraph	2q	15	40,000
Maritime Teleg., com.	1½q	2	12,750
Do., pref., (A)	1½q	2	15,000
Do., (B)	1¾q	2	26,250
National Grocers, pf.	2q	1	20,000
Do., 2nd pref.	1¾q	1	48,772
Nat. Breweries, com.	$1.00q	1	90,172
Do., pref.	1¾q	1	48,562
Nipissing Mines	3q	20	180,000
North. Mex. Pr., pref.	1¾q	1	52,500
North Star Oil, pref.	1¾q	1	17,500
Ogilvie Flour, com.	$1.25q	1	93,750
Ottawa L., H. & Pr.	1½q	1	52,500
Do., pref.	1⅝q	1	24,375
Ottawa Montreal Pr.	1¾q	15	13,125
Ottawa Traction	1q	1	65,815
Pacific Burt, com.	1½q	3	9,813
Do., pref.	1¾q	3	11,301
Page Her. Tubes, com.	$1.75q	2	48,230
Do., pref.	1¾q	2	49,000
Penn. Water & Pr.	2q	1	214,924
Porto Rico Rlys., pref.	1¾q	2	17,500
Pr. Corp. of Can., pf.	1½q	15	87,500
Price Bros., com.	½q	1	213,416
Do., pref.	1⅝q	2	113,750
Premier Mining	8c.q	3	400,000
Provincial Paper, com.	1½q	1	52,500
Do., pref.	1¾q	1	29,750
Quebec Power, com.	1¼q	15	49,296
Do., pref.	1¾q	15	61,989
Rogers, Wm. A., pref.	1¾q	3	19,649
Shawinigan W. & P.	2q	10	440,000
Shredded Wheat	2½q	1	250,000
South. Can. Pr., pref.	1½q	15	57,602
Span. Riv. Pulp, com.	1¾q	15	165,322
Do., pref.	1¾q	15	150,840
Sterling Coal	1q	3	25,000
Stanfields, Ltd.	$1q	10	10,000
Trinidad Elec.	1¼q	11	14,550
Tuckett Tobacco, com.	1q	15	25,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	15	35,000
Twin City, com.	$1.25q	1	275,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	1	52,500
Wabasso Cotton	$1.00q	3	35,000
W. Kootenay Pr., pref.	1¾q	2	8,750
Winnipeg Elec., pref.	1¾q	2	52,500
Woods Mfg., pref.	1¾q	1	26,744
Wright Hargreaves	2½+5q	1	206,250
			$21,245,585

BANKS

Company	Rate	Date	Amount
Dominion	3q	3	180,000
Montreal C. & D.	$2.50q	3	49,952
Nova Scotia	4q	3	400,000
			$629,952

TRUST, LOAN AND INSURANCE

Company	Rate	Date	Amount
Canada Landed	2½q	2	30,125
Canada Perm., Mort.	3q	3	210,000
Central Can. Loan	3q	1	52,500
Canada Life	5q	1	5,000
Chartered Trust	1¾q	1	9,087
Can. Perm. Trust	1¼q	2	12,500
Crown Trust	1½q	1	7,500
East. Can. Savings	2q	1	15,000
Eastern Trust	2½q	1	25,000
Guar. of N. America	3q	15	9,138
Huron & Erie Mtge.	1¾+½q	2	112,500
Imperial Life	3¾q	1	22,500
Lon. & West. Trust	1¾q	2	8,750
Montreal Trust	4q	15	40,000
National Life	2½q	1	6,250
National Trust	3q	3	67,500
Nova Scotia Trust	3½s	15	11,389
Ont. Loan & Sav.	2¾q	3	48,125
Royal Loan & Sav.	2½q	2	15,000
Toronto Fin., pref.	2q	15	10,044
Toronto Gen. Trusts	3q	2	60,000
Toronto Mortgage	2½q	1	18,112
Toronto Sav. & Loan	3½q	3	35,000
Union Trust	1¾q	1	17,500
			$848,520

BOND INTEREST DUE IN APRIL

Company	Int. Rate	Date	Amount
Amer. Salesbook	6	1939	$ 30,000
Algoma Steel	5	1962	386,482
B.C. Electric deb.	4½	....	20,778
Bran.-Henderson	6	1936	8,988
Camaguey Elec.	6½	1952	48,750
Canada Cement	6	1929	146,499
Can. Cons. Rubber	6	1946	78,000
Can. Cons. Felt	6	1940	8,160
Can. Paperboard	7	1937	25,900
Can. Factories	6	1940	13,365
Can. Niagara Power	6	1932	194,400
Can. Pac. Rly.	5	1934	300,000
Commercial Cable	4	2397	76,705
Cumberland Rly. & Coal	5	1940	75,000
Carleton House	6½	1947	2,567
Davidson Mfg.	6	1942	6,963
Dominion Canners	6	1940	42,153
Dryden Paper	6	1928	9,120
Do.	6	1945	33,000
Dom. Power & Trans.	5	1932	139,100
East. Koot. Power	7	1942	70,000
Kensington Manor Apts.	7	Serial	3,325
Gould Mfg.	6	1942	25,050
Gt. North. Rly. Can.	4	....	28,974
McKinnon Industries	6½	1945	32,500
Milton Brick	6½	1940	11,375
Mont. L. & P. (L'chine)	5	1933	70,800
Mont. Tram. & Pr.	6	1929	240.000
Mont. Tram. (B)	5	1955	62,500
Montreal Trams. (A)	5	1955	445,662
N.S. Tram. & Pr.	7	1952	52,500
Port Alfred Pulp	6½	1943	128,791
Pachuca Light	5	1967	96,000
Pacific Burt	6½	1937	11,375
Penn. Water & Pr.	5½	1953	82,500
Prov. of Ontario	5	1948	1,000,000
Rio Jan. Tram. 2nd mtg.	5	1958	604,620
National Realty	7	1945	8,750
Northern Ont. Bldg.	6½	1939	27,625
Quebec Power	6	1958	106,200
Sawyer-Massey	6	1927	6,555
Tooke Bros.	7	1942	11,147
Woods Mfg.	6	1943	28,095
Western Power	7	1926	12,474
Winnipeg Elec.	6	1954	309,600
York St. Building	6½	1940	5,200
Corporation Bonds			$5,127,548
Dominion Loan	5	1931	625,000
Refunding Loan	4½	1944	1,125,000
Do.	5	1928	1,325,000
Do.	5	1943	3,675,000
War Loan	5	1931	1,323,290
Municipal Bonds	..	....	*3,400,000
Provincial Bonds	..	....	*2,800,000
			$19,400,838

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* This figure is determined by dividing by 12 the estimated total interest payable during the year on these issues.

POST-Scripts

A WEALTHY trader who had accounts in five houses decided to endeavor to discover which of the five accounts was in the most astute hands, says the Wall Street Journal. After the break of Tuesday, March 2, he handed each broker $5,000 and told him to use his own judgment as to speculating with it in the market, reporting the results to him the following Saturday. Two went short promptly Wednesday morning and covered late Friday with small losses after having had profits of a thousand or more on paper. The third, beguiled into assuming the decline was over Wednesday morning when support was in the market, bought more than the situation warranted, with the result that he sold out with a nice fat loss later in the day because the market apparently was going to vanish entirely. The fourth bought a couple of hundred shares on Wednesday's decline and sold them next day at two points profit. The fifth did nothing until he was convinced Thursday afternoon that for the time being at least the trend of the market had changed; then he bought two hundred shares of an active issue, sold a hundred Friday at three points profit and on Saturday was still long of the other hundred with five points to the good. Net result to the trade in cash was an actual loss of $275 which was more than covered by the paper profit of $500 on the stock still held by the fifth broker. But he had gained considerable insight into the judgment of the five men and has reduced his accounts to two.

HARRY E. DAVIS, a clothing manufacturer, of Montreal, who returned not long ago from a buying trip to Europe, relates an interesting story of a visit he paid in London, to a doctor, formerly a resident in Canada. The doctor's office was located in a very fashionable quarter in the West-end of London. The influence of English business and professional customs on the Canadian doctor was interesting.

Unlike office buildings on the American continent and many others in England, the front door of this doctor's office building was closed. Strangers could not gain admission without being subjected to the closest scrutiny. The slightest touch of the door-bell, however, brought without delay, a liveried man in satin knee-breeches, who in a suave manner, in a well modulated voice, and with a dignified bow, bade the visitor enter. The door was immediately closed.

HERE we will let Mr. Davis continue the story in his own words:

"The liveried man, who allowed me to enter, asked me whom I wished to see and whether my visit was the result of an appointment. The gorgeous attire of the questioner, the architectural beauty of the reception hall, the antique furniture, the oil paintings by eminent artists and the massive chandeliers, caught hold of me to such an extent, that courage forsook me. I was smitten with awe.

"The nervousness and hesitancy were noticed by the gentleman-doorman, who repeated the same questions. His manner reassured me and I regained my speech. He politely asked me to 'Please come this way." I followed.

"He passed me over to another man, who was immaculately dressed in a morning coat suit of the latest cut. I discovered that he was another of the many attendants there. A few more questions as to my bona fides, and he also bade me 'Please come this way.' He chaperoned me to another reception room and informed me that the doctor would be notified of my visit and he would let me know when the gentleman was ready to receive me.

"Although I waited only ten minutes in this reception room it seemed as many hours. The next thing I heard was the voice of the morning-coated gentleman, who had returned unnoticed. He conducted me to an elevator, known in England as a 'lift.' 'To the fourth floor,' he commanded a liveried elevator man.

"The fourth floor was soon reached. As I alighted I was met by a charming young lady. In the sweetest of voices she bade me: 'Will you come this way, sir?' This lady was the doctor's secretary. I obeyed her request. She ushered me into another waiting room, promising to return in a few minutes, which she did. Again she requested me to follow her, and I finally reached my friend, the doctor.

"I told him of my remarkable experiences endeavoring to reach him, and asked whether the average patient of his had sufficient courage and time to go through the same 'initiation' as fell to my lot. He said his average patient had the same average patience as I seemed to have possessed. So I asked no further questions. He afterwards explained it was quite the usual thing for the fashionable people in London to be given such service. They looked for it, they expected it. It added to the prestige of the doctors."

BETTER TREATMENT FOR JUDGES

L'Evenement: The Judges Act seems to be more liberally interpreted in the province of Ontario than in Quebec. In addition to the salary that is paid to the judges by the Federal Government, the Ontario provincial administration allows a sum of $1,000 a year as a just retribution for the time that they must consecrate to the fulfilment of certain functions which are imposed on them by provincial statute. We would respectfully submit that this example merits the careful study of our own legislators.

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A careful review of the situation will be found in the new issue of Greenshields Review. A copy will be mailed on request.

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Our New Bond List—
a guide for investors

This list describes a wide selection of Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds. It should be of assistance to those who plan to invest now or in the near future.

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The following list of high-grade bonds selected from our current recommendations is typical of the widely diversified range of securities that a world-wide connection enables us to offer at all times:—

	Rate %	Maturity	Approximate Yield
GOVERNMENT			
Dominion of Canada	4½-5-5½	1927-54	4.50 to 4.95%
*†Kingdom of Norway (External)	5½	1965	5.74%
*†Imperial Japanese Government (External)	6½	1954	7.05%
*†Republic of Haiti (External) (U. S. A. Customs Administration)	6	1952	6.20%
*†Kingdom of Italy (External)	7	1951	7.48%
PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL			
Province of Quebec (Free of Succession Duties)	5	1943	4.62%
Province of Ontario	4½	1944	4.78%
†Province of Alberta	5	1943	4.85%
†City of Montreal	4½	1946	4.85%
RAILROAD			
Canadian Pacific Railway	4½	1944	4.93%
Canadian Pacific Railway	5	1934	4.93%
†Canadian National Railways (Guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada)	4½	1954	4.85%
PUBLIC UTILITY			
†Duke-Price Power Company	6	1949	5.63%
*†Montreal Tramways Company	5	1941	5.14%
†Ottawa Traction Company	5½	1955	5.40%
*†Tennessee Electric Power Company	6	1947	5.57%
INDUSTRIAL			
Ogilvie Flour Mills Company	6	1932	5.00%
Paton Manufacturing Company	6	1953	5.85%
†Price Brothers & Company	6	1943	5.72%
†Brown Company	5½	1946	5.75%
*†Bethlehem Steel Corporation	5½	1953	6.08%

*—Listed on the New York Stock Exchange. †—Principal and interest payable in New York funds.

Full particulars of any issue and a copy of the April number of our monthly booklet "Investment Securities", which contains a more complete list of our recommendations, will be mailed upon request.

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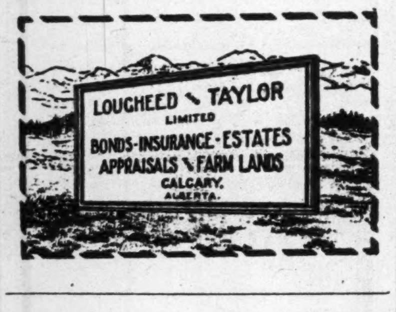

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Bond Issue Covers Canadian Pulp Mill

MONTREAL.—A syndicate headed by Harris, Forbes and Company is offering an issue of $20,000,000 first mortgage, twenty-year, 5½ per cent. bonds of the Brown Company. This company was founded in 1852; since 1868 has been continuously controlled and operated by the Brown family. It manufactures bleached sulphite pulp and kraft wrapping paper, and has a present daily capacity of 550 tons of sulphite and 250 tons of kraft. The property includes two paper mills, two sulphate mills, a saw mill, six hydro-electric power plants with a total capacity of over 38,000 horsepower, and a steam plant with an installed capacity of 20,000 horsepower. Over 140,000 horsepower of undeveloped water is owned and available for economic development. These plants are situated in the United States. In addition, the company owns all the common stock of the Brown Corporation, the Canadian subsidiary owning and operating a sulphate pulp mill of 240 tons daily capacity at La Tuque, Quebec, on the St. Maurice River. The timber holdings of the company and its subsidiary amount to over 5,500 square miles.

The total net income, after federal taxes, but before depreciation and depletion, for the past ten years has averaged over 3.3 times the annual interest requirements of the present issue of bonds. The bonds are secured by a direct first mortgage upon the entire property of the company, and are further secured by the pledge of $9,000,000 common stock of the Canadian subsidiary.

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News of the Investment Market

TAX FREE VICTORY BONDS EASE OFF IN QUIET MARKET

Feeling That Main Cause is Expected Cut in Income Tax

The shelves have been cleared for two sizable bond issues this week, the City of Toronto, and the Province of Nova Scotia issues, both of which are for $5,000,000. The former has not been awarded at time of writing. The latter was sold to a syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal at a price of 99.423. On this basis the money is costing the province approximately 4.80 per cent. Interest and principal are payable in New York. That there is still an abundance of money in the market available for investment is reflected by the steady absorption of securities of all classes which has been taking place.

As was the case last year, an intimation from the federal Minister of Finance that a reduction would possibly be made in the personal income tax, has had a somewhat disturbing effect in the market. Some of the tax-free Dominion issues have reacted with the news, and there is a feeling that there will be considerable hesitancy in the market for high grade bonds until the budget is brought down. As to what the effect of a definite reduction rather than merely an increase in exemptions would be, is a matter of conjecture. As it is, the issues of 1933 and 1937 have both reacted slightly, the former from a sale price of 106.25 to 105-105.25, and the latter from 109.25 to 108-108.25. These, however, are not the only declines in the government issues. Some of the others have receded almost to the same extent, which would seem to indicate that there are other factors as well as the Minister's announcement. The most important other factor is the general weakness of the market in the face of the issues being offered this week.

In any event, the forecast of tax reductions seems to have had some effect. It is propable that the matter turns largely on the holdings of the banks and other large financial organizations — undoubtedly large holders of these tax exempt issues. It is urged by some that the matter concerns particularly the larger individual holders, since they would not be so interested in buying the exempt issues when the difference would be so small. There is reason to suppose, however, that this group has not been so much responsible for the strength of these issues. Had this been the case, a wider margin between the quotations of the two classes would be expected. Tax exempt Victories could always be purchased at a yield of about 4½ per cent., while the yield of the taxables is only about 5. This would suggest the purchase of the tax-free bonds in very large amounts, and would have created a wider margin.

As already suggested in these columns, there is a probability that if the surtax is reduced, the corporation tax may possibly be increased. The latter would further enhance the value of the tax-exempt bonds, widening the margin between these and the taxables. If this were reallv expected, selling by large corporations would not seem feasible at the moment. Whether these corporations are reasonably sure that no such increase will take place, or whether the weakness comes from the holdings of the smaller income groups, say between $25,000 and $50,000, the answer is not yet clear.

CANADIAN CELANESE PLANT TO BE BUILT

Company Now Being Financed by Private Offering of Stock

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — Construction on the new plant of the Canadian Celanese, Limited, at Drummondville will begin within a month; this company has been formed to manufacture in Canada, under an exclusive process, artificial silk, non-inflammable celluloid and kindred products. It was located in the Eastern Townships of Quebec through the efforts of the Southern Canada Power Company.

The company owns the Canadian patent rights to the Dreyfus process, which is in successful operation in the United States. The American company which operates under these patents has been producing artificial silk for a little over a year; results have shown a profit, and orders have exceeded the capacity of the plant there. At the moment, the U. S. company has under cosideration the advisability of doubling its present capacity.

The financing of the Canadian plant is being undertaken by the investment house of Nesbitt, Thomson and Company, who are making a private offering of $6,800,000 of 7 per cent., cumulative, participating, $100 par value, preferred stock, and 27,200 common shares of no par value; these are being sold in blocks of five preferred and two common shares at $500 per block.

The preferred shares are preferred both as to dividends and as to capital, and, in addition, the company's charter allows the shares a further participation in the earnings; this participation gives the preferred shareholders 10 per cent. of the remaining net profits after the payment of preferred dividends.

The Outstanding Capitalization

The capitalization of Canadian Celanese is as follows:

Authorised		Issued and to be Issued
$15,000,000	7% Cum. Par. Pfd. Stock (in Shares of $100 ea.)...	$7,200,000
300,000	Shs. Non Par Val. Com. Stock, ...shares	233,800

The principal product will be artificial silk which is to be sold under the trade name "Celanese." The fibre secured by the company's process is recognized by the trade as having many superior qualities, and it commands a higher price than artificial silks made under other processes.

The artificial silk industry has had a rapid growth, and, despite the increasing output, all indications point to a still larger consumption of the fibre in the future.

Estimates by those accustomed to the operation of similar plants in other countries are that earnings from the Canadian plant will amount to some $2,000,000 per annum, or equivalent to 9 per cent. on the preferred stock.

CONSOLIDATED SAND OFFERS PREFERRED

Brokerage House Sells $415,000 of Preferred Plus a Bonus in Common

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—An offering of $415,000, 7 per cent., cumulative, sinking fund, first preferred shares, of the Consolidated Sand Company, is being made by Johnston and Ward. The stock is being offered at par, plus a bonus of one-quarter share of no par value common stock with every share of preferred. Fractional shares of common will be adjusted at $30 per share.

The company controls practically all the available sand in commercial quantities within 150 miles of Montreal and handles about three-quarters of the sand used for building purposes in the city and its vicinity. The company controls what is, to all intents and purposes, an inexhaustible supply of finest grade river sand in the province of Quebec. Its owns and operates also a fleet of 28 tugs, barges, scows, floating cranes, etc., and two large distributing plants on the Lachine Canal. The capitalization of the company is as follows:

	Authorized	Issued
7% Cum. Redeem. Sk. Fd. 1st Pfd. Stock (this issue) .	$500,000	$415,000
Com. Stock (no par val.), shares	8,000	5,000

Earnings in the Past

The total fixed assets have an appraised value of $535,400, which represents approximately $129 for each share of preferred outstanding.

The average net operating profit over the past three years and eight months, ending December 31, 1925, after maintenance, repairs and depreciation, amounted to over twice the preferred dividend requirements, and there remained $5.70 a share on the outstanding common stock, after providing for sinking fund requirements of the preferred shares.

The stock is preferred both as to assets and as to earnings and has equal voting rights with the common. No further securities ranking prior to, or equal with, the first preferred stock may be made without the consent of at least two-thirds of the preferred shareholders.

The company's charter provides for an annual sinking fund of 10 per cent. of the net earnings, after payment of dividends on the first preferred stock.

Total Assets in Excess of
$600,000.

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SYNDICATE OFFERING ROLLS-ROYCE BONDS

Present Offering Does Not Add to Company's Outstanding Bonded Indebtedness

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—A syndicate, headed by Aldred and Company, and including Greenshields and Company, Royal Securities Corporation, and Geoffrion and Company, is making the Canadian offering of bonds in the Rolls-Royce of America, Inc. The issue, which is 7 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, will be sold at 100.

The annual net earnings of the Rolls-Royce Company for the past three years, before depreciation and U. S. federal taxes, have averaged more than five times the interest requirements on all the bonds outstanding, including the present issue; after unusually large depreciation allowances, but before federal taxes, earnings in the past have been sufficient to meet the interest requirements of the total bonds now in the hands of the public and now being offered by the investment bankers.

Rolls-Royce of America was incorporated in 1919 to build this famous motor car in the States. The cars built in America conform to the specifications and designs of the English company, and are built under direct English supervision, thus ensuring that all Rolls-Royce cars are of the same standard of quality.

The production schedule for 1926 of the American company calls for the building of 500 cars, and it is understood that on January 1, 1926, unfilled orders on the books amounted to over 20 per cent. of the total output scheduled for the year.

DRUMMOND APARTMENTS EARNINGS

MONTREAL.—Gross revenue of the Drummond Investment Company for the year ended December 31, 1925, was $353,704. Operating expenses and taxes were $141,059, leaving a balance of $212,645. After deducting $127,812 first mortgage bond interest, there remained $84,833.

The company owns the Drummond Apartments in Montreal and the investment interest in its operations is confined to the bond issue.

We offer—
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Due 1st November, 1942
Price: Rate and accrued interest
To yield about 6.30%
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Full particulars on application
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14 King St. East, Toronto
Members { Montreal Stock Exchange
Toronto Stock Exchange

BOND MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

Week Ending March 23

Bonds—	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Range, 1925 High	Range, 1925 Low	Range, 1926 High	Range, 1926 Low	Latest Price Ask	Latest Price Bid	High	Low
Can Canners	6	1950	6.40	96¼	90	95½	94	95½	94¾	95	94¾
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	6.15	98¼	98	98½	98	—	98½	98	—
Can. Cottons	5	1940	5.49	96	91½	95	95	100	95	95	—
Cons Rubber	6	1946	5.83	101	95	102	101⅜	—	102	102	—
Mexican Elec.	5	1942	9.73	..	—	61	61	62½	61	61	—
Mont. Trams (A)	5	1955	5.44	98¾	92¾	93⅝	92½	93½	—	93⅝	93½
Montreal Trams	5	1941	5.13	98	94⅞	98½	97¼	98¼	—	98½	98¼
Lyall Cons.	6	1932	7.48	93½	92½	94¼	92	96½	—	92	—
Quebec Rly.	5	1939	5.51	98	89¾	95	91⅞	94½	—	95	94½
Span. River	6	1931	4.46	..	—	108	108	—	108	108	—
Wayagamack	6	1951	6.17	98¾	84¾	97¾	92	95¾	—	97¾	95¼
War Loan	5	1931	4.61	102.65	101.10	102.40	101.25	102.00	101.75	102.15	101.25
Ditto	5	1937	4.56	104.95	103.80	104.65	103.85	104.50	104.25	104.20	104.00
Victory Loan	5½	1927	4.60	103.15	101.70	101.75	101.40	102.00	101.75	101.65	101.40
Ditto	5½	1933	4.66	107.00	105.10	106.80	105.00	105.35	105.15	105.55	105.00
Ditto	5½	1934	5.01	104.80	103.20	104.10	103.10	103.55	103.50	103.80	103.10
Ditto	5½	1937	4.55	110.00	108.15	109.30	107.75	108.40	108.15	108.85	107.75
Ditto, Refund	5	1928	4.72	104.45	100.15	101.30	100.55	100.70	100.40	100.75	100.70
Ditto Refund	4½	1940	4.85	97.25	92.20	96.70	96.00	96.35	96.10	96.35	96.00
Ditto Refund	5	1943	4.86	102.90	101.15	101.95	101.20	101.60	101.45	101.70	101.20
Ditto Refund	4½	1944	4.78	97.75	96.20	97.15	96.05	96.35	96.10	96.60	96.05
Ditto Renewal	5½	1927	4.70	102.95	100.80	101.95	100.95	101.50	101.25	101.50	100.95
Ditto Renewal	5½	1932	4.98	104.20	102.60	103.40	102.65	103.10	103.00	103.05	.....

Municipal and Provincial Finance

ONTARIO DEBT RETIREMENT PLAN BROUGHT FORWARD

Arrangement Made to Retire Hydro-Electric Debt to Province

A saving of more than $128,000,000 to the province of Ontario over a forty year period, and the total wiping out of the provincial debt, are two central features of the plan urged upon and adopted by the government by the Kemp, Daly, Turnbull committee which was detailed by the government to make a thorough study of the question of debt retirement. The scheme will begin to operate November 1, next, and such legislative changes as are necessary will be made by the House this year.

Under the new plan of debt retirement, the additional amounts to be provided each year from revenue are from $1,488,544 in 1927, to $1,436,160 in 1966. The total charges against revenue over the entire period would be $734,045,230, and the debt would have been retired after the last payment was made. Without this new plan of debt retirement, charges against revenue during the same period would be $675,768,461 and the province would still have debt outstanding to a total of $186,335,934. The province would therefore save $128,059,165 in interest and principal over the 40-year period.

In general, the method to be adopted is the retirement of debt by the making of an average annual payment of $1,440,000, and the balancing of the provincial budget. It is hoped that present sources of revenue will make this possible, particularly with promised improvement in general business conditions. Otherwise it will be necessary to find new sources of revenue.

Instalment Annuity Bonds Urged

The report also recommends that future borrowings of the province be made by the flotation of instalment annuity bonds, and that bonds and stocks purchased by the province in the past, for general sinking fund account, be cancelled. The report compares the provisions of retirement by sinking fund bonds and instalment bonds. It points out that with a growing debt, already about $319,000,000, it is apparent that in course of time a sinking fund would assume very large proportions. To supervise an investment fund of $100,000,000 would require the services of a special official with high qualifications, increased staff and so on. In the case of instalment bonds, the net cost of the issue can be determined at the time of the loans, as regards both principal and interest. The net cost of a sinking fund issue cannot be determined since it is impossible to foretell the yield of the sinking fund over a long period of years, due to the changing rates for money, and the resulting effect on the purchase price of bonds for the fund investment.

A detailed statement of the various types which constitute the present debt comprises the following:

Stock and debentures	$293,598,600
Treasury bills	30,000,000
Sterling inscribed stock	4,446,657
Certificates and annuities	2,807,197
	$330,852,454

In working out the plan interest has been calculated at the rate of 5.273 per cent., average rate payable in 1926-27, assuming the refunding of maturing issues in 1925-26 at a 5 per cent. rate. It is possible that the average rate payable may decline, in which event the amount available for principal retirement will be correspondingly greater. A forty year retirement period has been chosen as one during which the present debt could be retired without undue burden on the revenues of the province.

Hydro Debt Retirement

Provision for the payment by the Hydro Electric Power ommission of its indebtedness to the province is being made by sinking fund, the annual instalments for which are being levied on power consumers, as part of the cost of power supplied. Because of the fact that sinking funds in some cases have already been in operation for a number of years, and that part of the cost is being levied on a 40-year and part on a 30-year basis, the amounts available will not be on a uniformly increasing basis over the entire 40 years, as sinking fund collections by the Commission will fall off in the later years as the various funds are completed. In order that the Hydro debt may be retired on the basis of a pre-arranged schedule, the Commission has prepared a schedule on a sinking fund basis over 40 years, using an interest rate of 4 per cent., the rate employed by the Commission. The committee has recommended that the schedule be made the subject of an agreement between the Commission and the province, and that any surplus funds not utilized in debt retirement in the earlier years, be invested by the Commission in Province of Ontario bonds, and deposited with the province to be held against the later years, when such funds will be needed to meet the schedule.

This Week's Bond Sales

ETOBICOKE TOWNSHIP

Fry, Mills, Spence & Co. have been awarded an issue of $209,135, Township of Etobicoke, 5 and 5½ per cent. bonds, due in 10, 20 and 30 annual instalments, at a price of 102. At this price the money is costing the township approximately 5.15 per cent. Following is a list of the bids:

Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.	102.111
Harris, MacKeen	102.026
H. R. Bain	102.021
A. E. Ames & Co.	101.85
Municipal Bank Corp	101.706
Matthews & Co.	101.666
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	101.57
Wood, Gundy & Co.	101.55
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	101.292
C. H. Burgess & Co.	101.28
Royal Securities Corp	101.
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	100.888

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

An issue of $5,000,000, 4½ per cent., two-year bonds of the Province of Nova Scotia, has been sold to a syndicate composed of the Bank of Montreal, A. E. Ames & Co., First National Bank of New York, Redmond & Co., Bankers' Trust Co., and Salmon Bros. & Hutzler, at a price of 99.423, for New York payment and delivery. On this basis the money is costing the province approximately 4.80 per cent. Alternative bids were called for, two, three, ten or twenty-year maturities, and on the basis of an interest rate of four or 4½ per cent., for each maturity. The bids for the two-year, 4½ per cent. alternative were:

Bank of Montreal, A. E. Ames & Co., First National Bank of New York, Redmond & Co., Bankers' Trust Co., and Salmon Bros. & Hutzler	99.423
Dominion Securities Corp., Dillon, Read & Co., and Old Colony Co. of Boston	99.391
Wood, Gundy & Co., National City Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Guaranty Co. and Royal Bank	99.2099

Tenders and By-Laws

April 8, Saskatoon—$109,730, 5 per cent., 10, 15, 20 and 30-year debentures. Andrew Leslie, city commissioner.

Mar. 29, Sandwich—$76,967, 5½ and 6 per cent., 10, 15 and 20-year debentures. E. R. North, treas. (See announcement on page 15).

April, Village of Stenen, Sask.—$3,000, 10 instalment debentures. J. C. Ferguson, treas. (See announcement on page 14).

April 6, L'Assomption, Que.—$40,000, 5 per cent., serial bonds. L. P. Archambault, sec.-treas

April 6, School Municipalities of Tres St. Sacrement, Lachine, P.Q.—$30,000, 5½ per cent., serial bonds. E. Daoust, secretary-treas.

April 7, Town of Dorval, P.Q.—$15,000, 5½ per cent., fifteen-year bonds and $33,200, 5½ per cent., twenty-year bonds. H. Meloche, secretary-treas.

March 29, Municipal Canton of LaSarre, P.Q.—$30,000, 5½ per per cent., serial bonds. J. A. Gagnon, secretary-treas.

April 6, The Township of Chicoutimi, P.Q.—$45,000, 5½ per cent. serial bonds. A. Routhier, secretary-treas.

April 13, Town of Chateauguay, P.Q. — $4,500, 5½ per cent., twenty-year bonds. A. Laberge, secretary-treas.

SASKATCHEWAN

List of Authorizations Granted by the Local Government Board From March 6 to March 13, 1926

Schools—Ossa, No. 744, $3,000; Lydnhurst, No. 2585, $2,000; Elmwood, No. 2583, $9,000; Three Creeks, No. 3088, $1,500; Laurin, No. 1466, $9,000; Old Trail, No. 1596, $1,000; Hepworth, No. 4373, $2,000.

Debentures Reported Sold

Geneva S.D., No. 4637, $4,500, 15 years, 6 per cent., F. S. Watchler, Regina; town of Yorkton, $118,755, 15 years, 7 per cent., Wood, Gundy & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AS FACTOR IN TAXES

J. M. Robinson, of Saint John, Says Not One Public Enterprise Paying Its Way

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAINT JOHN. — Unqualified opposition to the principle and practice of public ownership was expressed at Saint John during the convention of the N. B. Life Underwriters, by J. M. Robinson, of this city, banker and investment broker. Mr. Robinson challenged his audience to point out any public enterprise that was paying. The world was tax-driven to an extent that was deplorable, and in Canada, taxes were higher than anywhere else on the continent.

Mr. Robinson charged the provinces and the Dominion with spending more money than could be afforded. There was no attempt being made to balance a budget. He urged that citizens call on the government to reduce expenditure and to balance their budgets.

Public ownership in Ontario, according to Mr. Robinson, had forced the debt of that province steadily higher in the last ten years.

An insurance company could not be successfully operated if, every two years, every one connected with the company, from the president down to the sweeper of floors, had a vote, with one vote as good as another, and a general canvass indulged in. That is the way public ownership is carried on. The public ownership idea functions distinctly to the disadvantage of the country in steadily piling up taxes.

Mr. Robinson was heartily applauded at the close of various periods of his able address and he was tendered a hearty, standing vote of thanks by the convention.

FORD CITY ASSESSMENT

Assessment of all property in the town of Ford City is increased 25 per cent. This is attributed to the rise of $7,000,000 in assessment recently levied on the town by the county, and, in all probability, will be necessary for two years at least.

WEEKLY RECORD OF CANADIAN FINANCING

Place	Date	—Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Yield
Bond Sales—		Municipal					
Etobicoke Twp.	Mar.	Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.	5 & 5½%	10, 20 & 30 ins.	$209,135	102.111	5.15
Saskatchewan Schools	Mar.	Locally	....	....	4,500	....	...
Yorkton	Mar.	Wood, Gundy & Co.	7%	1941	118,755	....	...
Cote St. Luc, Que.	Mar.	Societe National de Fiducie	6%	1941	12,000	100.87	5.91
Cranbrook, B.C.	Mar.	Imperial Bank	5%	1936	45,000	94.00	5.80
		Provincial					
Nova Scotia	Mar.	Bank of Montreal and Syndicate	4½%	1928	$5,000,000	99.423	4.80
		Corporation					
*Rolls-Royce of America	Mar.	Aldrid & Co., Royal Securities Corp., Greenshields & Co., and Geoffrion & Co.	7%	1937	3,000,000	100	7%
*Brown Company	Mar	Harris, Forbes & Syndicate	5½%	1946	20,000,000	97	5.75
Stock Issues—							
Western Canada Flour	Mar.	A. J. Mitchell & Co., and Dominion Securities Corp.	6½%	Pref.	3,000,000	99	6.56

---

*Not included in total of bonds sold in Caanda.

7%

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WHY PROVINCES MAKE INSURANCE LAWS AND RULES

Public Needs Protection and Province is Body to Give It

By R. LEIGHTON FOSTER,
Superintendent of Insurance, Ontario

Insurance legislation as we know it to-day, that is, legislation regulating the terms of contracts of insurance and providing for a general supervision and regulation of the business, is of comparatively recent date. For centuries the "laissez faire" theory and the doctrine of "caveat emptor" prevailed in matters of insurance legislation as well as legislation generally. These theories and doctrines still have their warm advocates. I do not propose to outline a brief for state supervision or regulation, but I do hope to show that the fundamental principles of existing insurance legislation had their birth more than fifty years ago in the inherent nature of the business, and that any effort to revert to the old theories involves a turning of the clock backwards not ten or twenty, but forty or fifty years. In theory, there is no more necessity for the state to regulate contracts of insurance and supervise the business of insurance than there is for the state to regulate commercial contracts and business generally. Theoretically, the parties to contracts of insurance are on equal terms. The Benthamites believed the law of supply and demand and unfettered competition all that was needed by way of a healthy legislative influence. Nevertheless, the features of the business of insurance which confounded the apostles of the old school and fostered our present insurance legislation are readily apparent.

Nature of Insurance Contract

In the first place, there is the nature of the contract. The average policyholder is indifferent, at all events, at the time the contract is made, to its terms and conditions. No doubt this indifference should not be encouraged, but it must at least be recognized. The fact that so many contracts took the same form with the same terms and conditions early resulted in the use of printed forms. Regular rules for certain types of contracts were published and the business, instead of being a matter of contractual relationship, tended to approach the basis of the sale of a commodity. The accumulation of experience by insurance companies brought with it an accumulation of provisions and conditions to circumscribe the liabilities of the company in all sorts of contingencies which companies had learned to anticipate. Indifference and lack of experience on the part of the insured as well as the inducement of special rates lead to a general acceptance of the companies' terms.

Secondly, adequacy of insurance rates as reflected in the balance sheet of the company is of prime interest to the insured. To the indifference of the average insured to the terms of his policy and the difficulty of enforcing any variation in the general practice of the insurer may be added the difficulty of securing reliable information as to the ability of the company to meet its obligations. A contract of insurance is a contract of indemnity essentially different from a contract of bargain and sale. When one purchases a tube of tooth-paste at a cut-rate drug store, the contract is completed by delivery and payment and it matters not if the vendor has made an improvident sale and closes his doors the next day. When one buys an insurance policy he buys an interest in the solvency of the company and the contract is only completed if, at maturity, the company is in a position to discharge its liability.

Cost of Insurance to Public

Finally, the cost of any commodity as reflected in its selling price is usually the focus of public attention. All investigations of the fire insurance business have centred upon the rate and its making. The peculiarities inherent in the business have made it particularly important. In a manufacturing business the price of an article is largely determined by the cost of production and this can, in general, be definitely ascertained. In a mercantile business the selling price is determined by the buying price. In the fire insurance business where the premium is collected in advance, the anomalous condition arises that a price must be set for something that has not happened and may not happen. In the result the final cost of any form of insurance cannot be accurately determined; the element of uncertainty is the very foundation of the business. These facts are matters of public knowledge. Here in brief we have the foundation of those legislative principles which recognize, on the one hand, the evils of unrestricted competition and the necessity of rating bureaus and associations for the determination of rates, and demand, on the other hand, such a measure of state supervision and control as will guarantee to the public that rates so determined are neither inadequate nor excessive, that they are non-discriminatory, that they are, in a word, reasonable.

Jurisdiction of the Provinces

Before leaving a discussion of fire insurance legislation in perspective, the question of jurisdiction must be briefly reviewed.

VICTOR LEE,
recently appointed district manager in Regina of the Monarch Life.

The British North America Act makes no specific reference to the business of insurance, as it does to banking and railroads, and does not say, in so many words, which of the dual legislative authorities, federal or provincial, is competent to enact insurance legislation. In the result, from 1868 down to the present day there has been a conflict of insurance legislation as between federal and provincial enactments which it has been a fairly constant duty of the courts to resolve. During this period of more than half a century, the validity of provincial insurance legislation has been once challenged unsuccessfully and the validity of Dominion insurance legislation twice challenged successfully before the judicial committee of the Privy Council. A fourth effort to ascertain a delimitation of jurisdiction is now before the courts. On the 19th day of February, 1926, the appellate division of the Supreme Court of Ontario handed down a judgment which has the effect of unanimously sustaining the validity of the provincial legislation in question and denying, by a majority of the court, the validity of the Dominion legislation in question.

Without entering upon a controversy upon the constitutional question or minimizing the far reaching consequences of this important judicial pronouncement, I think it may be taken as settled that, irrespective of other phases of insurance legislation, the provinces have the exclusive jurisdiction to enact insurance legislation such as the Uniform Fire Insurance Act.

Montreal Tramways Company
Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal Tramways Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Tramways Building, 78 Craig Street West, Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 29th day of March, 1926, for the reception of the report for six months ended December 31st, 1925, Election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 9th to the 28th day of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
PATRICK DUBEE, Secretary.
Wednesday, February 24th, 1926.

Law of Averages Works For Insurance Salesman

Alex. Pollard, a Canada Life salesman, of London, Ont., has kept a very complete record, by months, of all the "calls" which he has made during the last three years, together with the amount of commissions earned each year. The results, which he has generously given to us for publication, are very interesting, and show that his commissions in 1923 and 1924 represented an average of $1.50 per call. In 1925, however, the value of each call rose to $1.93, and in view of his increase in experience, it is sufficient to predict that his average earnings per call will continue to increase.

In his tabulations Mr. Pollard has included every actual call made, whether or not an interview followed—even calls made for the purpose of delivering policies or securing additional information being counted.

At the very beginning of his work as a life insurance man Mr. Pollard realized the importance of applying the "law of average" to his work, thus giving to each interview, or call, a certain monetary value.

INSURANCE LICENSES

The Department of Insurance at Ottawa has issued a license to the American Insurance Company to transact the business of automobile insurance, excluding insurance against liability for loss by reason of bodily injury to the person, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

A license has been issued to the Railway Passengers Assurance Company to transact the business of inland transportation insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

License No. 1440, has been issued to the North River Insurance Company, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of fire insurance, explosion insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance and tornado insurance.

Wilfrid M. Cox, Toronto, has been appointed chief agent in Canada.

The Village of Stenen, Sask.

offers for sale $3,000.00 of Village Debentures payable in Ten equal annual instalments of principal and interest. Council will meet on the 15th of April to consider offers then in the secretary's hands on that date.

J. C. FERGUSON,
Treasurer, Stenen, Sask.

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS Limited

Dividend Notice on Preferred Stock

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock of the Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited has been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1926, payable on the 20th day of April, 1926, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of April, 1926.

By Order of the Board.

E. HOWARD SMITH, Jr.,
Secretary.
Montreal, March 22, 1926.

LAW OF AVERAGES HELP TO SALESMAN

Man Who Covers Enough Ground Bound to Succeed in Life Insurance Business

A number of Canadian life insurance men attended the one day sales congress of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York.

The slogan of the congress was "Work," and this theme was developed by Davis B. Adler, of the Penn Mutual. The factors which make for success in the life insurance field, said Mr. Adler, are connections, native ability, acquired skill and work.

"I should like to convince you," he said, "that it is hard work that counts; that with hard work there is no question about an individual's success in selling life insurance. Nothing else is essential. Knowledge can only determine the degree of your success. Knowledge without work will never sell life insurance. But work without knowledge has sold billions of it. The combination is to be desired, of course. It is not that I appreciate knowledge the less, but that I value work the more. Is it not apparent that little success will result from the best of connections unless you get busy and see them; that the most gifted natural-born salesman will not sell unless he practises his art; that study and proficiency are of no value if not applied; that the master salesman with wonderful connections, no matter how hard he studies to improve himself, will get nowhere until he goes to work? On the other hand, a poor salesman, cold canvassing with 'Do you want any life insurance?' as his sales talk, will sell on the law of average if he sees enough people."

In a presentation of salary budget insurance, another speaker declared that the plan increased the number and size of insurance policies. The average policy placed last year on this plan was $3,300, he said, with a premium of over $26 per $1,000 insurance. He touched on the present tendency to pay all expenses monthly, and presented statistics to show that monthly payments do not adversely affect the lapse ratio. Of the more than 5,000,000 workers in this city, he said, only 10,000 have thus far embraced the benefits of salary budget insurance.

During a discussion of educational insurance, one successful agent said:

"In selling a man an educational policy I lay the cornerstone of a structure around which in future years I hope to build a complete insurance program. I realize that before a man makes a provision for his child's or children's education he should provide an income for his wife, but it is often through the medium of the educational policy that I am ultimately able to do this. Many of my larger cases were an outcome of the educational approach."

ONTARIO'S INSURANCE

Information given the Ontario legislature is to the effect that provincial property is insured for $4,360,736. Premiums totaled $31,650.61 in the last fiscal year and the business was placed through some 200 different agents.

Casualty Company is Sold; Col. Gooderham Buyer

A controlling interest in the Casualty Co. of Canada has been purchased by Col. A. E. Gooderham and his associates, and Col. Gooderham has been elected president of the company, succeeding C. S. Blackwell.

The Casualty Co. of Canada, while one of the younger companies in the field, has been eminently successful under A. W. Eastmure's management. There will be no change whatsoever in the management of the company, which will carry on as usual.

It is not known what price was paid for the stock.

Fire Insurance Men Give Approval to C.M.A. Campaign

A meeting of officials of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Fire Underwriters was held recently. The Fire Underwriters expressed approval of the circular sent out recently by the C. M. A. to its members, urging them to assist in building up Canadian insurance. They also expressed their intention of suggesting means of following this up in an attempt to convince the C. M. A. members of the value of the association inspection service.

General Exchange is Soon To Operate in Canada

The General Exchange Insurance Corporation, the insurance company organized by the General Motors Corporation, will commence operations in Canada about April 1, according to information recently to hand. The General Exchange will write principally fire and theft insurance, giving property damage and collision coverage only when specifically requested by purchasers of cars.

May Introduce Insurance on Profits to This Country

The advisability of introducing some form of profits insurance approximating the method used in England for some 20 years, is at present under consideration by two committees of the C. F. U. A. The matter has not yet been submitted to the full meeting of the association, as the committee have not been able to come to any unanimous opinion as to the best way of launching out into a form of insurance that is so little understood on this continent.

In spite of the fact that they have reached a high standard of technical efficiency in England, it is bound to be experimental in Canada for some years, as conditions of business in this field are in some respects very different from those in the Old Country.

Ontario Insurance Revenue Over $850,000 in 1925

Ontario received $859,256 in taxes and $68,322 in license fees from insurance companies in 1925, the legislature was recently informed. The insurance department cost $48,622 to run. It also had $12,238 of revenue from loan and trust companies under its supervision and $1,918 in license fees from unlicensed insurance companies.

Insurance Personals

P. T. Wintemute, Maurice Waisman, J. J. Smiley, and Joe Bowes, of the Winnipeg and Brandon offices of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., have just returned from attending the annual convention of their company's $200,000 Club held at Biloxi, Miss.

* * *

Andrew Hood has been appointed cashier at Edmonton for the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., succeeding Stuart Lowrie, who has been promoted to the post of resident secretary in Japan. Mr. Hood has been cashier at Saskatoon for the past year, and, previous to that, was in the head office in Toronto for nine months. His place in Saskatoon has been taken by Jack Broderick, who comes frfom the head office.

THE
CANADA NATIONAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, CANADA
TOTAL ASSETS $2,928,337.62
TORONTO, 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agents

Insurance
OF ALL KINDS
TRANSACTED
The Provident
ESTABLISHED
1905
Head Office:
THE PROVIDENT BUILDING
Corner Place d'Armes & St. James St.
MONTREAL
Tel. HArbour 3292-3-4-5-6-7

The
ONTARIO EQUITABLE
Life and Accident
Insurance Company
S. C. TWEED, President
Head Office
WATERLOO, ONT.
Assets over $2,000,000

Herbert
Tareyton
London Cigarettes
"There's something about them you'll like"
20 for 35¢
T38
For your Pipe
Herbert
Tareyton
SMOKING MIXTURE

Capital: $1,000,000
Reserve: 350,000
Complete
Trust Service
covering
Wills and Trusts
Mortgage Loans
Real Estate and Investment
Registrar and Transfer Agents
Safety Deposit Vaults
THE
EASTERN TRUST
COMPANY
Head Office—Halifax, N.S.
Saint John, N.B. St. John's, Nfld.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONTREAL—138 St. James St.
23

Satisfactory Service Guaranteed
PRUDENTIAL
TRUST COMPANY
LIMITED
Trustees, Executors,
Administrators,
Real Estate and Insurance,
Safety Deposit Vaults.
J. P. STEEDMAN,
Chairman of the Board
B. HAL. BROWN,
President and General Manager
HEAD OFFICE
PRUDENTIAL TRUST BLDG.,
Montreal
TORONTO OFFICE
Reford Bldg., 217 Bay St.
Branches throughout Canada and in London, Eng.

"How about it, Daddy?
I shall be all right,
but what about
Mother 'till I can
be her man?"
Protection with Profit
35
The Great-West Life
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

"Safe through Saving"

Properly planned Life Insurance means happiness, comfort and peace of mind in the sunset years of life.

You may arrange with the London Life for a policy that will protect wife and family and make provision for your own old age at the same time.

If you die, the family is provided for. If you live, neither you nor they need worry about the problem of support.

The representatives of the London Life will give you valuable advice as to how life insurance can best serve you.

London Life
Insurance Company
"Canada's *Industrial-Ordinary* Company"
HEAD OFFICES - LONDON, CANADA
"Policies Good as Gold"

SAVINGS WITH PROTECTION

Insurance at minimum cost, increased dividends each year, generous indemnities for total and permanent disability—these are a few of the benefits provided by The Northern's 20-Pay Life Coupon Savings Policy.

This attractive policy *guarantees* substantial annual dividends in the form of coupons. You simply clip one each year and cash it with the Company. Or you may leave the coupons untouched—in which case the policy will be paid up in 15 instead of 20 years.

Ask your nearest Northern Life Agent about this attractive plan, or write our Home Office.

The NORTHERN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
LONDON, ONTARIO — ESTABLISHED, 1897

Northwestern Mutual Fire Association
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

The NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL
Starting as a mutual association of business men who were determined to reduce their insurance costs, it has grown so phenomenally that to-day it is one of the largest and most successful of the Mutual Insurance Companies.

Writing Fire Insurance at Cost. Assets $2,604,266.13.
Norman S. Jones, Manager for Canada. R. J. Mahony, Associate Manager.
All Policies dividend paying and non-assessable.

THE MONARCH LIFE
IS A
GOOD COMPANY
Provincial Offices: Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon.
Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria.

What would it mean to you?

If your car were in accident—a suit for heavy damages followed — you lost — could you pay the bill?

You can pass on your financial worries to this Company. Consult our agents about Automobile Liability Insurance.

The Western Assurance Company of Toronto
Established 1851

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
TOTAL BENEFITS
Paid to Members and their Beneficiaries
$87,000,000.00
Policies Issued from $1,000 to $5,000
G. E. BAILEY, Secretary
W. H. HUNTER, President
ALEX. STEWART, Treasurer

Current Events in Banking World

SENATE FAVORS BRANCH-BANKING IN EACH STATE

Effort to Check Movement in U.S. at City Boundaries Fails

NEW YORK.—The United States Senate has eliminated from the McFadden Bill the attempt to raise a barrier against branch banking at the city limits. The committee on banking and currency has completely re-written section 9 so as to permit state banks to become members of the Federal Reserve System. retaining all their branches provided the branches are in the state of the home office. The action of the senate is described by the American Banker as a very thorough defeat for the anti-branch bankers, and if the McFadden Bill, as re-written by the banking and currency committee of the Senate, should pass into law, it would mean a very decisive defeat for the efforts of those who have been trying to put limits to branch banking. In this connection a short resume of the whole branch bank controversy since 1922 is given.

In 1922 the First National Bank in St. Louis made a live issue of a smouldering question by an attempt to establish branches throughout St. Louis. The outlying banks of St. Louis organized to combat this attempt and obtained an injunction from the Missouri courts. The case subsequently went before the supreme court of Missouri and the supreme court of the United States, the outlying banks winning in both courts.

When the First National Bank in St. Louis started its attempt to establish branches, the general interpretation of the National Bank Act was that the only way it permitted a national bank to have a branch was by merging of a state bank having branches and the retention of those branches. As a result of the controversy over the First National Bank in St. Louis, the comptroller's office evolved the legal sophistry of teller's windows in place of branches, and made the first rulings permitting national banks to establish branches in cities where the state banks enjoyed the privilege. The attempt of the First National Bank in St. Louis to find a legal loophole to establish branches was met with a wave of anti-branch bank sentiment, and in the A. B. A. convention of 1922 a resolution was passed opposing branch banking in any form.

At about this time there occurred the mad rush for branches in California, where several large banks were vying with one another to see how many branches they could establish. The independent banks of California organized for protection to avert threatened extinction.

When comptroller Dawes came into office, the attempt was made to solve the branch banking problem through the McFadden Bill. The new doctrine was announced, namely, that city branches were necessary, due to the growth of cities, but that the city should be the limit, and that branch banking of a state-wide type was bad for the country. Section 9 of the McFadden Bill embodied this doctrine. The Hull amendments were additions that were put in the bill at the request of anti-branch bank organizations, to insure against a combination of large state banks and national banks to change laws in states now prohibiting branch banks in any form.

The McFadden Bill with Section 9, and the Hull amendments, finally came to represent a compromise that seemed satisfactory to most bankers. It was not, however, satisfactory to several members of the Federal Reserve Board and officials of the Reserve banks, and it did not please the large California banks which were anxious for branch bank expansion. The attitude of the large eastern banks has been neutral. Up to the present time they have been interested only in city branches, and Section 9 was acceptable to them. The Reserve officials, who feared Section 9, and the branch bankers of California, appear to have scored a victory.

Staff Gossip

Will Moore, teller at the local branch of the Bank of Montreal, has been transferred to Hespeler.—Standard, Listowel.

* * *

W. B. Knight has been transferred from Victoria to the Canadian Bank of Commerce branch at Duncan.—Leader, Duncan.

* * *

Gordon Miller, who has been a member of the Sydney staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for several years past, is being transferred by the bank to its branch in Halifax.—Record, Sydney.

* * *

Jas. B. Foote of the Bank of Montreal staff, who has been in the employ of the bank for the past three years, will shortly leave for Welland, to take a position in the Bank of Montreal.—Reporter, Kingsville.

* * *

E. Hayes, for many years the popular and capable manager of the Sterling (later the Standard) Bank at Killaloe, has received notice of his promotion to the managership of the bank at Penetang. He will be succeeded at Killaloe by Mr. Allan, of Kinmount.—Leader, Eganville.

* * *

James Primrose, who has been appointed manager of the Penhold branch of the Bank of Montreal, has an intimate knowledge of farming in Western Canada, having been a farmer himself for several years. He is a native of Scotland, and came to Canada some 16 years ago.—News, Red Deer.

* * *

Recently a presentation was made by the staff of the King and James Sts. branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce to James C. Dow, assistant manager, on the occasion of his departure to take up an important position with the bank in Montreal. Col. B. O. Hooper, manager of the branch, extended to Mr. Dow his hearty good wishes, and spoke of the valuable service he had rendered the branch.—Spectator, Hamilton.

* * *

G. W. Harrison, manager of the Stratford branch of the Bank of Commerce, leaves soon for Toronto, where he will assume the managership of the securities department. Mr. Harrison came to Stratford from Charlottetown, P. E. I., and has made many warm friends. In sporting circles he was particularly active in cricket, and will be greatly missed by the Stratford club. During his career as a banker, Mr. Harrison has also served at Waterloo and Exeter. —Advertiser, London.

* * *

After forty-two years of active service with the Bank of British North America and Bank of Montreal, John R. Chapman, for thirteen years branch manager for these banks in North Vancouver, is retiring. V. C. Brimacombe, of Port Alberni, will succeed Mr. Chapman as manager of the North Vancouver branch of the Bank of Montreal.

Coming from England to Canada forty-two years ago to join the Bank of British North America, Mr. Chapman had a long career as manager of numerous branches of this institution before going to North Vancouver from Hamilton in 1913.—Province, Vancouver.

IMPERIAL BANK

The Imperial Bank of Canada, North Bay branch, has just moved into new quarters. This branch was established in 1902 as the starting point for a long chain of branches through the mining country. The new office is said to be one of the handsomest in the north country.

NEW COMMERCE DIRECTOR

At a meeting of the board of directors held last Friday, John Stuart, president of the Quaker Oats Company, of Chicago, was elected a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, to succeed his father, Robert Stuart, who died recently.

Bank Manager Not a Clerk But Distinctly a Man of Affairs

A. J. Sheard, of Port Arthur, Addresses Public Meeting at Fort William on the Romance of North American Economic History

What was referred to by the Fort William Times-Journal as an exceptionally informative and interesting address on the romance of North American economic history was recently delivered in the public library by A. J. Sheard, manager of the Royal Bank at Port Arthur. Mr. Sheard is one of those branch managers who believes that bankers should take an active interest in the affairs of the community. He says that although complaints are sometimes heard that managers are merely clerks, his experience leads him to believe that they are becoming very interested in national and international problems as well as in the affairs of their own districts and he adds that such publications as The Financial Post provide the major portion of their inspiration in these matters.

Mr. Sheard's observations are not only taken as a compliment to the policy being followed in the conduct of this page but as high praise for The Financial Post Survey from which Mr. Sheard explains he secured most of the statistical information utilized in his address. The newspaper report of this address is given for the interest of those who may have the opportunity of following Mr. Sheard's example.—J. W. T.

The speaker began by saying that a knowledge of history is an indispensable part of the mental equipment of the thoughtful citizen, because it is impossible to understand the conditions of the present without an acquaintance with what has occurred in the past. Economic history is the record of the business life of a country, an account of its progress or decline.

As the influence of the United States on the other two countries is very pronounced, the speaker said he would concentrate on its progress partly because of the relative unimportance of Mexico to us and secondly because economic problems of Canada are at the present time bound up with politics and he would avoid any controversial political-economic question.

Sought Route to India

The discovery and development of this continent he characterized as a romance of the most fascinating type. In the middle ages the commerce of the world centred on trade routes running from the Mediterranean to India and the East Indies, and was largely overland, but with the Turkish conquest of Asia Minor in 1517 fleets and cities almost entirely dissipated this highway of commerce and as the people of Europe had become accustomed to Asiatic luxuries, strong efforts were made to reach the Indies by other routes.

Thus Columbus discovered America, thinking at first he had found the trade route to India. The discovery was a disappointment but later realizations of its possibilities shifted the centre of trade from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic coast of Europe, displacing the importance of older countries on the Mediterranean.

Avenues of Trade

Then followed the appropriation of America by Britain, France and Spain, linked up with the names of Cabot, Cortez and Cartier. The history of the continent may be divided into four periods, said the speaker, first from 1607 to 1660, the period of experiments in colonization; from 1660 to 1776, the colonial period; from 1776 to 1817, the commercial dependency on England while politically independent and from 1817 to the world war, internal development.

The object of colonization he said was mainly to enrich the mother country by building up avenues of trade and commerce, while the settlers primarily wished to better their economic position. The speaker went on to describe the earliest experiments and the consequent troubles and problems the earliest settlers were faced with.

From 1660 to 1763 there was a period of extreme national selfishness in Europe with the adoption of the mercantile system by England and other countries working to the disadvantage of the colonies who could sell no manufactured goods. But the American settlements forged ahead, grew in population and though loyal to Britain began the struggle for existence over the autocracy of George III.

The third period was marked by the commencement of the industrial revolution, the predomination of agriculture and foreign trade, the war of independence followed by the opening up of the West and the rise of manufacturing.

American internal development took place from 1819 to 1916 marked by the lesser importance of foreign trade, the development of canals and railways, the opening up of the northwest and the use of machinery. The increase in population and large scale production was precipitated by the great war which culminated in placing United States in a leading position among nations.

He went on to discuss the economic positions of the American countries and made his address all the more interesting by referring to charts showing the exports and imports of Canada, the United States, their resources and production.

He felt that the exploitation of the resources of United States had worked to her great disadvantage and with Canada rich in natural wealth he looked forward to a period of great development in this country.

Bank Managers Prefer Saturday Half-Holiday

The opinion of branch bank managers in Brantford, as expressed to the Expositor, is unfavorable to changing the bank half holiday from Saturday to Wednesday or Thursday. The managers were asked as to the case of the merchants who had on hand their Saturday afternoon and evening receipts, and the answer was made that these merchants usually banked at noon and met the weekly payroll with receipts after that hour, thus reducing the amount of cash carried until Monday.

DOMINION BANK

The Dominion Bank announces the following staff changes: Robert Rae, formerly assistant agent, has been appointed agent at New York agency. C. J. Conrad, formerly at West End branch, Kitchener, has been appointed acting manager at Baden, Ont.

Defalcations Before the Days of Drury Government

In the Ontario legislature Mr. Kemp asked if the government has, in the investigation that it has been carrying on since it came into office, "discovered any theft of public money or property, or defalcation by public servants prior to the coming into office of the government of Mr. Drury."

To which the provincial treasurer replied, "Yes."

Weekly Bank Clearings

(In comparison with the same week last year.)

EASTERN CITIES

	Mar. 19, 1925	Mar. 18, 1926
Halifax	$ 3,135,585	$ 2,633,135
St. John	2,498,264	2,532,289
Moncton	730,441	766,935
Quebec	4,387,096	4,714,935
Sherbrooke	785,873	703,708
Montreal	78,553,272	96,987,321
Ottawa	5,729,465	6,033,457
Kingston	547,518	577,866
Peterboro	748,808	743,548
Toronto	85,233,708	86,777,845
Hamilton	3,974,177	4,337,187
Brantford	822,292	899,143
London	2,335,901	2,100,413
Kitchener	831,330	868,029
Windsor	2,636,834	3,475,015
Total, East.	$192,950,564	$214,150,826

WESTERN CITIES

	Mar. 19, 1925	Mar. 18, 1926
Fort William	$ 647,627	$ 548,233
Winnipeg	66,072,143	47,973,855
Brandon	505,150	451,299
Regina	3,107,192	3,260,916
Moose Jaw	1,043,858	875,535
Saskatoon	1,341,763	1,597,946
Prince Albert	308,057	351,820
Lethbridge	439,397	515,422
Calgary	8,037,620	10,131,426
Edmonton	2,979,722	4,648,500
Medicine Hat	267,665	267,665
New Westminster	512,848	759,533
Vancouver	14,076,904	15,672,602
Victoria	1,635,348	1,649,682
Total, West.	$100,975,294	$88,704,434

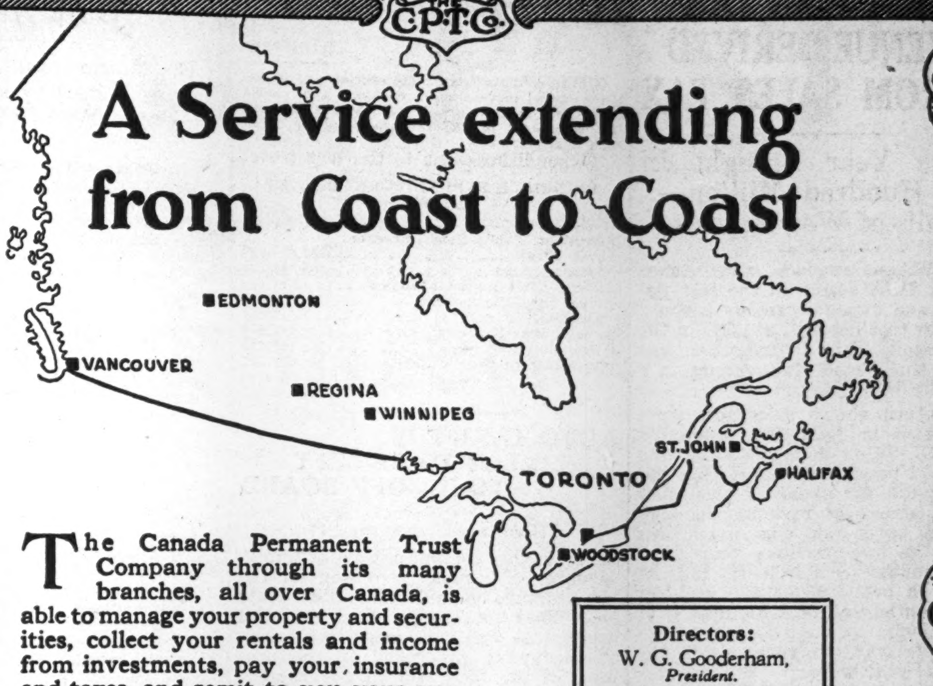
Our Analysis Will Show You—

just what your holdings are worth to-day. This analysis costs you nothing, and will enable you to tell whether you are getting a maximum return on your money. It is possible we may be able to suggest some advantageous "switches."

Municipal Bankers Corporation
LIMITED
34 King Street, East. Toronto

C.P.T.Co.

A Service extending from Coast to Coast



The Canada Permanent Trust Company through its many branches, all over Canada, is able to manage your property and securities, collect your rentals and income from investments, pay your insurance and taxes, and remit to you your revenue. Our moderate charges are more than repaid you by the saving of your valuable time, and the economy and efficiency of our management.

If you wish to leave in our hands the choosing of your investments, you will find that our intimate knowledge of business conditions all over Canada, our conservatism, and care for your interests—will insure you both safety and profit in the employment of your money.

Directors:
W. G. Gooderham, *President.*
E. R. C. Clarkson, *Vice-President.*
George H. Smith, *General Manager.*
Col. A. E. Gooderham
F. Gordon Osler
William Mulock, K. C.
William Stone
George W. Allan, K. C. *Winnipeg, Man.*
A. B. Campbell, W.S. *Edinburgh, Scotland.*
N. Mackenzie, K. C. *Regina, Sask.*

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST Co.
Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars
HEAD OFFICE: CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, TORONTO.

The Trinidad Electric Company, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼% for the quarter ending March 31st, 1926, on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared.

Warrants will be issued and mailed to the address of each shareholder and are payable at the Royal Bank of Canada, Halifax, N.S., on and after the 10th of April, 1926.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of April, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

F. B. OXLEY, Secretary.

Canada Cement Company Limited

Ordinary Shareholders' Dividend No. 40

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% for the three months ending March 31st, 1926, being at the rate of 6% per annum, on the paid up Ordinary Stock of this Company has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 16th day of April next to Ordinary Shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1926.

H. L. DOBLE,
Secretary.
Montreal, March 15th, 1926.

International Paper Company

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter, payable April 15th, 1926, to holders of record at the close of business April 1st, 1926. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
New York, March 3, 1926.

Provincial Paper Mills Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Dividends have been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED, as follows:

Regular Quarterly Dividend, 1¾% on Preferred Stock,
Regular Quarterly Dividend, 1½% on Common Stock,
all payable April 1st, 1926, to Shareholders of Record as at close of business, March 15th, 1926.

(Signed) S. F. DUNCAN,
Treasurer.

NATIONAL GROCERS COMPANY LIMITED, TORONTO

Dividend No. 2

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent., being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, upon the First Preference Stock of this Company has been declared payable April First for the quarter ending March 31st, 1926, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 22nd, 1926.

Transfer books will be closed from March 22nd to March 31st, 1926.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. C. PYKE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Tenders Wanted For Town of Sandwich Debentures

Tenders for the following debentures will be received by the undersigned until 7 o'clock p.m. of Monday, March 29th, 1926, namely:

$26,789.26, Rate 5½%, Term 15 years.
9,619.82, Rate 5½%, Term 10 years.
5,571.29, Rate 5½%, Term 20 years.
7,987.05, Rate 6%, Term 20 years.
27,000.00, Rate 5½%, Term 20 years.

The first four sums are for local improvement works, and the last sum is for Hydro extensions.

Interest is payable annually.

E. R. NORTH,
Treasurer, Town of Sandwich.

LAURENTIDE COMPANY LIMITED

Dividend Notice

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending March thirty-first, 1926, payable Saturday, April third, 1926, to Shareholders of record at the close of business March nineteenth, 1926.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. F. ROBINSON,
Secretary.
Montreal, March 17th, 1926.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal Tramways Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Tramways Building, 78 Craig Street West, Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 29th day of March, 1926, for the reception of the Annual Report, Election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 9th to the 28th day of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

PATRICK DUBEE, Secretary.
February 24th, 1926.

Dominion Textile Company, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Common Stock of Dominion Textile Company, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1926, payable 1st April, to shareholders of record March 15th.

By order of the Board.

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-treasurer.
Montreal, February 24th, 1926.

Dominion Textile Company, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1926, payable April 15th, to shareholders of record 31st March.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, February 24th, 1926.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st March, 1926, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of April, 1926, to shareholders of record of the 20th March, 1926.

By Order of the Board.

C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.
Toronto, 26th February, 1926.

Woods Manufacturing Company Limited

Preferred Stock Dividend Notice

The regular quarterly Dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK OF WOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1926, has been declared payable April 1st, 1926, to Shareholders of record March 20th, 1926.

By order of the Board.

JOHN T. F. KEENE,
Secretary-treasurer.
February 12th, 1926.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and one-half per cent., being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st April, 1926,

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board.

WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager.

ONTARIO

SALE OF HARDWOOD TIMBER

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to and including the 15th of April, 1926, for the right to cut the Hardwood Timber, comprising Birch and Maple, on an area in the District of Algoma, partly in the Mississaga Forest Reserve and partly in the section immediately South thereof, subject, amongst other conditions, to the manufacture of same into the finished product within the Province of Ontario.

FURTHER PARTICULARS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Toronto, Ontario.

JAMES LYONS,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

N.B.—No unauthorised publication of this Notice will be paid for.
TORONTO—January 22nd, 1926.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited, payable the 1st day of April, 1926, to shareholders of record at the close of business the 20th day of March, 1926.

By Order of the Board.

W. H. SMITH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

LARGEST WAR TAX REVENUE DERIVED FROM SALES TAX

In One Year Brought In Over Hundred Million—Details of War Imposts

OTTAWA.—Canada's war taxes produced $147,164,158 in the last fiscal year and expenditures on account of the war totalled $167,281,587 in the same period. This information was supplied the House of Commons in a return the other day.

The return shows sales tax revenue, which in 1924-1925 amounted to $51,253,498 on domestic sales and $15,453,872 on importations. This put the sales tax far ahead of any other tax as a source of revenue although the total sales tax was much less than in the two previous years. For twelve months to March 31, 1923, it brought in over $90,000,000 and for twelve months to March 31, 1924, over $100,000,000.

Canada's war tax revenues in the last fiscal year were.

REVENUE DÉRIVED FROM SPECIAL WAR TAXES, 1921 TO 1925.

Excise Taxes—	1924-25
Licenses	$36,211
Stamps	8,691,332
Embossed cheques	634,555
Jewellery	......
Matches	2,403,923
Automobiles	2,410,878
Playing Cards	203,282
Confectionery	......
Phonographs, etc.	......
Wines	66,839
Ales, beer	4,669,337
Whiskey	......
Sales (domestic)	51,253,498
Transportation	2,420,930
Importations:—Sales	15,453,871
Importations:—Excise	723,684
Cigars	323,556
Beverages	10,200
Carbonic Acid Gas	28,735
Total Excise Taxes	$89,330,837
Less Refunds	3,520,120
Net Revenue Excise Taxes	85,810,717
Income Tax	56,248,042
Business Profits Tax	2,704,427
Trust & Loan Companies	315,314
Insurance Companies	867,901
Chartered Banks	1,217,753
	$147,164,158

NOTE:—Apart from these special war taxes, there were increases in customs and excise duties and in postage rates. No separate record has been kept of the revenue resulting from such changes.

Expenditures due to the war were:

PRINCIPLE EXPENDITURES DUE TO THE WAR

	1924-25
Interest on Public Debt (increase over 1914)	$121,896,099
Pensions	33,842,248
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	8,981,199
Soldier Land Settlement (Administration)	1,412,900
Imperial War Graves Com.	446,895
Battlefields Memorials	195,312
Adjustment of War Claims	506,931
	$167,281,587

AUTO TARIFF IS LIKELY TO BE LEFT TO TARIFF BOARD

(Continued from page 1)

in 1919 the company was officially encouraged to make provision for the manufacture of universal steel plate and billets for forging. Such material was not at that time made in Canada. The company proceeded on the promise of the then federal government that the industry would be adequately protected. A large plate mill was constructed at a cost of $2,000,000. This was completed in 1921 when operations were postponed until after the Dominion election as the company did not wish to engage a staff until it saw the promises of the government fulfilled. When the King Government brought down its first tariff the company found no encouragement to proceed in the manufacture of steel plate and billets. The result has been that the large and costly plate mill has lain idle all these years deteriorating at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

There is certainly work for a properly constituted tariff commission to take up but the success of any body will depend on the ability and willingness of its members to deal with the tariff and taxation from a scientific rather than a political standpoint.

GRAND FALLS SITE TO BE HARNESSED

N.B. Government Announces Terms Whereby International Paper Will Develop Site

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The International Paper Company is to develop Grand Falls on the St. John River, one of the largest water powers in the East. This was announced by Premier J. B. M. Baxter in the New Brunswick legislature this week.

The power available from the falls amounts to about 50,000 horsepower. From this, 2,000 horsepower must be made available for use in the state of Maine; 5,000 horsepower must be reserved for use in the province of Quebec, under the arrangement by which New Brunswick permitted storage and other privileges to that province. Then there would be a reservation of 4,000 horsepower for the use by New Brunswick—for any use other than that of the International Paper Company and the Fraser Companies. It will be distributed under the control of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission.

This means a total reservation of 11,000 horsepower. Under the terms of the new agreement, the Fraser Companies are to erect a 200-ton newsprint mill. This will require 20,000 horsepower, for which the company has agreed to pay $20 per horsepower annually. The international Paper Company would also have sufficient power for the operation, at the outset, of a 200-ton newsprint plant, which would later be expanded as conditions warrant, and as more power is made available by the expansion of the development.

Canada Northern Power Submits Annual Report

MONTREAL.—Canada Northern Power Corporation's gross earnings for 1925 amounted to $294,461. Expenses were $13,992, and tax reserve $9,240, leaving $271,228 applicable to dividends on preferred stock of $267,000. Surplus for year is $4,221.

Current assets were $112,400, and current liabilities $84,354.

In his report, President A. J. Nesbitt points out that practically all the company's revenues come from the investment in its subsidiary, the Northern Canada Power.

A Great Canadian Industry Contributing to Canada's Prosperity

*General Motors, manufacturing **CADILLAC, CHEVROLET, OLDSMOBILE, OAKLAND, McLAUGHLIN-BUICK** and **PONTIAC** cars at Oshawa for Canadian and foreign trade, spent more money in Canada during the year 1925 than Canadians paid General Motors Dealers for their cars.*

FACTS

Money paid by General Motors of Canada Limited to Canadian manufacturers for parts and materials	$9,942,369
Canadian employees of General Motors of Canada, Limited, were paid	5,187,859
Gross Revenue to dealers from which they paid their employees, rent, taxes, and all other operating expenses	8,289,243
The Government received for duty on imported parts, sales and excise tax and other taxes	5,498,463
The Canadian railroads and transportation companies were paid	2,664,204
Canadian makers of tools, drills, jigs, dies, etc., received	1,201,244
Operation of service parts distributing depots, branches, expenses of wholesaling, including moneys paid for advertising and printing, resulted in an additional expenditure of	1,864,544
1243 Canadian stockholders of General Motors received dividends amounting to	1,085,464
Total money put into Canada directly through General Motors	$35,733,390
During the same year the people of Canada invested in General Motors' cars	34,044,048

The contribution, therefore, of this industry to Canada's prosperity in 1925 consists in the employment of many thousands of Canadian workmen; of the payment of many millions to Canadians for material and labor; a tremendous revenue to our Federal Government, assisting our tax burden; a mammoth amount of revenue to our railroads and leaves in Canada more money than it collects.

GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA LIMITED

OSHAWA CANADA

CHEVROLET
PONTIAC
OLDSMOBILE
OAKLAND
McLAUGHLIN-BUICK
CADILLAC
G.M.C. TRUCK

The manufacture of units of transportation for Canadians since 1867 has been the chief factor in building Oshawa to a city of 17,000.

SUPPORT THE INDUSTRY THAT SUPPORTS CANADA

326

A CAR FOR EVERY PURSE AND PURPOSE

The Foreign Exchanges

Conducted by S. J. ZACKS.

A fresh collapse of the French franc overshadowed all other exchange movements during the week. To-day French francs reacted to a new low in Toronto, touching 3.48½ cents. In March, 1924, when the rate fell from 4.25 to 3.42 in a week the lowest record of modern times was established. As a matter of fact the situation at that time was not nearly as serious nor as dangerous as to-day, but the speculative element was in great evidence then and had overextended itself. There is less speculation and more bonafide shifting of funds in the present movement, which has been manifestly occasioned by the obstinate deadlock in the French parliament over the much needed remedial legislation. Since March, 1924, there has been a progressive advance in the limit on French bank note issue, and a state of procrastination has existed in budget reform.

Daily newspaper despatches tell of the precarious position in which the Briand Cabinet finds itself with prospects of the withdrawal of Socialist support. It would appear that the Socialists were anxious to send Briand to Geneva, having anticipated the results and are now ready to take power.

The Belgian franc reacted along with the French franc and closed at 4.03c. on Wednesday, a loss of .03½ cents over the previous Wednesday's close. There is a great variety of opinion expressed as to the point at which the franc will be stabilized. Many believe that 4 cents will be the actual stopping place.

Little change occurred in sterling which has been firm for most of the week. U. S. funds have weakened considerably, closing on Wednesday at 9/32 per cent. bid and asked. Weakness in the Scandinavians followed the reported embarrassment of a Norwegian bank. Spanish, Swiss and Holland have been quiet, while South Americans have been irregular.

NEW YORK FUNDS

			Last year	
	High	Low	High	Low
March 18	25-64	3-8	7-64	3-32
March 19	3-8	11-32	1-8	3-32
March 20	11-32	5-16	3-32	3-32
March 22	21-64	5-16	3-32	3-32
March 23	11-32	5-16	3-32	1-16
March 24	5-16	9-32	3-32	5-64

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
March 18	4.85¾	3.58	4.02
March 19	4.85¾	3.53	4.01¾
March 20	4.86 13/16	3.53½	4.02
March 22	4.85⅞	3.51½	4.02⅛
March 23	4.85⅞	3.50¼	4.02⅛
March 24	4.85⅞	3.49¼	4.02⅛

OTHER EXCHANGES

Par		Close Mar. 17	Close Mar. 24
19.30	Italian	4.03¼	4.03½
23.82	German	23.90	23.87¾
32.45	Brazilian	14.42	14.41
19.80	Belgium	4.06½	4.03
49.85	Japan	45.47	3.50¾

New York Money Brokers Looking for Lower Rates

New York.—New York money brokers look for lower rates. This is based on a belief that a period of slackening stock market activity is at hand, with a great deal of money throughout the country seeking investment.

A large factor in the situation is the liquidation of the pools which during the recent slump in the market lost heavily.

Attention is called to the reduction in loans to brokers. Federal Reserve weekly report of Friday of last week revealed a total of $2,885,609,000, which is a reduction of $162,783,000 from the preceding week.

Opinions differ among money brokers as to what may reasonably be expected in the money market, some brokers maintaining that call money will go as low as 3 per cent. by May, and that within three months' time money will perhaps drop below 4 per cent.

The recent drop in time money from 5 per cent. to 4⅛ per cent. merely paralleled the reduced volume of business on the stock exchange.

Rush of Immigrants Like That of Fifteen Years Ago

WINNIPEG.—It seemed like fifteen years ago when 2,500 immigrants from almost every country in Europe poured into Winnipeg. Not since pre-war days has such a host entered western Canada, says the Free Press, and station officials of both roads heaved a sigh of relief when the last special disgorged its human content, and reviewed the day's activities with pride, not unmixed with wonder as to how the thing had been accomplished with so little friction.

Both stations resembled Babel, from early in the morning until late at night. Every known tongue, apparently, was being spoken, all at the same time, and some new languages, which puzzled even the most versatile interpreters, were discovered. Why try to tell of the tickets lost, of the baggage misplaced, and of the friends who were to have been at the station and were not? Everything came out all right in the end, and that is what matters most.

Liability for Radial Expense Yet Unsettled

While the Toronto-Hamilton Radial project is now a decidedly dead issue, as Chairman Magrath of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, presumably, foresaw when he reviewed the scheme recently, the question is still unanswered as to who is going to see to the return of the bonds to the municipalities, and who is responsible for the spending of $1,100,000 of public funds.

An authoritative opinion, that of Auditor Clarkson, has been given to the effect that this $1,100,000 was spent without any proper authorization or sanction during the regime of Sir Adam Beck. It was spent on the radials, while there was no legislation in existence making provision for such expenditures. The point now is, who is to be held responsible.

While Chairman Magrath stated that he could not give an immediate answer as to how the bonds of the municipalities would be handled, he assured the municipal representatives that their interests would be looked after, and that they would be in no way taken advantage of. He intimated further that the matter would be placed before the provincial government with a view to getting assistance from them on the ground that the preceding government was largely responsible for the present situation.

ALDRED & CO.
LIMITED
Royal Trust Building
MONTREAL

CORPORATION
FINANCING

NEW YORK
40 Wall Street

LONDON
24 Lombard Street

PARIS Correspondent, P. Bon de Sousa
1 Rue des Italiens

Now is the Time to Cut the Sur-Tax

(Continued from page 1)

declare the dividend because there will be a certain obligation to a large number of small and widely scattered shareholders, most of whom would not pay taxes on these dividends since the dividends would be exempt from the four per cent. normal tax and the sur-tax would not touch these shareholders very heavily. But if, as is the case with most firms, the stock is closely held, it is a different matter; especially where the owners are fairly well-to-do business men. If they leave the profits of the business in, building up reserves, the taxation is small. If they take the profits out in order to embark in other enterprises they are heavily taxed and sur-taxed. The result is that the profits stay in the business, too often, in safely invested reserve funds, instead of being put to work in new enterprises.

Sur-taxes are definitely stifling business expansion in Canada. This is recognized and has been emphasized by business and financial leaders, whose word in matters economic may be regarded as fully authoritative. It is interesting, too, to observe that the man who introduced the income tax into federal finance it is to-day one of the strongest proponents of reduction of the sur-tax. Sir Thomas White, when he introduced the income tax into the house of commons, stated:

> "Mr. chairman, the enactment of the military service bill which has just passed through the house will result in material increase in and acceleration of the war expenditures of the Dominion.
>
> "By that bill, provision is made for calling an additional 100,000 men to the forces of Canada. In view of the expenditure involved, and in order to maintain the credit of the Dominion, it is necessary that we should adopt further taxation measures. **Apart from this necessity from a financial standpoint, there has arisen, in connection with the military service bill, both in this house and in the country, a very natural and, in my view a very just, sentiment that those who are in the enjoyment of substantial incomes should substantially and directly contribute to the growing war expenditures of the Dominion.**"

And recently, at the Canadian Club of Montreal, Sir Thomas said:

> "The heavy supertaxes upon income deter men of initiative and constructive capability from embarking in new enterprise in which if loss is made it must be borne by themselves, while the gain accrues in such large proportions to the public treasury. **The withdrawal of such large sums as are collected annually in income taxation from the capital fund available for new enterprise constitutes a serious hindrance to the launching of new undertakings by the people of Canada.** The result is that our people are not participating to the extent they should in the development of Canadian industry and commerce."

No Clash With Increased Exemption

Sir Thomas White's remarks do not necessarily indicate any admission on his part that he made a mistake in introducing the tax into Canadian finance. At the time the sur-tax was introduced, there may have been certain definite points in its favor. There is little to be said for it to-day; it is choking progress at a time when Canada vitally needs courageous investment in new business enterprises. To-day it is actually driving business men from the sphere of work, wherein they contribute most to the nation's progress and prosperity.

From Ottawa, there come rumors to the effect that the government has decided on an increase in income tax exemptions as the first step in tax reduction. There is much to be said for relieving salaried men, in receipt of moderate incomes, of a share of their present tax, especially when the high cost of collecting these many small sums is considered. Such a move would result in increased purchasing power in the Dominion, for it would put extra millions into business channels instead of into the Dominion treasury. But from the standpoint of national prosperity, and from the viewpoint of business advancement, increased expansive power is even more vital than increased purchasing power. Incentive must be given to men of means to invest in Canada. Safety first investments do the country little good in the way of increasing wealth and population. The average workingman, the average merchant and the average salaried man would gain more in dollars and cents from a revived period of capital investment in new enterprises in Canada than he would benefit even from a cut in his own actual tax. Let us have both, if possible, but let us not fail to cut the sur-taxes. They need not be entirely eliminated at one swoop. A gradual reduction to the point of elimination, as was arranged in the United States by the successive sur-tax reductions, would solve the problem.

Canada decidedly needs tax reduction and tax reduction this year should include the first serious step towards wiping out the tax that is most unfavorable in its effects upon business, upon the people generally and upon the country's advancement, the worst tax of all, the sur-tax.

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MARCH 26, 1926

Where Quebec Stands in United Canada

Quebec's Views on Matters of National Importance—Tradition an Important Influence in Shaping French-Canada's Opinions—Education and Religion Points Where Strong Stand is Taken—Commercial Development Vigorous

By Rielle Thomson

"JE ME SOUVIENS" is the motto of Quebec. "I remember" is the watchword of the province, and tradition plays a larger role in Quebec than in any other province. Always must this be remembered in discussing the glorious stronghold of French Canada; the province where the industry and commerce and finance of to-day have attained eminence without displacing the romance of the epic past.

It is not merely the slogan "Bienvenu a Quebec" which brings thousands annually to the province of Quebec — it is the actuality of "Welcome to Quebec" behind the catchy advertising phrase; a phrase which brings not only tourists to old Lower Canada, but which spins a thread of pleasant recollection and reflection in the minds of all Canadians who have once felt the graciousness of Quebec's "welcome" and the glamour of Quebec's past.

No one who knows Canada would be so rash as to claim that there is a complete understanding between French and English Canadians. How real is the estrangement is a matter that one estimates either upon the basis of one's prejudices or upon the basis of one's breadth of contact with the two races. One must have lived and breathed intellectually and physically in both English and French Canada to make an appreciative or sensitive analysis of either French-Canada's or English-Canada's viewpoint.

Allow me, in this article, to say something about Quebec's outlook on matters political, economic, Imperial and even religious.

Understanding of French Canada will enable the English Canadian to form a just estimate of the excellent characteristics of a people, who in the present are adding much to the national weal and who in the past have added lustre to the national name.

Where Two Races Work Together

POSSIBLY the best understanding of Quebec's views is found among those English Canadians who are fortunate enough to be domiciled in French Canada. In Quebec, English and French mingle and work together for the common good, without bitterness, without estrangement, and in complete accord. Naturally as has been said by one English resident in the province of Quebec, the further one moves westward from the Ottawa river or eastward into the Maritimes, the less grows the understanding of, and sympathy with, the aims and ideals of the French Canadian. That is true regarding all provinces. There is no doubt that those English Canadians who know the province of Quebec best, like, and indeed, love it. Those not so closely acquainted with the French-Canadian habit of thought find it more difficult to understand; may even, perhaps, be swayed to a certain degree by a prejudice sometimes induced by writers unacquainted with this happy province.

There are some difficulties which have grown up in Canada and which are viewed through different glasses by its two races. These include, to make a rough and ready division, Imperial relations, certain educational matters, labor, tariffs, immigration, and possibly certain religious matters. The latter does not really enter into the subject as much as it is sometimes thought. It is only a minor factor at most.

An interesting point can be made with regard to the cultural standing of the province. The "Bonne Entente" delegation from Ontario which visited Quebec last year, with the idea of promoting a better understanding and greater unity between the two largest provinces of the Dominion, will serve to illustrate a point. At one of the "Bonne Ententes" gatherings, those from Ontario were addressed first of all by English Canadians, and then were told the story of Quebec by French-Canadians —in English. The point noticed at the time by all English Canadians listening to the addresses was that invariably the French-Canadians spoke much more ably than the English Canadians. The amazement of some of those from Ontario was noticeable when men like Hon. L. A. Taschereau and Henri Bourassa delivered addresses, not only in perfect English, but in beautiful English—equal to the best public speaking in English anywhere. This all shows Quebec's high cultural standing.

Naturally, it does not indicate that the academic standard in Quebec is higher or lower than in English Canada. In fact it is lower. It does show that amongst certain classes, the cultural standard in French Canada is very high.

Quebec Speaks Fine French

THERE seems to be a feeling abroad in English Canada that in Quebec French is not spoken—only a "patois." The province of Quebec takes strenuous opposition to this view.

Newspapers like "Le Devoir," which, in its literary standard, excels most other papers, in Canada, either English or French, compares favorably with newspapers published in France.

There is a big circulation of many continental French periodicals in the province. French Canadians know and read the French classics.

There is better French spoken in Quebec than there is spoken in most parts of France. The difference between the best Parisian French and the best French in Montreal is exactly the difference that lies between the English spoken on Whitehall and the English spoken on St. James Street.

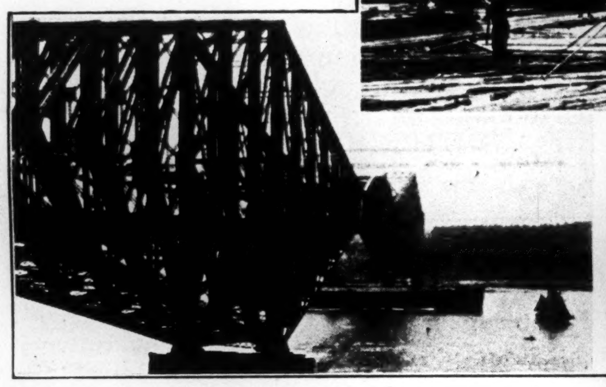
In dealing with Quebec's attitude on the establishment of a proper policy for the whole Dominion, it is interesting to consider the views of that leader of French-Canadians, Henri Bourassa:

"The whole mechanism of federal and provincial taxation should be adjusted with a view to (1) reducing the debt of the country and the burden on the large families; (2) encouraging land settlement, scientific agriculture, stock raising and the various industries derived therefrom; (3) fostering the exploitation in Canada of its natural resources, rather than the establishment and maintenance of artificial industries, or, worse still, the exportation of raw materials and half-finished products, which go to help foreign capital and labor to the detriment of our own. As for those industries which deserve some measure of protection, it should not be extended beyond a reasonable remuneration for the capital really and actually invested, and for the labor employed in its development. To tax the mass of consumers in order to produce dividends upon watered or squandered capital, or to keep up industries that have no raison d'etre, in this country, is neither protection nor a national policy.

"In matters of foreign trade, we are neither systematically opposed to reciprocity with the United States or any other country, nor sanguine about it. Trade relations with any country, British or foreign, should be coolly examined and governed by reason and facts, not by sentiment. Under the present British preference, goods manufactured in countries with depreciated currencies are imported into Canada as British goods, at the expense of British and Canadian labor. This looks to us as altogether absurd, unsound, anti-national and un-British. It ought to be removed without further delay."

From the foregoing, it will be seen that Quebec's outlook on the government of this country is not radical; whether viewed through Conservative or Liberal glasses.

Paper Making One of Quebec's Great Industries



Power Development the Basis of Industrial Growth

Quebec and the East and West

UNDOUBTEDLY, other sections of Canada such as the Prairie Provinces or the Maritimes, chiefly through their geographical position, are decidedly handicapped. Quebec admits the presence of these handicaps and it would be safe to say that the province as a whole would be prepared to make sacrifices in order to compensate these other sections of the Dominion. Probably though, Quebec's attitude on this would be, that it would not be wise to imperil the financial status of either of our railway systems in so doing, and in this, the province could be said to agree with the viewpoint of business men throughout the Dominion. In other words, if the central provinces make concessions for other parts of Canada, it must be done in a business-like manner and not in any way which would throw the financial burden of adjusting our sectional differences in any place than where it does not belong.

As to immigration, the province of Quebec is generally in accord with the views which have often been expressed by business men. It is not opposed to any moderate policy which is intelligently and carefully planned. It does not relish an irrational and wholesale importation of foreigners, whilst nothing is done, in times of peace, to keep its population at home, and every effort is made, in time of war, to send its young men abroad to die for a country which, under normal conditions, could not afford to support them.

French-Canadians are not the strongest of Imperialists. The feeling of the average French-Canadian is that it is impossible to unite the various component parts of Canada, with their various sectional differences, simply through sentiment toward a single empire. French Canada feels that if this country is to forge ahead it must be united by bonds even stronger than Imperial ties—by an out and out Canadianism.

Devotion to Country Unite Base

THE love of the French-Canadian for his country is not merely a provincial love. That this is the case is seen in the attitude of all French Canada with regard to the possibility of annexation or secession from the Imperial commonwealth. Many Conservatives, Liberals and Progressives freely admit that the economic trend of this country would naturally be toward secession and annexation to the United States; but they all emphatically state, Conservatives, Liberals and Progressives, that one of the big factors which will hold this country together, no matter how hard the economic struggle, is the attitude of French Canada toward annexation.

French Canada views with disquiet the natural trend of the English-speaking provinces toward the customs, habits, thoughts and deeds of our southern neighbors. French-Canadians wish to preserve the higher traditions of government and social policy which have been borrowed from England.

French Canada believes that the only ground on which unity can be achieved is the devotion of all Canadians to their own country. Upon this ground French Canada stands ready, and has always done so, to make its share of sacrifices, whether they be merely financial or whether they be sacrifices of blood. French Canada does not feel called upon—through conscription—to send its sons overseas to help the Empire maintain its predominant place in the east or in any other portion of the world. The French-Canadians believe that the greatest contribution they can make to the Empire as a whole, is to make their own country, Canada, as sound and as materially prosperous as it can be.

Quebec's attitude toward conscription during the war has been a live political topic, even of late, years after the war, and the Military Service Act. Holding their views on Imperial relations, the amazed anger of the people at the passing of the conscription bill may well be imagined when both political parties, earlier in the war, had given solemn undertakings that there would be no conscription within the borders of Quebec.

Coupled with this—what the French-Canadian believed to be treachery—came recruiting officers into Quebec. Some were even Protestant clergy and others—with the bungling methods which characterized the Department of Militia under the guiding hand of General Sam Hughes—could not even speak French.

Earlier recruiting had been carried on with the understanding that there would be no conscription. When the measure was passed, it was regarded as unjust by the French-Canadians; furthermore, all agree—be they French or English—it was not well handled in the province.

Religion is a potent force in everyday life in Quebec but there is amazingly little discord in matters political or social, as a result.

All races and all creeds living in the province educate their children as they wish, worship as they wish. Quebec is the banner province in respect for minority rights.

The stand of Quebec on matters of education and language is quite simple. The vast majority of French-Canadians admit the undeniable fact that English is, at present, and will likely remain, the language of communication between all classes of Canadians; and, therefore, it should be taught in all schools. French-Canada claims for itself the right, natural, historical and constitutional, to have the French language taught to its children in all public schools attended by a sufficient number of them in every province. By some English Canadians, it is believed that the preservation and diffusion of the French language throughout this country would be an invaluable intellectual asset to the nation, and one of the most effective means of preserving the common nationality from outside influences.

Quebec feels that, under confederation, it is entitled to have its children taught the French language, in no matter what province they may be domiciled.

French-Canadians feel that education is primarily a function of the parents and the churches; that schools should be, as much as possible, the extension of the family influence; and that the state should confine its intervention to helping the parents and the churches perform their trust in regard to children by looking to the proper administration of education.

Asks Right for Minorities

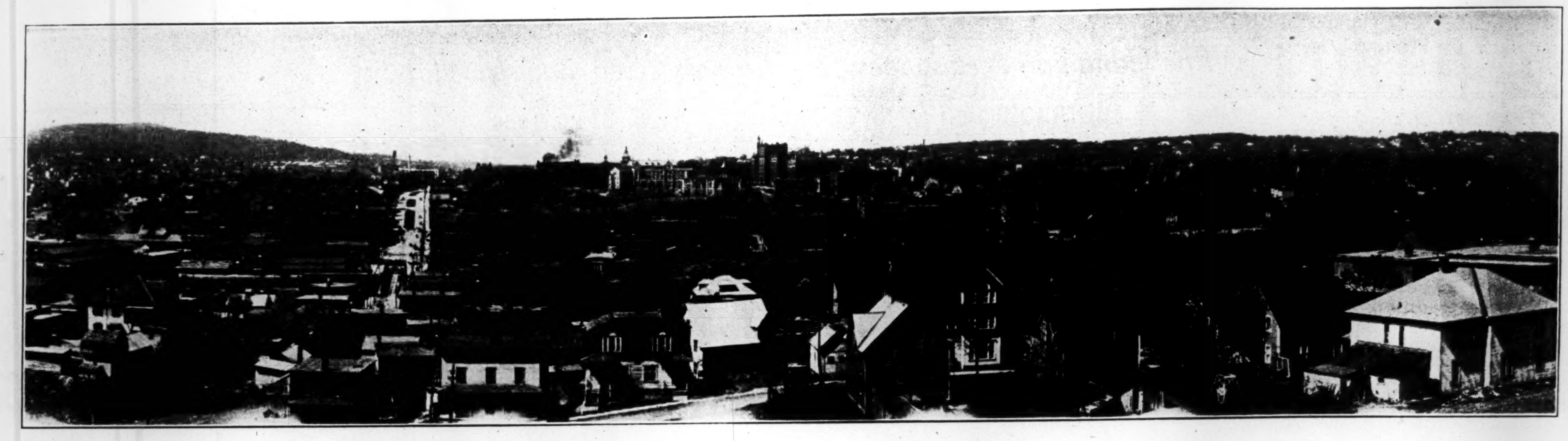
FRENCH Canada then, asks that French minorities all over Canada obtain the same rights as English and other minorities obtain within her own borders.

The idea in other parts of Canada has usually been that English-speaking schools would serve to mould into one nationhood the various people which compose the nation. However, French Canada points to the failure of this theory, not only in the United States, but feels that it stands condemned in the light of experience in Ireland, in Wales, in Flanders, in Alsace-Lorrain, in Poland and, in fact, wherever one nation has endeavored to assimilate a minority, either by scholastic or legal means.

This, then, sums up the attitude of Quebec. Conservatives in other provinces will find points upon which to differ, Liberals will also hold different views from French Canada, but the ideals of the province of Quebec are based upon sound hypothesis, logically worked out.

It is obvious that for generations to come the majority of Canadians will speak English. The arrogance of a majority has always been its danger; generosity its privilege. If at this time of nation wide searching of motives and forces the majority evidences a keen desire for truly generous understanding and compromise, who dare deny that in any future national crisis the seed thus sown will bud, bloom and bring forth fruit one hundred fold, for the motto of Quebec is firmly implanted in the hearts of her sons, and it is "Je me souviens."

In this issue, devoted to the stalwart Province of Quebec, The Financial Post presents another of its series of issues designed to promote a broader understanding of the problems and possibilities of the different sections of Canada. The Maritime Provinces, Western Canada and British Columbia have previously been covered. It is hoped that these issues will play a real part in developing national unity.



THE ELECTRIC CITY OF THE EAST

SHERBROOKE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

INDUSTRIAL CENTRE OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

A Thriving City

SHERBROOKE — the metropolis of the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec, with a population of 23,454 — is situated on the main lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway and the Quebec Central Railway and at the confluence of the Magog and St. Francis Rivers.

It is the pioneer of municipal ownership in Eastern Canada, the birthplace of the hydro-electric development of the Eastern Townships, and not only owns and operates its waterworks system with a 5,000,000 gallon daily pumping capacity, but has six hydro-electric powers with a 25,000 H.P. capacity.

Besides these municipally owned utilities, SHERBROOKE has over twenty large diversified industries, with numerous small ones, giving employment to over 7,000 workers, 80 per cent. of which own their own homes.

SHERBROOKE benefits by being in the centre of a rich farming district, and by its nearness to the largest and richest asbestos deposits in the world. As a centre of population, transportation and production, SHERBROOKE holds a commanding position in Canadian trade and commerce.

Production

The production of raw material in and around SHERBROOKE exceeds over $12,000,000 per year; the annual value of dairy products exported is over $14,000,000; of manufactured products over 15,000,000; of pulp and paper over $20,000,000, besides which there are numerous other important sources of wealth.

Special Opportunities

Sherbrooke possesses all the facilities for successful manufacturing, with special opportunities for metal working industries; iron, steel, copper, asbestos factories, automobiles, auto trucks, tires, rubber manufacturers, boots and shoes, furniture, glass, silks, woollens, cottons, gloves, hosiery, underwear, wearing apparel, toilet articles, soap, paper, chemicals, drugs, photographs, hardware specialties, stoves, ranges, furnaces, paper making machinery, power machinery, etc.; especial inducements offered to new industries by the municipal authorities.

Transportation Facilities

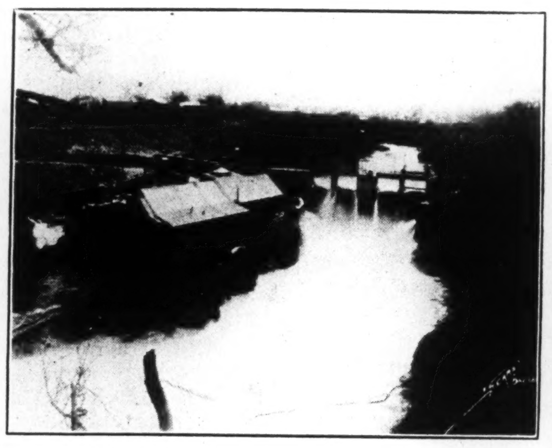
Transportation costs are reduced to a minimum because of SHERBROOKE'S strategic location. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the centre of the city with a system of sidings running parallel to the Magog River. The Canadian National Railway, Portland line, also runs through the city with a system of sidings to plants on the water front of the St. Francis River. SHERBROOKE is the Canadian terminus of the Boston and Maine system, and also the southern terminus of the Quebec Central Railway.

This city has direct connection with all seaports along the North Atlantic coast where manufactured products can be exported direct by steamers to European, South African, South American and West Indian ports.

By reason of its geographical location and its direct connection with the principal railways of Canada and the United States, SHERBROOKE ranks among the foremost distributing centres of the Province of Quebec.

BANKS

Bank of Montreal
Banque Canadienne Nationale
Royal Bank of Canada
Canadian Bank of Commerce
La Banque Provinciale du Canada



Frontenac St. Dam, Owned by the City.

Cheap Electric Power

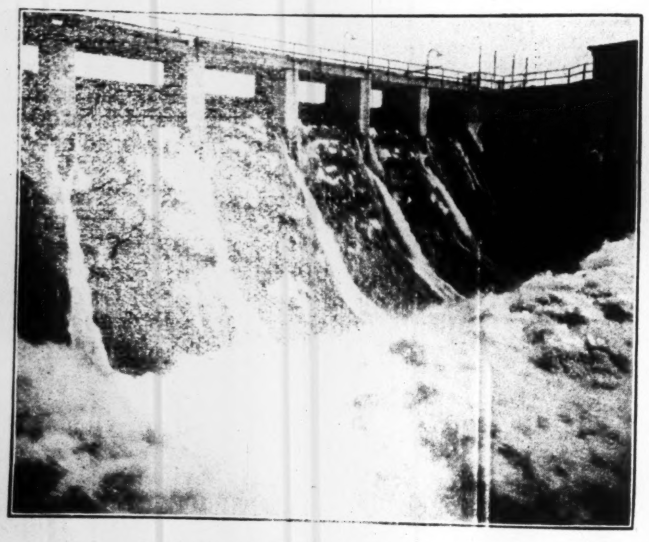
SHERBROOKE is abundantly supplied with water power. The city owns six hydro-electric powers with a capacity of 25,000 H.P. The Southern Canada Power operating in SHERBROOKE has developed a capacity of 15,500 H.P. Power is sold at one cent per Kilo-Watt hour, minimum bill of $1.75 per H.P. a month, with special rate for night power. The rates for power in SHERBROOKE are considered to be the very lowest in the country. And special rates are offered to new industries.

Freight Rates

On account of its close proximity to New York and the New England States, SHERBROOKE enjoys cheap rates and quick dealing on all raw material imported from the United States. The fact that five trunk railways centre here creates competition and is the biggest lever the manufacturers have for securing efficient service from the railroads.

Local Inducement

No other locality is in a position to offer greater inducements than is SHERBROOKE — viz: Excellent housing accommodation, attractive sites for industries, educational institutions of the very highest standing, abundant skilled and contented labor, excellent shipping facilities, cheap power and plenty of it. SHERBROOKE offers careful commutation of taxes, and every possible consideration from municipal authorities.



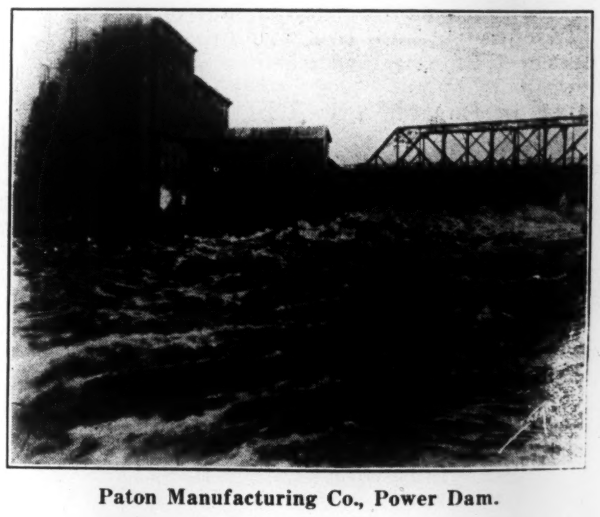
Rock Forest Power Dam, Owned by City.

A Few of Sherbrooke's Industries

Canadian Brakeshoe Co., Ltd.
Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co., Ltd.
The Superheater Co., Ltd.
E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., Ltd.
MacKinnon Steel Co., Ltd.
Sherbrooke Machinery Co., Ltd.
Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Ltd.
The Dominion Metal Co., Ltd.
Whiting & Davis Co.
Page Printing & Binding Co.
C. Thompson & Co.
Beckwith Box Toe Co.
Silver Spring Brewery, Ltd.
Alex. Ames & Son, Ltd.
General Lumber & Manufacturing Co.
Julius Kayser & Co., Ltd.
Paton Manufacturing Co., Limited.
Sherbrooke Pure Milk Co.
Canadian Sturdy Chain Co.
Panther Rubber Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Bissell-Irwin Lumber Co.
Canadian Silk Products, Ltd.
Samson Cordage Works
Dominion Tool & Forgings, Ltd.

For Full Information write to

CITY CLERK, CITY HALL
SHERBROOKE
Quebec - Canada



Paton Manufacturing Co., Power Dam.

Tabloid Survey of Quebec Markets

THE Province of Quebec has its population largely distributed within a comparatively short distance of the St. Lawrence River. This area is thickly peopled and the towns are relatively close together. There are thirteen cities with more than 10,000 people and a large number of smaller places. The purchasing power of rural Quebec runs probably higher on the average than any other section, with the possible exception of Ontario. The last population figures show that the province has a population of 2,361,199; just under 600,000 less than in its sister province, Ontario. It is rich in natural resources of practically every kind except iron and coal. Due to its abundant supply of hydro electric power and also to its happy and contented labor, this province undoubtedly is forging ahead more rapidly than any other section of Canada. Not only is it a good market, but it is a rapidly growing market; therefore, The Financial Post presents this survey of the province's buying power and buying habits. Business executives, both from a selling and manufacturing standpoint, will find a study of Quebec well worth while. Incorporated in the information on this page are the basic facts concerning the province.

In considering the figures given below it is worth while to remember that some 62 per cent. of the province's population lives in urban districts. Incidentally also, Montreal is the stock exchange centre of Canada. Quebec is the leading producer of both wood pulp and paper in the Dominion and the potential power of its rivers is considerably larger than any other province.

Again, it is so situated that both summer and winter bring many tourists within its borders; good hotels, varied scenery, good roads, winter sports, sensible liquor laws and historic associations all combine to increase this tourist traffic, which it is estimated, expended no less than $20,000,000 in the province during 1925.

Purchasing Power of Quebec Cities

From Editor & Publisher.

LEVIS

1921 population, 10,470.

City and suburban estimate, [illegible].

Native whites, 98 per cent.; foreign born, 2 per cent.; industrial workers, 40 per cent.; English reading, 10 per cent.; French Reading, 90 per cent.; families, 2,482.

Schools: 8; number of pupils, 2,100.

Churches: Presbyterian, 1; Roman Catholic, 4.

Banks: 5.

Theatres: 1; total number of seats, 400.

Location: On St. Lawrence River opposite city of Quebec. Served by Canarian National R. R., Quebec Central R. R., and Grand Trunk R. R.

Principal Industries: Shipbuilding, lumber, shoes, machinery, brass and iron castings, stores, trunks, candles, saws, marine pumps, shorts and wooden wares.

Residential Features: One-family houses predominate. A few tenements.

Retail Shopping Section: Several blocks on Commercial St., Cote du Passage St., Begin Ave., and St. George St.

Trading Area: East and south about 20 miles.

Number of Retail Outlets: Passenger automobile agencies, 2; commercial auto agencies, 2; automobile accessories, 2; automobile tire agencies, 5; bakers, 12; cigar store and stands (including hotels) 2; confectioners (including hotel stands) 2; dressmakers, 6; druggists, 4; dry goods, 7; electrical supplies, 2; florists, 1; fruits, 2; furniture, 4; furriers, 4; garages (public) 3; grocers, 21; hardware, 2; jewellery, 4; meat markets, 5; men's furnishings, 1; men's clothing, 2; merchant tailors, 2; milliners, 4; opticians, 3; photographers, 2; pianos (and miscellaneous musical instruments) 1; radio supplies, 1; restaurants (including hotels) 8; shoes, 8; sporting goods, 2; stationers, 1; women's apparel, 5.

MONTREAL

1921 population, 618,506 (1925 estimate, 907,500).

City and suburban estimate, 1,028,000.

Native whites, 81.31 per cent.; foreign born, 9.83 per cent.; other British, 8.3 per cent.; English reading, 75 per cent.; families, 133,000.

Schools: Number of schools, 261. Number of pupils, 133,874.

Churches: Baptist, 9; Christian Science, 1; Congregational, 6; Episcopal, 36; Hebrew, 29; Methodist, 22; Presbyterian, 38; Roman Catholic, 93; Miscellaneous, 22.

Banks: Number of chartered banks and branches, 202.

Theatres: Legitimate, 4; moving pictures, 51; vaudeville, 4; burlesque, 2; miscellaneous (auditoriums, etc.) 3.

Location: Located on the Island of Montreal, at a point approximately midway between the city of Kingston and the city of Quebec. Served by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway, and the converging point of the two continental lines. The Canadian National Railway comprises Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific, National Trans-Continental, and other lines. The Canadian Pacific operates extensive steamship and ocean service. A number of American lines also reach the city. Montreal has direct trans-Atlantic service to all continental parts.

Principal Industries: Montreal is a great manufacturing centre. Shipbuilding, architectural iron and bronze, electrical apparatus, fixtures and supplies, refrigerating and agricultural machinery, oil refining, cement, structural steel, furniture, printing, flour, steam engines and tractors, railroad rolling stock, dry goods supplies, street cars, shoes, sugar, stoves and furnaces, textiles.

Manufacturing Establishments: 2,823. Leading firms: Headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railway shops, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd.; Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.; Dodge Mfg. Co. of Canada, Ltd.; the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd.; the British Empire Steel Corporation; Canada Cement Company; Shawinigan Water and Power; Southern Canada Power; Atlantic Sugar Refineries; Abitibi Pulp and Power Company. The total value of the output of factories is estimated at $594,000,000.

Special Information: Montreal's location makes it the head of ocean navigation and the key to the interior of the Dominion. It has a waterfront of 32 miles and a harbor capacity for 100 ocean steamships. Head office of the Canada steamship lines, one of the largest owners of inland vessels in the world. Fifth largest city on the American continent. Assessed value of property $1,011,360,176.

Residential Features: Montreal has approximately 137,658 dwellings. North of St. Catherine St. and west of Park Ave. constitutes the better class shopping and residential section. Outremont (13,[illegible]) and Westmount (17,593) two autonomous towns within Montreal, contain [illegible] residential sections. The factory and industrial district lies to the southwest containing a large population of the working class people, while east of this lies a compact zone, 92,000 people to the square mile, within this area are the principal French residential and shopping districts.

Retail Shopping Section: St. Catherine St. constitutes the main retail shopping district running east and west. In the downtown district, Craig and Notre Dame Streets running parallel to St. Catherine, are shopping districts of secondary importance. North of St. Catherine St., Ontario, and Mount Royal Sts., running from west to east, are growing shopping thoroughfares. Other streets cutting St. Catherine at right angles are Bleury and St. Denis, also shopping streets. The theatre district is on St. Catherine, while one or two blocks to the north and south are the principal hotels.

Trading Area: The suburban trade area of Montreal is within a radius of forty or more miles from the city. Car lines and railway facilities provide excellent transportation to the shopping centre. The principal towns in the suburban centre with estimated population are: Bedford, 1,669; Beauharnois, 2,250; Farnham, 3,343; Granby, 2,584; Iberville, 2,454; Jolliette, 9,113; Lachute, 2,592; Longrenil, 4,682; St. Hyacinthe, 10,859; St. Lambert, 3,890; St. Jerome, 5,491; St. Johns, 7,734; St. Therese, 3,040; Sorel, 8,174; Terrehome, 2,056; Valleyfield, 9,215.

Wholesale Houses: Groceries, 46; meats, 19; druggists, 33; fruits, 67; hardware, 29; dry goods, 78; Miscellaneous lines, druggists, 39; furriers, 86; jewellers, 32.

Number of Retail Outlets: Passenger automobile agencies, 24; commercial automobile agencies, 14; automobile accessories, 101; automobile tire agencies (rubber tire mfg. 12; bakers, 120; cigar stores and stands (tobacconists, retail, 192, tobacco, candies, etc., 1,495) 1,687; confectioners, 178; delicatessen, 39; dressmakers 213 (chain), 6) druggists, 312; dry goods, 755; department stores, 5; electrical supplies, 88; florists, 88; fruits, 194; furniture, 120; furriers, 112; garages (public) 214; grocers, 2,739 (chain, 6); hardware, 260; jewellery, 180; meat markets, 1,029; men's furnishings, 194; men's clothing, 117; merchant tailors, 274; milliners, 290; opticians, 73; photographers, 88; pianos and miscellaneous musical instruments (pianos and organs 25) M. I. 24, 49; radio supplies, 20; restaurants (including hotels) 676; shoes, 308; sporting goods, 24; stationers, (booksellers and stationers, 58), (stationers, retail, 89) 147; women's apparel, (ladies' ready-to-wear), 485.

Miscellaneous Data: Average temperature, 42-23 degrees; average number of rainy days per twelve months, 103; most pleasant months, June, July, and August; doctors (medical, 988); (dentists, 357); (osteopaths, 8); number of wired houses, 98 per cent.; street car service; gas, artificial; electric current, alternating; water, hard.

SHERBROOKE

1921 population, 23,515, (1925 estimate, 24,500).

Native whites, 90 per cent.; foreign born, 1 per cent.; industrial workers, 25 per cent.; English reading, 60 per cent. French reading, 80 per cent.; families, 5,000.

Schools: Public Grade, 10; High, 2; Parochial, 3; number of pupils, 2,500.

Churches: Baptists, 1; Christian Science, 1; Congregational, 1; Episcopal, 3; Hebrew, 1; Methodist, 1; Presbyterian, 1; Roman Catholic, 7.

Banks: 8.

Theatres: Legitimate, 1; moving pictures, 4; total number of seats about 3,000.

Location: Sherbrooke is the hub of Southern Quebec, 11 counties, known as the Eastern Townships. This is the main line of the C. P. R., C. N. R. head office of Q. C. R., and northern terminal of B. & M. Provincial highways extend to U. S. boundary, and to Quebec and Montreal. Nearest larger city is four hours by auto, and three hours by railroad.

Principal Industries: Iron and steel, mining machinery, scales, jewellery, silks, silk hose and gloves, cotton fabrics, woollen goods, rubber heels, coffins, pork packing, cigars, brewery, printing, etc.

Manufacturing Establishments: 25. Dominion Textile Co., Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Julius Kayser Co., Canadian Ingersoll Rand Co., E. & T. Fairbanks, Sherbrooke Machinery Co., Sturdy Chain Co., Whiting Davis Co., Walter Blue & Co., McKinnon Steel Co., W. B. Webster & Co., Silver Spring Brewery, etc. Total value of yearly output of factories estimated at $4,000,000.

Special Information: Four important industries thrive in southern Quebec, manufacturing, $20,000,000 annual output; lumbering, $12,000,000 annual output; agricultural, $82,000,000 annual output. Sherbrooke has the hub benefits from all these. There are 25 other smaller manufacturing towns in the territory.

Residential Features: Mostly self-contained and semi-detached houses. Several attractive apartment blocks.

Retail Shopping Section: Wellington Street in the lower town is the principal shopping street, with King Street extending at right angles. Sherbrooke has a large number of attractive stores, the trade from the outlying territory being an important factor.

Trading Area: South to the United States Border, 35 miles; east to Lake Megantic and Maine border, 7 miles; west to Lake Memphremagog, 20 miles; north to Richmond, 25 miles.

Wholesale Houses: Groceries, 4; meats, 1; fruits, 3; hardware, 3; miscellaneous lines, confectionery, 2; bakers, etc.

Number of Retail Outlets: Passenger automobile agencies, 7; commercial auto. agencies, 3; automobile accessories, 15; automobile tire agencies, 12; bakers, 10; cigar stores and stands (including hotels), 15; confectioners (including hotel stands), 25; delicatessen, 5; dressmakers, 30; druggists, 6; dry goods, 30; department stores, 2; electrical supplies, 3; florists, 2; fruits, 30; furniture, 7; furriers, 3; garages (public), 6; grocers, 60 (chain, 3); hardware, 5; jewellery, 8; meat markets, 6; men's furnishings, 16; men's clothing, 18; merchant tailors, 5; milliners, 23; opticians, 4; photographers, 4; pianos (and miscellaneous musical instruments), 3; radio supplies, 5; restaurants including hotels), 15; shoes, 21; sporting goods, 4; stationers, 6; women's apparel, 24.

QUEBEC

1921 population, 95,193 (1925 estimate, 121,000)

City and suburban estimate, 176,000.

Native whites, 90 per cent.; foreign born, 10 per cent.; industrial workers, 28 per cent.; French Reading, 90 per cent.; English reading, 10 per cent.; families, 29,500.

Schools: Public Grade, 83; High, 5; number of pupils, 23,000.

Churches: Roman Catholic, 22; miscellaneous, 10.

Banks: 47.

Theatres: 9; total number of seats, 8,000.

Location: On left bank of St. Lawrence River on C. P. R. and C. N. R. and Quebec Central R. R. 180 miles east of Montreal and 300 miles from Gulf of St. Lawrence. Nearest larger city is 7 hours by auto; 6 hours by trolley, and 4½ hours by railroad.

Principal Industries: Boot and shoe manufacture, tobacco, iron castings, church ornaments, rope, cigars, steel, corsets, leather, furs, medicines and wine.

Residential Features: Mostly one and two-family houses.

Retail Shopping Section: On St. Joseph St. in lower town, and St. John St. in upper town. Total about four miles of varied shops and stores.

Trading Area: About 75 miles west and south, 100 miles to north and east.

Wholesale Houses: Groceries, 13; meats, 16; fruits, 15; confectioners, 5; furs, 6.

Number of Retail Outlets: Passenger automobile agencies, 16; commercial auto. agencies, 10; automobile accessories, 12; automobile tire agencies, 12; bakers, 30; cigar stores and stands (including hotels), 33; confectioners (including hotel stands) 41; delicatessen, 25; dressmakers, 50; druggists, 26; dry goods, 31; department stores, 9; electrical supplies, 10; florists, 4; fruits, 10; furniture, 17; furriers, 25; garages (public), 37; grocers, 234; hardware, 11; jewellery, 14; meat markets, 70; men's furnishings, 30; men's clothing, 28; merchant tailors, 10; milliners, 16; opticians, 12; photographers, 11; pianos (and miscellaneous musical instruments)), 7; radio supplies, 10; restaurants (including hotels), 20; shoes, 56; sporting goods, 12; stationers, 16; women's apparel, 14.

THREE RIVERS

1921 population, 22,367.

City and suburban estimate, 1,000,000 (20 miles radius).

Native whites, 90 per cent.; foreign born, 1 per cent.; industrial workers, 30 per cent.; families, French, 4,317; English, 473.

Schools: Public Grade, 1 English; High, 1 French, 1 English, Parochial, 12 French; 1 Classical College, 1 Technical and Paper School, 1 Normal School.

Churches: Roman Catholic, 5; Anglican, 1; miscellaneous, 6 private Roman Catholic chapels.

Banks: 9. Savings bank deposits total $4,000,000 approximate.

Theatres: Moving pictures, 2; total number of seats, 1,200.

Location: On north shore of the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of the St. Maurice River, halfway between Montreal and Quebec, deep sea harbor with direct oceanic communications. Served by Canadian Pacific Railway and connections by ferry with the Canadian National Railways. Excellent bus service from 20 miles radius.

Principal Industries: Piece goods and yarns, iron pipes, boots, shoes, gloves, newsprint, paper, wood pulp, furniture, and building supplies.

Manufacturing Establishments: 21. Leading firms: Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., International Paper Co., St. Maurice Lumber Co., Wabasso Cotton Co., St. Lawrence Paper Co., Canada Iron Foundries. Total value of yearly output of factories estimated at $65,000,000.

Special Information: Three Rivers is the centre of large pulp and paper district. Three Rivers is also the centre of a very important hydro-electric development, more than 700,000 horsepower being developed and distributed all over the province of Quebec. Annual industrial payroll more than $7,000,000.

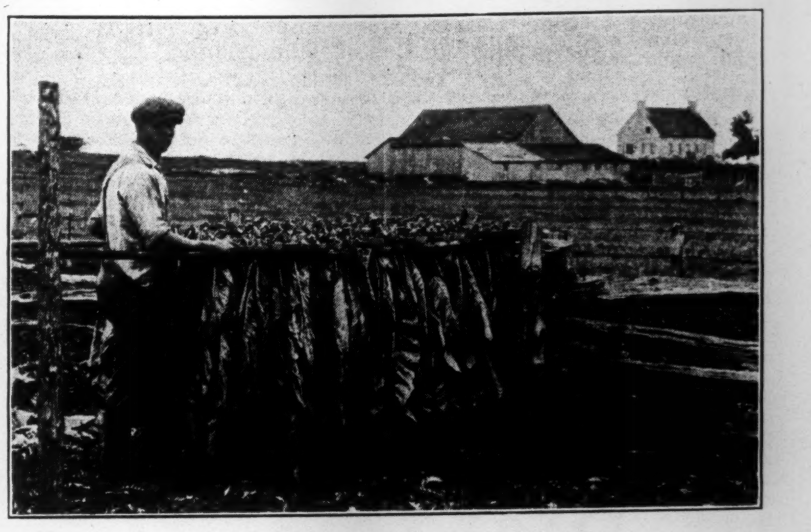
Residential Features: Mostly one and two-family houses. Disastrous fire in 1909 necessitated rebuilding of more than half of city, and this was done along modern lines. Average residential house value, $5,000.

Retail Shopping Section: Two main retail shopping sections, the principal located around market place on Notre Dame and Des Forges Streets, in the centre of town, and the second near C. P. R. station on St. Maurice and Champfleur Streets, near the industries.

Trading Area: 27 miles north, including Grand Mere and Shawinigan Falls; 26 miles west to Maskinonge; 21 miles east to Ste. Anne de la Perade, and south 18 miles. Daily trains and bus service in all tho above-named directions. Hourly ferry service from the south.

Wholesale Houses: Groceries, 4; meats, 2; fruits, 10; hardware, 8; dry goods, 8; miscellaneous lines, feed and grain, 10.

Number of Retail Outlets: Passenger automobile agencies, 5; commercial auto. agencies, 5; automobile accessories, 11; automobile tire agencies, 11; bakers, 5; cigar stores and stands (including hotels), 15; confectioners (including hotel stands), 14; dressmakers, 11; druggists, 8; dry goods, 34; department stores, 4; electrical supplies, 1; florists, 6; fruits, 61; furniture, 5; furriers, 2; garages (public), 7; grocers, 85, hardware, 16 (and all hardware stores); jewellery, 6; meat markets, 22; men's furnishings, 29; men's clothing, 21; merchant tailors, 7; milliners, 12; opticians, 5; photographers, 4; pianos (and miscellaneous musical instruments), 4; radio supplies, 6; restaurants (including hotels), 17; shoes, 11; sporting goods, 1; stationers and drug stores, 3; women's apparel, 32.



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of the
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Head Office: Montreal.

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Assets (as of November 30, 1925) $131,483,689

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How the Province Administers Its Vast Tracts of Timber

The Forest Products Industry of Quebec a Backbone of Province — Size, Leasing Government Restrictions Governing the Use of Timberlands

THE northern portions of the province of Quebec, that is, those sections on a level with Hudson Bay, are practically devoid of timber resources. Immediately south of this region are the forests on a level with James Bay. In area they comprise about 180,000,000 acres, not more than one-sixth of which bears merchantable timber. The country is rolling and is covered with small lakes and streams, whilst muskegs abound. Trees here are much smaller than those further south and the species are few in number, the principal ones being the spruces, balsams, tamaracks and paper birch. Although these forests are at present difficult of access, they form a large and substantial reserve which may ultimately be utilized.

The forests of the temperate zone comprise the more southerly regions of the province. They contain the bulk of the valuable merchantable timber for which Quebec is famous; this section may be divided into three areas, the Laurentian, the St. Lawrence and the Allegheny.

The Laurentian forest area contains about 75,000,000 acres in which lumbering operations have been carried on for more than 100 years. This country, so attractive to the tourist, with its many beautiful lakes and rivers is well adapted to log-driving. The principal species here are spruce, pine, cedar, tamarack, maple, birch, ash, elm, and poplar. With the gradual removal of white pine and spruce, the hardwood species, which are floatable only for short distances, are assuming greater importance in the timber stand.

The Three Forest Areas

The forests of the St. Lawrence area occupy both sides of the river and, in former days, formed an important part of the total stand, but now the clearing of the land has confined the forest to the less valuable agricultural lands and the timbers here are, of course, not of such great value.

The Allegheny forest extends from the Eastern Townships of the province to the peninsula of Gaspé. These areas approximate 20,000,000 acres, with red spruce and balsam forming about 60 per cent. of the stand, which is composed of cedar, tamarack and some hardwood. With some exceptions, this region is not well supplied with floatable streams.

The following estimate of the forests throughout the province of Quebec has been prepared by the Forest Service after careful investigation:

Species	Billion Feet B.M.
White and red pine	30
Spruce, balsam, hemlock, and other resinous trees except cedar	125
Cedar (Arbor vitae)	20
Pulpwood	100
Hardwoods*	35
Total	310

The forests of Quebec are estimated to be worth approximately $600,000,000.

Classified according to ownership, the forests of the province containing commercial timber are listed as follows:

	Acres
Private forests	6,000,000
Forests on lots granted to settlers who have not yet acquired clear title	1,300,000
Leased forests or timber lands	46,000,000
Township reserves set aside for use of farmers	200,000

The Leasing of the Limits

Private forests are located principally in the St. Lawrence valley. They consist of farms sold to settlers and lands given to railways to aid construction. Forest lands suitable for agriculture are also sold by the government in lots averaging about 100 acres; the settlers are given a clear title upon the fulfilment of certain stipulated conditions.

Timber limits are leased by the government after being advertised for at least 30 days. The leases are then disposed of by auction to the highest bidder and the successful bidder has to pay a bonus agreed upon at the auction and, in addition, a ground rent of $8 per square mile and stumpage dues for all the timber cut. He also agrees to make periodical returns to the Forest Service respecting the timber cut, to avoid needless waste in lumbering operations and to protect his stand against fire.

In order to prevent the cutting of immature trees, the leesee agrees not to cut timber smaller than a certain diameter. Another important and far reaching provision of the leases is that all timber cut must be manufactured in Canada. This has stopped the export to foreign countries of pulpwood and logs cut on leased areas and has contributed largely to the growth which has characterized the pulp and paper industry in Quebec during the past ten years.

The Government's Forests

The unleased forests are in absolute possession of the government and are free from all incumbrance. They are situated chiefly in the northern portion of the province in the basin of the St. Lawrence, as well as that of the Hudson Bay. No cutting has yet been done on any of these vast territories. However, fires, storms, insects and fungi have combined to cause a tremendous amount of damage each year. This is unfortunate as, in all northern forests, the growth of the trees is slow. The timber in these forests consists chiefly of the evergreen and poplars; the quantity per acre varies between three and fifteen cords, mostly of pulpwood.

Due to the fact that the lumbering and the pulp and paper industries are so closely related, it is difficult to differentiate between the two, but the total value of the primary forest products in the province of Quebec including logs for lumber, pulpwood, poles, etc., is approximately $57,000,000.

Quebec is the predominant pulp and paper centre in Canada, and out of a total of 115 mills in Canada, 50 are situated in this province. The capital invested in the industry here is equivalent to 50 per cent. of the total invested throughout the Dominion.

The manufacturer of pulp and paper requires large amounts of electric power (it requires 100 horsepower to manufacture one ton of newsprint a day). A 400 ton newsprint mill, therefore, requires about 30,000 horse power. The pulpwood used is chiefly spruce.

Paper Lead Will Continue

In the production of pulp and paper Quebec will continue her lead amongst the provinces, for she has an abundant and cheap supply of power and, furthermore, in many cases the mills float their logs down from the back sections of the province, either into the St. Lawrence or the Saguenay, where the mills are situated on a deep water channel which permits a direct shipment overseas or to Great Lakes ports. Of course, at the present time, most of the newsprint and pulp made in this country is sold in the United States, but should at any time the demand fall below the production, it is thus possible for the Quebec mills to send a portion of their production to other markets at the lowest freight rates.

It is interesting to note the keen appetite of the paper mills for pulpwood; it requires about a cord and a half of wood to make one ton of paper. There are many mills which produce 400 or 500 tons of paper each day, so that a consumption of pulpwood amounting to 600 or 650 cords a day is not unusual.

The logs are cut in the forest during the winter, and in the spring and summer are floated down the rivers. On arrival at the mill, these logs have the bark removed and are piled in an immense heap which grows larger in size through the summer months and by the autumn is large enough to supply the mill throughout the winter. Then, in spring, when these tremendous log piles have been depleted, the logs once more float down from the forests.

The Embargo on Crown Lands

A potent factor in the building up of the pulp and paper industry in Quebec was the legislative act of the provincial government in 1910, whereby all pulpwood cut on crown lands in the province must be manufactured into pulp in Canada. The result of this enactment has been, that, whereas the ratio between raw pulpwood exported and that manufactured in the Quebec mills was 69 per cent. to 31 per cent. in 1910, in 1925 these figures have been more than reversed—at least 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. It is in reality only the private forests, mainly in the southern section of Quebec and that portion adjacent to the United States border, which furnish most of the pulpwood exported.

The building up of the pulp and paper industry has naturally resulted in further industrial developments of a similar nature, such as building and roofing papers, stationery goods, wax and oil papers, wall paper, paper patterns and various other products. Quebec has some 35 such establishments annually producing goods in excess of $7,000,000.

There are, of course, numerous other industries using sawn lumber and the products of the saw mill as their raw material. Chief among these are the sash, door and planing mill industry. The value of the products made by this group in Quebec in 1921 amounted to $8,512,461. These figures compare with a total annual production of the lumber industry of $23,629,093, which, added to the net value of the products in the pulp and paper industry of $69,335,208 made a total of $92.964,391 for the combined product of the two most important industries using forest products as their raw material.

Regeneration of the Forests

The Department of Lands and Forests of the provincial government administers the timber resources. Timberlands are leased virtually in perpetuity to lease holders but the crown retains the title to the land. In the district where the timber is largely alienated from the crown, fire protection is maintained by associations of the various operators and the government defrays a portion of the expense. The regeneration of the forest is encouraged by judicious cutting regulations.

In 1893, a Forest Service was established through which the government carried out its forest policy. This service has charge of everything to do with the timberlands and is headed by forest engineers assisted by a non-technical field force of rangers and cullers. It has charge of all exploration work and supervises the lumbering operations on crown land.

The government has also encouraged the art of forestry by means of various schools which include technical schools for paper-makers and forest rangers, and also for higher training in forest service.

In view of an approaching day of reckoning when the depletion of forest resources will result in a tremendous scarcity of forest products, the Quebec government has established and set aside immense forest reserves. A larger area has been set aside for this purpose in Quebec than in any other province. These are used also as fish and game preserves. The total set aside in this way amounts to some 170,000 square miles.

The Destruction by Fire

Competent forest engineers estimate that the annual destruction of timber by fire far exceeds the annual cut. It will be recalled that about half a century ago the whole of the Saguenay region, some 20,000,000 000,000 acres was destroyed by fire. Up to 1883 nothing had been done by the Quebec government to guard against losses of this sort, but in that year the legislature provided for the creation of a system of protection against forest fires.

Fire protection as at present constituted in the province may be divided into two parts; the patrolling of railway lines and districts, and that established by the limit holders, who under their leases, are compelled to provide protection on the land which their licenses cover. Sometimes companies situated in the same territory form co-operative protective associations.

In 1908 the government established a forest nursery at Berthierville, which to date has shipped out well over 4,000,000 trees. The pulp and paper companies themselves are becoming more alive to the necessity for reforestation and are beginning to plant; this has resulted in a much larger demand for trees.

Particularly good work in this connection is being done by some of the private companies engaged in the lumbering and pulp industry. The Laurentide Company at Grand'mere pioneered in this and have planted and transplanted millions of trees. Price Brothers have also established a large nursery.

The regeneration of the forests in Quebec is encouraged by the cutting regulations and, as the Forest Service administers the timberland, it is in a position to direct the methods of utilization. About 3,000 lumber camps are supervised by the Forest Service officials and a much better utilization, together with an improvement in forest conditions, tends to encourage a better and faster natural reproduction of forest growth.

NEW RECORDS FOR BANFF PARK

EDMONTON.—Attendance at Banff National Park in 1925 broke all records, according to Superintendent Stronach. The park revenue amounted to $140,000 during the season, and more than 67,000 people registered at the hotels. Nearly 80,000 people passed through the east entrance of the park alone, which was 47 per cent. greater than the previous year.

What Factors Have Combined to Make Quebec Successful?

IN REFERRING to the cellulose industry, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, premier of the province of Quebec, said that if any companies, asking for advantages came to rap at the provincial door, they would find the avenues of approach wide open. It is this spirit of sympathetic government co-operation which has been no small factor in the great industrial strides which Quebec has made in recent years. For the future, there is no doubt that these strides will continue to lengthen.

The province offers special advantages for manufacturing in its abundant supply of raw materials, cheap power, and plentiful supply of labor. Water power developments at Shawinigan Falls, on the north side of the St. Lawrence River, about 20 miles north of Three Rivers, has made those sections lying along the St. Lawrence between the Ottawa River and Quebec hum with industrial activity. Naturally, because of the environment, the most important class of manufactured product is that which includes pulp, paper, lumber and articles made from wood. These products all require the cheap power and the abundant supply of raw products which Quebec is able to supply.

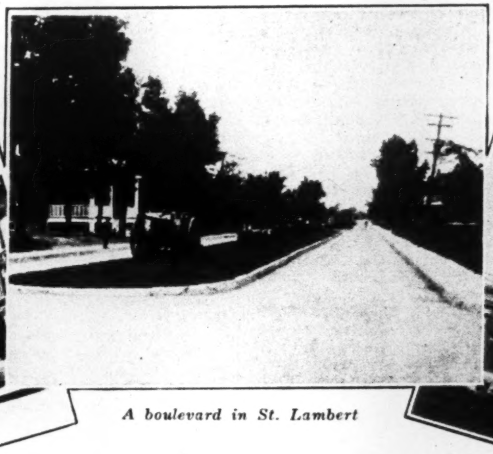
Cheap Power Draws Industry

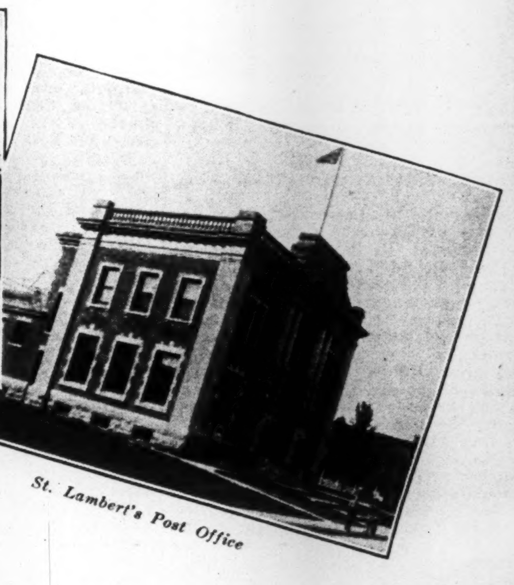
Very closely allied with cheap power is the electro-chemical industry, an important centre of which has grown up about Shawinigan Falls and will shortly grow up in the Lake Saint John district.

Nowhere in America are labor conditions more stable and satisfactory than in this province. The supply is ample. So much so, that for many years there has been a steady emigration of the population into the manufacturing towns of the New England States, but every effort is now being made to retain within the borders of the province such wonderful assets as the large French-Canadian family (twelve children to a family is a common occurrence). As a race, French Canada is industrious, thrifty and happy, and English Canadians living within the borders of the province all testify unanimously to the lovableness of their characters. Training, tradition and teaching all mitigate against detrimental associations with organ-

(Continued on page 21)

City Hall, St. Lambert


A boulevard in St. Lambert


St. Lambert's Post Office

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THIS Up-to-Date City has Asphalt pavements, Cement Sidewalks, Electric Light and good Water supply. Only sixteen minutes from the centre of Montreal, the Metropolis with nearly One Million Population, being one tenth the population of the Dominion of Canada.

ST. LAMBERT is directly opposite the great city, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, with driveway over the Victoria Jubilee Bridge; and, in addition, ST. LAMBERT is only 700 yards from the new bridge, under construction, connecting Montreal with the south shore, which is to cost $10,000,000.00.

ST. LAMBERT is the most desirable place for a Manufacturer to locate, being in touch with the great markets of the world, by railway and the great Port of Montreal.

ST. LAMBERT is an important railway junction, with over twenty-five trains each way daily to the city for the following railways: Canadian National, Central Vermont, Rutland, and Quebec, Montreal & Southern.

In addition the city is connected with Montreal by an electric railway giving a twenty-minute service.

Convenient railway sidings are already in use. Desirable sites for Manufacturers can be had most reasonable, compared with other places.

THIS CITY is desirous of encouraging manufactories and is prepared to make favorable conditions to a desirable proposition. The population is over 6,000 and growing rapidly with the best of conditions for residences and suitable dwellings with the very best educational advantages.

There are five churches and six schools. The usual societies and organizations are well represented, and in addition the musical and dramatic societies are well known for their reputation in opera and plays.

Any manufacturer desiring a location will find it advantageous to VISIT THIS CITY. Full information can be had on application at the City Hall or Phone MAIN 0659.

Live in St. Lambert—You'll Like IT

Eastern Townships Making Large Strides Industrially

Many Factors Combine to Make This Section of the Province Attractive Both to Industry and Agriculture — Have Experienced an Exceptional Growth

EARLY in the nineteenth century, the district now known as the Eastern Townships of Quebec was primeval forest—a land of river and of lake, of mountain and of valley—as beautiful a bit of country as is to be found anywhere in the Dominion, but up to that time untenanted.

At the close of the revolutionary war, many American refugees and loyalists from the adjacent New England States migrated into this territory and many settled along the banks of the St. Francis River and its tributaries. Soon clearances began to appear in the forest, and mills were built on the many water powers which exist in nearly every township. It is possibly due to the indomitable pioneering spirit of these New Englanders that the Eastern Townships owe much of their present development and prosperity.

In the early twenties and thirties of the past century, there came another group of immigrants from the British Isles who, by reason of their national and religious affiliations, quickly assimilated with the earlier settlers. It is interesting to note that it was the descendants of these very men who were instrumental in launching the Grand Trunk Railway in 1852.

Bear English Names

To-day, many wonder why most of the towns, villages, rivers, bear English names, whilst most of the population is composed of the sons of New France. The answer to the paradox lies in a third and slower migration to the Townships, which began possibly before the fifties.

This third group to migrate to the Townships were French Canadians, who, overflowing from the old French seigneuries to the north, began to settle in the Townships in the early fifties and sixties. This was largely the result of the effort of the Roman Catholic clergy, whose patriotic endeavor was to prevent the appalling migration to the New England States of their fellow Canadians. New parishes sprang into existence; new centres of settlement were opened, and new institutions created. This group brought with them simplicity of living, frugal habits, great industry and a patriotic attachment to the soil, which, together with the French-Canadian tolerance and kindliness, have borne a fruit of forbearance and friendliness between the two great groups which make the district one of the most pleasant places in Canada. It is this spirit to which may well be attributed much of the *success* which has been achieved, not *only* in this section of the province, but throughout Quebec as a whole.

The Townships' Production

Now, the Eastern Townships are known all over the world as the place from whence come the finest dairy and richest maple products. It is here, too, that there lies the agricultural supremacy of the province, and in the industrial field also, this section's production of manufactured articles is no small proportion of the annual output of the province. There is also considerable activity in the pulp and paper field, for naturally, because of its proximity to markets in the United States, freight rates are cheaper on paper or raw pulpwood than elsewhere. Again, this section produces nearly 90 per cent. of the world's asbestos.

Lately, the beauty of the Township's lakes, rivers, and mountains, together with the invigorating climate, have been attracting an ever-increasing number of tourists, more especially from the nearby states of the Union. The scenery in this portion of Quebec is unique in Canada, for, although it lacks the grandeur of the Rockies, yet, in its high hills, its long slopes, and its wide valleys, the vistas which are thus obtained are in their way comparable to that wild and rugged country lying in the northern sections of other eastern provinces. Canadians who know the Eastern Townships are practically unanimous in declaring it to be one of the most charming spots in the Dominion.

What of the Future?

What of the Eastern Townships in the future? Will they expand industrially, or will their exploitation lie more along agricultural lines? There seems little doubt about expansion along both lines for, as Canada is undoubtedly entering a period of increasing industrial activity, so, a section as rich as this in natural wealth in the shape of mineral, timber and agricultural products, is, on account of the depletion of this wealth in more developed countries, bound to become more and more rapidly developed. The process of exploitation inevitably means population; this in turn means all the necessary commodities and activities to keep the population in a state of well-being.

It would seem that more of the many industries situated in the New England States will move northward and it would appear that a natural location for new plants, either from the New England States or from England itself, would be the province of Quebec or the province of Ontario. In choosing a site in Canada for new plants or mills, naturally many factors would be taken into consideration, but the province of Quebec in general, and the Eastern Townships in particular have certain definite advantages to offer corporations which are about to enter the Canadian field.

The Area's Special Attractions

Speaking generally, the questions of domestic transportation and power supply are similar throughout Central Canada, but with regard to labor, legislation and living conditions, the Eastern Townships can tell as good a story to prospective industries as any other portion of the Dominion. Labor conditions here are admittedly the best on this continent; the provincial legislators are not given to rash, costly experiments with the people's funds; consequently provincial and municipal taxation is low, and reflects a sane business government. Again, wages are considerably lower in this section than in the more crowded portions of Canada or the larger cities of the province of Quebec, due to the lower cost of living. The Townships offer these things coupled with good transportation facilities, an ample power supply, progressive municipalities—easily accessible over night from the New England States and New York, and only an hour or two away from the metropolis of Canada.

Manufacturers are often looking for locations away from the big cities, because of the better working conditions, better living conditions, better housing conditions, and the greater freedom from labor disturbances.

The Oldest Industry

Possibly the original industry in the Eastern Townships in the early days was the manufacture of textiles. As the country at large has grown, so the Eastern Townships have become the home of greatly diversified manufacturing activities.

In the last few years there have been located in this section of the province the Dominion Hair Felt Company, Kenworthy Brothers of Canada, the Dominion Blank Book Company, the Franco-Canadian Dye Company, Vandeveghe Company, the Canadian Manhasset Cotton Company, the Premier Silk Company, the Canadian United States Knitting Company, the Canadian H. W. Gossard Company, the Butterfly Hosiery Company, the Jencks Canadian Company, the MacDonald Wire Goods Company, the Dominion Silk Dyeing and Finishing Company, the Panther Rubber Company, the Beckwith Box Toe Company, the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Company, the Kayser Silk Glove Company, the Locomotive Superheater Company, and the Peerless Jewellery Company.

The Power Situation There

A power company, serving this portion of the country, has been instrumental in locating no less than twenty-four industries, employing 6,000 hands, distributing in wages over $4,750,000 per annum, in the Eastern Townships. Incidentally, it is notable that the industrial expansion of the Eastern Townships coincided with the formation of this company, the Southern Canada Power Co., which had its beginning in the old St. Hyacinthe Gas, Electric and Power Company, and the St. John Electric Light Company. Since that date the company has expanded greatly, and now serves practically the whole of the Eastern Townships.

This territory has long occupied the premier position in the production of asbestos and maple sugar output, but it now bids fair to become the textile leader of Canada, for very recently several new textile plants have located here. In all, there is a total at present of some fourteen textile industries which have located within the past few years in the Eastern Townships, expending about $12,000,000 on plant and equipment. These include the manufacture of tire fabrics, corsets, silk hosiery, gloves, silk dyeing and finishing, cottons, furs, and silks.

A Wide Range of Products

The textile industry, it must be realized, is only a phase of an industrial activity which is general throughout the area, but which has come in a peculiar manner to centre about the growing cities and towns of the Townships. Practically every line of manufacture necessary to the maintenance of the economic life of the province and the Dominion is followed there, whilst the export trade is growing substantially. In addition to the above, stone products, copper milling, rubber goods, machinery, biscuit making and matches are all important, whilst the principal centres of the Canadian tobacco industry are to be found within the area. At St. Johns are located felt establishments, insulated wire factory, clay and pottery works, collar and shirt factories, and an immense sewing machine establishment, whilst St. Hyacinthe possesses the largest pipe organ factory on the continent, which has had the distinction of exporting its manufactures to Europe.

Possesses Distinct Advantages

The many advantages held out by the Eastern Townships, some of which are peculiar to that area, have not only brought industrial concerns from the Eastern United States to locate there, but induced manufacturers from as far west as Chicago and beyond, convinced of the wisdom of establishing a branch factory in Canada, to settle in the Quebec area. Industries to be found operating at the present time represent many states of the Union.

While the Eastern Townships of Quebec are largely drawing their industries, in the shape of branch factories, from the Eastern United States, they are without doubt drawing a supply of their labor from the same source. The industrial prosperity of the New England states and Quebec's lack of development in this regard drew away, years ago, a considerable volume of the French-Canadian population, and Quebec's present remarkable expansion in industrial manufacturing is luring them back to the home land they have never forgotten. In the province's assurance of continued industrial progress there is no reason to doubt but that there will be available a supply of experienced labor, of the kind that has made Quebec the envy of industrial America, in greater numbers.

Of recent years the United States has come to realize to an ever greater degree, that the only effective manner of overcoming the Canadian tariffs against United States goods and securing Canadian trade, as well as obtaining the advantages of British preference and entering the Dominion's export trade, is by locating a branch manufacturing plant in Canada. British manufacturers, in the brightening of trade prospects in the British Isles, are also keenly alive to the new method of trade warfare, and the vanguard of what will probably be many British branch industries has recently been announced as locating here. The Eastern Townships have been securing their share, and, with the peculiar advantages they hold for industrial development, will undoubtedly continue to attract manufacturers from both countries.

The Townships' Capital

Anything on the Eastern Townships would be lacking unless it contained something on the leading city of this section, Sherbrooke, "the capital of the Eastern Townships." This town, with its population of some 25,000 offers many attractions to industries which are common throughout that territory, with the exception, of course, that Sherbrooke combines the advantages of a city with those of the Townships as a whole, and, in addition, provides better transportation facilities than would a smaller place. The city is supplied with hydro-electric power from its own plants and also from the plants of the Southern Canada Power Company.

A word or two will serve to show the important position which this city occupies in the life of the Townships. It is the centre of a rich farming district, and the production of raw materials in districts surrounding the city runs over $12,000,000 annually; the annual dairy products exported from Sherbrooke total over $14,000,000; its manufactured products over $5,000,000; its pulp and paper over $20,000,000; and there are in addition many other important sources of production.

Sherbrooke is a thoroughly up-to-date and wide-awake city; it does, and can, look forward to a bright future, which will be shared by the district in which it is located.

WHAT FACTORS HAVE COMBINED TO MAKE QUEBEC SUCCESSFUL

(Continued from page 20)

izations which would retard the industrial output.

The foregoing constitute a few of the factors which have combined to make Quebec the home of the textile industry in Canada. Cottons, woollens, knitted goods, and ready-made apparels are manufactured on a large scale. The cotton textile industry, constituting 21 establishments, produce from this province alone approximately $55,000,000 or about three quarters of the total textile production of Canada. The capital invested in these industries in Quebec approximates $50,000,000. Other industries which have heard and needed the call of Quebec and which are predominantly industries of French Canada are boots and shoes, rubber goods, cigars and tobacco. Other important industries include milling, meat packing, canning, brewing and malting and the manufacture of paints and varnishes, machinery, electric apparatus, engines and boilers, iron and steel goods and foundry and machine shop products, sugar refining, bridge making, cement making, shipbuilding and the manufacture of asbestos products, and agricultural implements.

The fact that ocean-going vessels can go to the Port of Montreal is another major factor which has brought industries along the shores of the St. Lawrence River for, in this fashion, it is possible for Canadian companies and branch plants of United States industries to obtain their raw products by the cheapest form of transportation and move their production direct from the plant into a ship's hold, where it is carried to the many markets in which Canada enjoys a preferential tariff. This low cost transportation coupled with good railway service makes the St. Lawrence Valley one of the most favored locations for factories in Canada. A typical example of how these advantages have worked to build up an industrial community is seen in Three Rivers, which even now is numbered amongst the chief industrial cities in Canada, and whose future rapid growth is assured.

Quebec has lately attained a prominent place in the electro-chemical industry, which is closely associated with hydro-electric development. It centres very largely around Shawinigan Falls, although there are one or two industries located elsewhere in the province. Some of the companies engaged in this industry at Shawinigan are the Northern Aluminum Company, producing 60,000 pounds of aluminum per day; the Canadian Carbide Company, with a daily capacity of 200 tons of carbide; the Canadian Aloxite Company, covering 15 acres of ground and producing abrasives of all kinds, such as aloxite, carborundum and high-grade ferro-silicon; the Prest-o-lite Company, manufacturing acetylene gas; the Canadian Electrode Company, which manufactures carbon electrodes for the electric furnace work around Shawinigan; and the Canadian Electro Products Company. The last named was organized to supply chemicals to the British War Ministry in the early days of the war, but since peace was declared a part of the building and grounds has been utilized for the manufacture of other chemicals.

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Province of Quebec
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L. & N. Co. Ltd.
Dominion Blank Book Co. Ltd.
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Standard Clay Products Ltd.
Canada Grip Nut Co. Ltd.
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Dominion Corrugated Steel Pipe Co. Ltd.

Excellent rail and water transportation facilities.
Cheap and abundant power.
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Strategic location to markets.
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Free industrial sites.
Diversified industries.
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Adjacent to raw materials.

for full information write
ST. JOHNS BOARD OF TRADE

The
Protective Association
of Canada
(FOR MASONS ONLY)

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1925

ASSETS

Cash in Bank and on Hand	$ 48,756.81	
Cash in Agents' Hands for Travelling Expenses	219.09	$ 48,975.90
Agents' Net Balances for Outstanding Premiums		9,984.59
Bonds and Debentures at Book Value	$205,578.91	
Accrued Interest	2,034.23	207,613.14
Office Furniture		1,640.54
		$268,214.17

LIABILITIES

Claims Outstanding—known or reported, proof not fyled:		
Accident	$ 14,458.20	
Sickness	14,551.13	$ 29,009.33
Accrued Salaries		2,225.01
Reserve for Taxes		6,500.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums—100%		86,948.96
Capital Stock:		
Authorized	$ 50,000.00	
Issued—fully paid		50,000.00
Profit and Loss Account:		
Balance per Statement attached		93,530.87
		$268,214.17

Head Office - Granby, P.Q.

E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. D. BRADFORD, Vice-President
J. G. FULLER, Secretary

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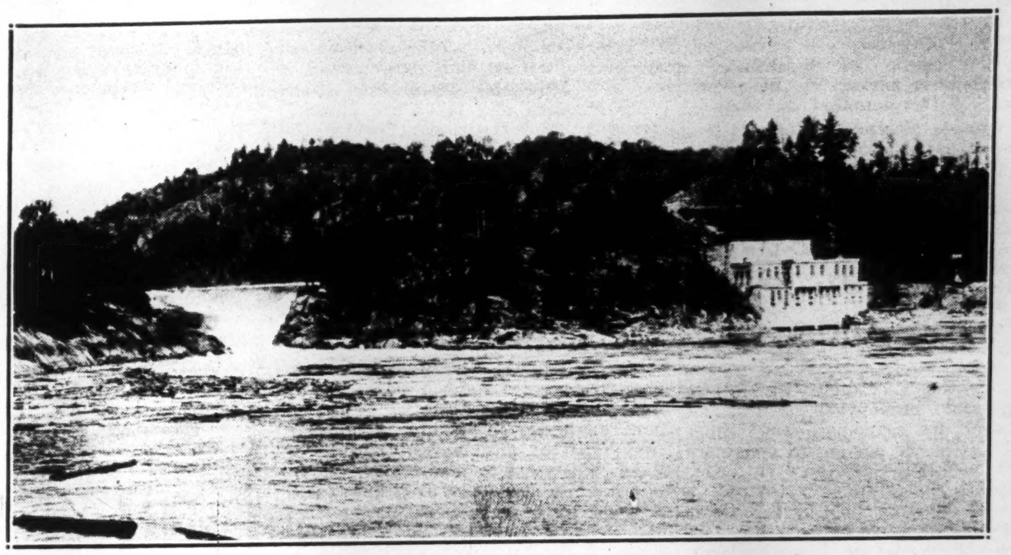

Rouge River Development of the Ottawa-Montreal Power Co.

OTTAWA-MONTREAL POWER
COMPANY LIMITED
Serving the Power Needs of—A Growing Industrial Field

THE Ottawa-Montreal Power Company Limited has been organized for the purpose of supplying electric light and power to that portion of the Ottawa River Valley lying between the Island of Montreal and the City of Ottawa, and for the purpose of coordinating the operations of a number of smaller companies in this territory, the more important of which were the Hawkesbury Electric Light and Power Company Limited and the Western Quebec Power Company Limited.

The management of this company is controlled by the Power Corporation of Canada Limited, whose successes in the administration of similar operations in other parts of the Dominion have been well established, and who in its experience has selected the Ottawa Valley as representing one of the most promising potential fields for the industrial development of the future.

The territory served embraces both the North and South shores of the Ottawa Valley, extending northwards also to the flourishing towns of St. Jerome, Lachute and Brownsburgh.

Transportation facilities throughout are excellent. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railway traverses the entire territory, and water transportation between Montreal and Ottawa is afforded on the Ottawa River by the Carillon and Grenville Canals, which provide shipping accommodation communicating with the port of Montreal for boats of very considerable tonnage.

The eastern portion of the territory is within an easy commuting distance for the City of Montreal, and is by train only forty minutes from the centre of that city.

The Company undertakes, as its particular mission through its Industrial Department, to furnish further information, and will assist wherever possible all those who are contemplating the establishment of factories or branch factories in the Dominion of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE
CORISTINE BUILDING, MONTREAL

Quebec Streams Commission Does Valuable Power Work

How the Policy of Quebec Government With Regard to Water Powers Operates — The Hydro-Electric Situation in the Province Reviewed

As QUEBEC is the richest province in timber resources, so, too, it is the richest province in water power resources, and it is therefore interesting to look into and ascertain the methods employed here to safeguard and to obtain the maximum bnefits from this great asset.

The power sites in the province come under the jurisdiction of the provincial Minister of Lands and Forests, and it is through his department that negotiations for the lease of any power sites from the crown are made. The history of the policy of the province of Quebec in regard to its water powers may be said to date from the formation of the Quebec Streams Commission in 1910. Prior to that time there existed practically no data regarding the various rivers in the province, with the exception of certain superficial measurements which had been undertaken by private concerns.

About this time it was felt that something should be done to determine the actual value of the water power sites which the government was leasing in increasing numbers. Other information regarding the rivers in the province was also desirable; hence the appointment of the Quebec Streams Commission to carry on this work.

Commission Investigates Only

There is an idea abroad that the Quebec Streams Commission has control of water powers in the province. This is an error. The commission merely investigates the value of power sites and collects other useful data. Its report is then placed in the hands of the Minister of Lands and Forests. In other words, the commission is an investigating body. Other government departments spend the money in carrying out the projects which it has recommended. The commission to-day has at its head Hon. J. A. Tessier, Arthur Amos and S. F. Rutherford, with O. Lefebvre as chief engineer.

In 1912, it began work by studying the conditions of various streams, more particularly flood conditions, log-driving difficulties and the storage possibilities on the St. Maurice River. In 1913, a systematic flow measurement of the principal streams and rivers of the province was inaugurated, together with meteorological data and investigation of the possibilities of storage, dams and barrages. In its work, the commission collaborates with the work of the Dominion Water Power Branch and the Dominion Meteorological Service.

The work accomplished has resulted in the collection of all forms of data relative to the use of the province's water powers. It is interesting to note also in this connection that the money spent on this work will eventually be collected from the users of hydraulic and hydro-electric power in the province.

Draws Up Development Schemes

The Quebec Streams Commission has investigated water power sites in all districts. In every instance, a scheme for their proper development has been submitted, with an estimate of the amount of power available, and the probable cost. to the Department of Lands and Forests at Quebec. Any special problems regarding extraordinary conditions on any river have been referred to the commission for investigation and report. Such, for example, as the great floods on the Chaudiere River and their possible prevention.

However, its principal and most spectacular work lies in its construction of storage reservoirs in order to regulate the flow of streams. A system of storage has been erected on the following streams: the St. Maurice River, the St. Francis River, the St. Anne de Beaupre River, the Mitis River and at Lake Kenogami. Other projects have been investigated and authorized for other streams, such as the North River, Upper Riviere du Loup, St. Anne de la Parade River.

Before any storage project is authorized, the commission supplies the government with a complete report on the proposed work, its estimated cost, the companies which will benefit and, if possible, the extent to which each company will benefit. The act authorizing the erection of these reservoirs allows the commission to collect annual dues from those companies benefiting by the project. There is one excellent feature of this reservoir scheme; it is that no project is undertaken until the commission is assured of yearly revenues sufficient to pay the interest charges, sinking fund charges sufficient to pay off the entire debt in thirty years, plus the cost of operating and maintaining the dams, plus a profit, wherever possible. In brief, then, it may be said that the power companies which benefit through the regular flow of water pay for the projects.

The [illegible] Dam

The storage [illegible] Maurice River is [illegible] dam, and is situated [illegible] from the mouth of the river. Its erection permitted the control of the water supplied by a drainage area of [illegible] square miles. A [illegible] large lakes at different levels have been combined into one lake forming a reservoir of 5,725 [illegible]. It has been operated since the beginning of 1918 and the water stored is used to regulate the minimum flow of the river at Shawinigan. It is interesting to note that when the dam was built, the minimum guaranteed [illegible] power companies was 12,000 cubic feet per second. The dam has worked out so successfully that for the last three years the minimum flow has been held to 16,000 cubic feet per second. This must be compared to the minimum flow of the St. Maurice River, which, under natural conditions, amounted to about 6,000 cubic feet per second, to appreciate the work and the additional power which these reservoirs produce, which in turn gives a decided fillip to industry in this part of the province. The building of the Gouin dam on the St. Maurice River has thus increased its potential power capacity by 166 per cent. The cost of this scheme was $2,500,000 and the annual revenue derived therefrom is $234,000. The St. Maurice River has thus increased conditions, affords power possibilities of over 1,000,000 horse power, which is better than twice the total under natural conditions.

Similar Results Accomplished

The foregoing, the largest dam in Quebec, is but indicative of what is being accomplished in other portions of the province. Excellent results have been obtained, of course, at Lake Kenogami; here the flow from the lake's two outlets is considerably reduced on Sunday—the amount of water which is thus saved is distributed throughout the ensuing six days of the week.

As has been said, Lake Kenogami has two outlets; one is the Chicoutimi River flowing into the Saguenay, and the other is the Riviere au Sable. On the former are located the plants of the Quebec Pulp and Paper Mills and on the latter the towns of Jonquiere and Kenogami and the plants of Price Brothers and Company. Under natural conditions, the plants on both streams could be operated at full capacity for only part of the year, seven or eight months at most. With the additional storage facilities provided by the commission, the same plants can be operated at full capacity for the whole year.

While the revenue derived by the commission is important, it is quite insignificant when compared with the advantages which the province at large reaps from work such as this. One example is sufficient. During the winter of 1923, low water conditions were so bad that industry would have suffered greatly only for the large amount of water which could be drawn from the government reservoir on the St. Maurice River. As it was, the districts served by the St. Maurice power did not suffer from lack of water; neither did the St. Francis districts in the Eastern Townships. In other districts, however, plants were closed and both trade and labor suffered heavy losses.

The province of Quebec develops about one-third of the total horse power developed in the Dominion. Over one-third of the potential hydro-electric power of the Dominion is located in this province.

How the Sites Are Leased

The streams and lakes are administered by the Hydraulic Service of the Department of Lands and Forests of Quebec, and leasing of the water powers is usually governed by these general principles:—The term is not over 99 years; usually it is for 75 years. An unvarying yearly rental is paid during the term of the lease and an additional yearly charge of 50 cents per horse power developed. This last mentioned charge is subject to revision every ten years. Before these charges are made, a delay of two years is granted to begin the necessary construction and two more years for producing the power. The lessee of any water power is under obligation to make a deposit in money or in securities as a guarantee of good faith in the carrying out of the contract and, in addition, the plans of the projected work must be submitted to and approved by the department.

The various, what might be called power areas, are best dealt with under separate heads. The most important of these is that district which obtains its energy from the falls of the St. Maurice.

The St. Maurice River

The St. Maurice River, one of the largest tributaries of the St. Lawrence, affords power at Shawiningan Falls for the largest concentration of industrial developments in the province. The various plants at this site have a total capacity of some 260,000 horse power under a head of 148 feet. The greater portion of this is for hydro-electric production, while a large pulp mill also operates from this fall. The St. Maurice also supplies power to another of the largest hydro-electric plants in the province a short distance from Shawinigan, at Grand Mere, where an installation of 176,000 horse-power operates under a head of 76 feet. A portion of La Tuque power on the same river is also used, and there is a 120,000 horse-power plant at Gabelle, a short distance below Shawinigan Falls.

A portion of the St. Maurice power is used locally for the pulp and paper and electro-chemical industries, and large amounts are transmitted to Montreal, Quebec and to the Eastern Townships. Other sites on the St. Maurice and its tributaries await development under heads of from 50 feet to 200 feet. Other direct tributaries of the St. Lawrence in the vicinity, such as the Assomption, Ouareau, Maskinonge and Batiscan rivers, also contain numerous possibilities.

In and Around Montreal

The Montreal district is generously supplied with hydro-electric power from a number of plants in the vicinity, including the large Cedars plant on the St. Lawrence river. A certain amount is also received from Shawinigan Falls. Augmentation of the present supply is to be had from the further utilization of the rapids of the St. Lawrence between the city and lake St. Francois, the total available being approximately 2,000,000 horse-power. Some of the Ottawa River powers are also within economic transmission distance.

With the regulated flow from three large storage reservoirs now in operation, the water-power possibilities of the Ottawa river have been estimated at 1,000,000 horsepower. The larger portion of this power is equally divided between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The Chaudiere Falls, between Ottawa and Hull, is being fully utilized, while two or three other sites on the river are partially developed. The tributaries of the Ottawa river from the Quebec side abound in power possibilities, and some of these are to be utilized soon. The most important of these, the Gatineau, has numerous possible sites aggregating over 170,000 horsepower.

The Eastern Townships, with Sherbrooke as a centre, receives a large share of its power from various sites on the St. Francois and adjacent rivers and tributaries: numerous sites on it are utilized for hydro-electric and pulp and paper purposes.

Further down the south shore of the St. Lawrence, the Sud River is partially utilized, while du Loup River, falling into the St. Lawrence over a series of cascades, contains many water-powers of which over 4,000 horse-power is utilized. The Rimouski River has a number of utilized and latent sites near its mouth. The Madeline, one of the most important rivers of Gaspé county, offers many power possibilities, 5,600 horse-power having been already developed at two adjacent sites by a pulp and paper enterprise.

Quebec city and district is also generously supplied with hydro-electric energy from a number of plants in the vicinity, while power is also received from the St. Maurice River. Several tributaries of the St. Lawrence, both above and below the city, such as the St. Anne de la Parade, Portneuf, Jacques-Cartier, Montmorency, Ste. Anne de Beaupré and Malbaie Rivers, have many utilized and undeveloped power sites.

The St. John District

The Chicoutimi or Lake St. John district abounds in water-power possibilities and some of the most important pulp and paper mills of the province have been attracted here by this valuable source of energy. Power is being utilized on the Chicoutimi, Sable, Shipshaw, Ha! Ha! and other rivers in installations aggregating over 400,000 horse-power. A further installation of some 800,000 h.p. is projected in this territory.

The north shore of the St. Lawrence, below the Saguenay, also contains large rivers offering attractive water-power sites. Some of these are being utilized to a limited extent by the pulp, paper and lumbering industries. The most important rivers known to possess latent power include the Outardes, Bersimis, Manicouagan, Romaine, St. Augustin and Natashkwan.

Farther north, the Hamilton River has two possible sites aggregating over 400,000 horse-power. The large rivers flowing into James Bay are also reported to have many power sites, such as those on the Eastmain, Rupert, Nottaway, Harricana, Bell, and Megiscane.

Great quantities of cheap power are known to attract various branches of the electro-chemical industry and thus important electro-chemical centres such as now exist at Shawinigan Falls may be expected to develop at other large power sites of the province. Some of the products requiring cheap power and which, therefore, can be best and most economically manufactured by hydro-electric energy are the following: aluminum, magnesium, carbon electrodes, ferro-alloys, carborundum, caustic soda. chlorine, cyanamide, silicon, calcium carbide, graphite and electrolytic zinc. Most of these are at present being manufactured at the large Canadian electro-chemical centres at Niagara and Shawinigan Falls.

In view of the recent advances made in the production of steam in electrically-heated boilers for industrial purposes, Quebec's water-powers may help to replace many thousand tons of coal used for this purpose. Industries such as pulp and paper, dyeing, brewing and tanning, require large amounts of steam for heating purposes. Excluding railways, there is still 30 per cent. of the power produced in the Dominion derived from fuel and 70 per cent. from water-power, while, if railways are included, the proportion becomes 55 per cent. from fuel and 45 per cent. from water-power. The proportion of power in Quebec province produced from water no doubt reaches a greater percentage, but there are nevertheless, possibilities of replacing fuel, as shown by numerous recent installations of electrically-heated steam boilers in the pulp and paper industry.

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—AN INDUSTRIAL UTOPIA—
The Eastern Townships of Quebec

Partial list of industries located in Southern Canada Power Company's Territory:

Canadian Connecticut Cotton Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, Que.
Panther Rubber Co., Sherbrooke, Que.
Dominion Hair Felt Co., Ltd,, St. Johns, Que.
Dominion Blank Book Co., Ltd., St. Johns, Que.
Edwin G. Schutz, Ltd., St. Johns, Que,
Franco Canadian Dye Works, St. Johns, Que.
Fashion Craft Mfrs., Ltd., St. Johns, Que.
Can. Manhasset Cotton Co., Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
Can. U. S. Knitting Co., Limited, St. Hyacinthe, Que.
Premier Silk Mills, Ltd., Cowansville, Que.
Waterville Veneer & Panel Co., Walter Blue & Co., Ltd., Waterville, Que.
Canadian H. W. Gossard Co., Limited, Drummondville, Que.
Merwin-Stohn Co., Ltd., Granby, Que.
Butterfly Hosiery Co., Ltd., Drummondville, Que.
Jenckes Canadian Co., Limited, Drummondville Que.
Macdonald Wire Works, Limited, Drummondville, Que.
Dom. Silk Dyeing & Finishing Co., Ltd., Drummondville, Que.
Drummondville Textiles, Ltd., Drummondville, Que.
Louis Roessel & Co., Ltd., Drummondville, Que.
Marconi Co. of Canada, Ltd., Drummondville, Que.
Canadian Celanese Co., Drummondville, Que.
R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Ltd., Cookshire, Que.
Paramount International Rubber Co., Farnham, Que.
Eastern Rubber Co., Ltd., Farnham, Que.
American Wringer Co., Farnham, Que.
Canadian Builders Hardware Co., Farnham, Que.

WHY 28 manufacturing concerns have located plants in the Eastern Townships of Quebec within the last six years:

¶ The basic reason is unquestionably the abundance of reasonably priced reliable power which the Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, supplies to the 74 towns and municipalities it serves through its two new big power houses at Hemmings Falls and Drummondville, as well as its smaller plants at Sherbrooke, Farnham, Foster, Upper and Lower Westbury.

¶ THE BEST LABOR CONDITIONS on the continent. The laboring classes in the Eastern Townships give an honest day's work for their wages. No Bolshevism to upset cordial relations between employer and employee.

¶ WONDERFUL RAILROAD FACILITIES — No congestion, cheap haulage, close proximity to Canadian and American business centres.

¶ MODERATE TAXATION and other overhead-reducing factors.

LET US TELL YOU MORE about the advantages of establishing plants in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Our Industrial Department will be pleased to supply you with full information, without obligating you in any way

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER

Southern Canada Power Company Limited
"Owned by Those it Serves"
330 Coristine Bldg., Montreal

Agriculture is Predominant Industry With Largest Output

Grain, Sugar, Tobacco, Fruits, Dairying, Cattle and Sheep-Raising Combined Make Largest Source of Primary Revenue —Quebec's Agricultural Output Largest in Dominion

ALTHOUGH the pulp and paper industry has made rapid strides in the province of Quebec during the last ten years, yet in considering the province it must be remembered that foremost among its primary output stands agriculture, with a total production in 1925 of *$260,000,000*. This compares with an output from the pulp and paper industry of about $190,000,000, which is the sum of the values of pulpwood exported, pulp exported and paper manufactured.

The chief agricultural areas of the province are to be found along the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers and in the Eastern Townships. However, promising new agricultural areas are now being opened up along the line of the National Transcontinental in the Temsikaming, Gaspe and Lake St. John districts. Pioneers in these newer sections are enabled to earn a living, whilst clearing the forest, by the sale of pulpwood. Incidentally, the claim is made that, should a pulpwood embargo be put into operation, the settlement by agriculturists of these newer sections would be discouraged, as the market for their production would be considerably limited. Unless proper steps be taken to see that new settlers obtain proper prices for the pulpwood which they would obtain in clearing the land, it seems certain that a pulpwood embargo would prevent settlers going to these newer portions of the province. However, the protagonists of the embargo claim that this matter could easily be adjusted through legislation, if necessary.

Rural Population Grows Slowly

The acreage under cultivation in the province totals approximately 25,000,000 acres. In common with the rest of Canada, the rural population of Quebec, as compared with the urban, is declining. The accompanying table indicates the extent to which this has taken place since 1901. This decline in the percentage of those engaged in agriculture does not seem so significant when the various contributing causes are taken into consideration, not the least important of which is the improvement in agricultural machinery and farming methods, which enable as great, if not greater, production with fewer hands; coupled with this, of course, is the tremendous expansion in the forest products field. However, as far as the latter is concerned, it should work well in an agricultural country, for the men engaged in the fields in the summer may work in the bush in the winter. The comparative figures follow:

Rural and Urban Population in Quebec, 1901-1921

Year	Total Population	—Rural population—		—Urban population—	
		Number	Per cent. of total	Number	Per cent. of total
1901	1,648,898	994,833	60.34	654,065	39.66
1911	2,005,776	1,038,934	51.80	966,842	48.20
1921	2,361,199	1,038,630	43.99	1,322,569	56.01

Where Farms Are Located

Speaking generally, there are three systems of farming practised in the province. Along the St. Lawrence valley, from Quebec to the Ontario boundary the main revenue of most farmers is derived from hay and grain, although dairying is gradually superseding these. In the greater part of the Eastern Townships, in the district bordering the state of Maine, in the St. Lawrence valley from Quebec down to the Lake St. John district, dairying is the main source of revenue, but swine and sheep are generally kept as sidelines. Beef production has been declining for many years, but is still practised with a certain degree of success in the Ottawa and Gatineau valleys, and in a few sections of the Eastern Townships, where, too, the most numerous flocks of sheep are to be found.

In view of so much talk about the agricultural produce of the West, it is significant to note that Quebec holds a leading place amongst the province of Canada in the value of its agricultural production. Field crops surpass all other branches of agriculture in value. The province is also noted for its splendid herds of Ayrshire cows and, since the West has gone in for grain growing on such a large scale, Eastern Canada in general has had to concentrate more and more attention on the dairy industry. This has proved profitable. Considerable government assistance is given to agriculture. Grants have been increased year by year and financial help in the purchasing of improved stock for co-operative use is also given. Lecturers and demonstrators on agricultural subjects provided by the provincial Department of Agriculture move throughout the country and help the farmer in every way possible. In addition, the government provides three advanced agricultural schools and a dairy school.

The Tobacco Crop Important

Any words on Quebec agriculture would be incomplete without a mention of the tobacco crop. Favorable climatic conditions and a soil suitable for the cultivation of semi-tropical plants, such as tobacco, are found both north and south of the St. Lawrence River.

The growing of tobacco is no longer a l[illegible] industry from which the farmer [illegible]tains sufficient leaf to smoke his [illegible] in the winter evenings aroun[illegible] "Quebec heater." A large prop[illegible] of the Quebec crop is still used [illegible] the raw leaf, but an increasing [illegible] is taken over by the large [illegible]turers and used as pipe tobac[illegible] or pressed into plugs. The [illegible]ted with tobacco in the prov[illegible]2 was estimated at 16,573 [illegible] the average yield per acre 900 lbs. This was a yield of 14,015,700 lbs., valued at $1,789,884, or 12 cents per lb.

It is interesting to note that certain varieties of this tobacco are in great demand as cigar binders. Some manufacturers claim that the Canadian binders from the Yamaska Valley and from the counties of Montcalm and L'Assomption are not inferior to the binders of Wisconsin. In the fall of 1917, when prices were high, binder tobacco bought from 30 to 35 cents a lb. Canadian manufacturers who, until recently, never used this Canadian product, are now purchasing a large part of the Ontario and Quebec crop. There are good possibilities for producing filler tobacco which would compare most favorably with some of the Ohio and Pennsylvania fillers. This portion of the industry, which is now in its initial stages, is expected to make rapid progress.

Dominant Maple Sugar Province

The production of maple sugar in Quebec is an important industry. The best maple sugar in the Dominion probably comes from the Eastern Townships, the centre of the sugar industry in Quebec. Canada supplies about half the world's supply of maple products and of the amount produced in Canada, Quebec makes about 95 per cent. Sugar and syrups are made at a time of the year when the farmers are not otherwise busy, and the maple bush frequently occupies rocky ground that could not otherwise be developed profitably. The extensive manufacture of substitutes for the genuine product has tended to lower the price of the latter and this, along with the high price of maple wood for fuel and lumber, has in many cases, induced the farmer to cut down his sugar bush. As the maple is a slow-growing tree, it is unlikely that these sugar bushes will ever be replaced. The average number of trees per farm in the province is about 750, though many farmers tap over 1,500. In 1902 the value of the product manufactured in the province amounted to $4,188,000.

Fruit of all kinds is grown successfully in Quebec and the fame of its Fameuse apple and the Montreal melon has spread abroad throughout the land. Taken altogether though, the fruit growing industry, as a whole, is far below what might be expected when the perfection of the products is taken into consideration.

Another agricultural industry which is proving popular in Quebec is the production of honey, and there are now well over 7,000 apiaries within the borders of the province.

GOOD ROADS WORK FIRST COMMENCED TWENTY YEARS AGO

Province Now Has Over 50,000 Miles of Roads—Brings Tourist Traffic

SINCE 1907, the province of Quebec has been engaged in encouraging and promoting the making of roads and highways. Between 1912 and 1922, 4,527 miles of new road were constructed. Work has been concentrated not only on highways but also on colonization roads, and since the adoption of the "good roads" policy in 1907, the province has bought out turnpike roads and some twenty-five toll bridges.

In 1920, the province voted $25,000,000 to open up new roads and to improve older roads in the newly settled regions; practically all of this has been expended and an additional $2,000,000 was voted in 1922. Since 1920 approximately 4,000 miles of colonization roads have been opened.

Realizing that it was not sufficient merely to build good roads and not to maintain them, Premier Taschereau, in 1922, asked for and obtained authority for the provincial government to assume the whole cost of the upkeep of all highways which it constructed. For this purpose a special roads department was inaugurated and placed under the Minister of Roads.

The province maintains completely the provincial and regional roads, but municipalities are called upon to contribute towards their first cost. In the settled portion of Quebec alone there are about 54,000 miles of roadways; these may be divided as follows:

	miles
Surveyed earth roads	35.867
Improved earth roads	12.501
Gravel roads	3,183
Waterbound, asphaltic macadam roads	2,457
Total	54,008

The improved earth roads are maintained and kept in good repair by municipalities—in some instances the government does the actual work and charges it to the municipalities.

The improvement in the roads of recent years in the southern portion of the province has resulted in bringing many tourists by automobile from the adjacent sections of the United States. This work will be continued by the provincial government and will doubtless result in further building up the immense tourist traffic.

SCHOOL SYSTEM IN PROVINCE IS EMINENTLY FAIR

Both Creeds Are Educated in Their Own Schools — Minorities Respected

UNDER the constitution, the Canadian provinces have exclusive control of the systems of education within their borders. In Quebec, there is no minister of education, but this section of the government's activities comes under the authority of the provincial secretary. The entire system is under the charge of the Department of Public Instruction, and its administrative officer is appointed for life, and is known as the superintendent of education.

However, the real directing administrative force in the educational system is the Council of Public Instruction. This council is divided into two committees, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant; each committee has complete control of its own schools.

The Roman Catholic committee consists of a number of dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church, who are members ex officio, together with a number of Roman Catholic laymen appointed by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council. The Protestant committee is made up of Protestant members, both from church and laity, equal in number to the lay members of the Roman Catholic committee, appointed by the government.

The superintendent of public instruction is assisted by an English and a French secretary, each having the rank of deputy minister. These secretaries also act as secretaries to each of the committees.

Religion, then, is the dominating influence in the organization of the educational system of Quebec. For primary education, the province is divided into school municipalities, the boundaries of which usually coincide with those of the religious territories. There are about an equal number of Roman Catholic and Protestant school municipalities in the province; the former, of course, are slightly in excess of the Protestants. In a municipality where there are rate-payers of various religious beliefs in the minority, the minority may organize itself into a separate municipality for public school purposes, electing an administrative board of three trustees.

The Catholic schools are administered by an elected board of five commissioners. These trustees or commissioners, as the case may be, levy taxes for school purposes on the supporters of the schools they represent.

The Dual School System

The Roman Catholics, then, are represented by commissioners, whilst the minority, usually Protestants, are represented by trustees. Therefore, it is usual to find a board of commissioners and a board of trustees in each municipality.

This dual system of schools, divided according to religion, has been in effect since 1846, and functions remarkably well, without friction of any sort.

Higher Education

The province has three grades of schools: primary, secondary and university. The primary course covers the first eight years of school life. The primary schools are divided into elementary, intermediate and superior. Secondary education is given in the classical colleges and high schools. There are four universities: McGill and Montreal in the city of Montreal, Laval, in Quebec, and Bishop's College in Lennoxville. Fourteen normal schools are provided for training teachers and, in addition, there are twelve industrial schools, three agricultural schools, over sixty household science schools, a dairy school, five technical schools and a school of higher commercial study.

Quebec, therefore, possesses a unique educational organization well adapted to the needs of its population divided into two parts by religious and lingual considerations. Teaching in the public schools is bilingual and every holder of a teacher's diploma must pass an examination in the language which is not the candidate's mother tongue. Roman Catholics and Protestants are thus enabled to have their children taught in a school, where, not only is the parent's creed respected, but where its tenets are regularly taught. Rightly, no Roman Catholic is obliged to send his children to a Protestant, or to a non-sectarian school, nor is he obliged to contribute to its support; the reverse is true of the Protestant. Each group of rate-payers belonging to the same religion organizes its own school, engages its teachers and taxes itself for their support, while the subsidies voted by the legislature are apportioned by the superintendent of public instruction among the Roman Catholic and Protestant schools proportionately to the number of pupils enrolled in the preceding year.

Aeroplane view of part of Drummondville—showing the two plants of the Southern Canada Power Company—Note the ideal factory sites.

DRUMMONDVILLE—

Meets Your Every Requirement for Industrial Success

Hydro Power Directly Available

DRUMMONDVILLE occupies a key position industrially in the prosperous Eastern Townships of Quebec. It is at the source of the hydro electric power of the Southern Canada Power Company, whose principal power developments on the St. Francis River are both situated at Drummondville.

Such adjacent power advantages make it apparent why the substantial industries listed below have already established in Drummondville, and why new industries will find it to their advantage to locate in Drummondville.

Power is not only continuous but abundant for years to come, when the full expansion programme of the Southern Canada Power Company is completed.

The present Drummondville plant of the Southern Canada Power Company develops 18,000 horse power and the Hemmings Falls development, three miles distant, develops 36,000 horse power.

Power rates are satisfyingly cheap.

Splendid Factory Sites

A GLANCE at the above illustration will indicate the excellent factory sites which Drummondville provides. Level, cleared lands, with substantial acreage, still available, plus favorable taxation arrangements, are inducements of obvious advantage to successful manufacturing.

On Direct Transportation Line

DRUMMONDVILLE is not only in a key position regarding hydro electric power, but is admirably served from a transportation point of view. It is on the main line of the Canadian National Railways from Montreal to eastern ports. There is also service by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This provides fundamental convenience for the receipt of raw material and the shipment of finished products.

BIG NEW INDUSTRY FOR DRUMMONDVILLE

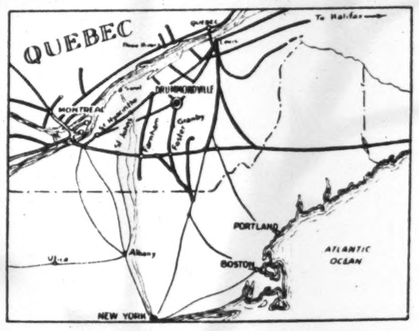
DRUMMONDVILLE — Canada's advantages are proving more and more attractive to United States industrialists and the latest such organization to locate in Canada is the Canadian Celanese Company, Limited.

This company is building an immense plant in Drummondville, where it will manufacture Rayon, the new wood fibre textile that is sweeping the world of fashion and commerce.

The Company will employ 4,500 men within five years and is spending millions of dollars on plant and equipment, housing, etc.

The company is part of a world encircling organization now operating in the United States and England.

Investigate Drummondville's manufacturing advantages. Write W. A. Moisan, Mayor, Drummondville, P.Q.



Excellently Located

ADDED to its other natural advantages, Drummondville is ideally located, both from a manufacturing and a living point of view. Markets are easy of access, due to the transportation facilities. These markets would include the prosperous Eastern Townships; Canada's largest city — Montreal—65 miles distant; and, to those firms which can sell in the United States, there is the great adjacent market of the thickly populated area to the immediate south of the border.

Drummondville is the centre of a rich agricultural district with all the advantages this brings to an industrial community so situated.

The city is well served by four banks. They are the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Banque Canadienne Nationale.

Educational advantages are good and the social life of the community includes a golf and country club.

Follow the Example of Others to Your Advantage

MANUFACTURERS both at home and abroad, whose plans call for expansion or establishment in Canada under ideal conditions for industrial success, will find in Drummondville's present list of manufacturers the best reason why they can be equally successful.

Manufacturers Who Have Chosen to Locate in Drummondville:—

Butterfly Hosiery Co.
Louis Rossell Co.
Canadian W. S. Gossard Co.
MacDonald Wire Works
Jenks-Canadian Co.
Walsh Plate Co.
Campbell McLaurin Co.
Gosselin Foundries
Dominion Silk Dyeing & Finishing Co.

Mayor and Councillors

W. A. MOISAN — Mayor
A. BIRTZ
J. DUCHENE
N. LINDSAY
E. R. TANNER
J. W. ST. ONGE
E. PELLETIER
E. LaROCQUE
J. E. PINARD

What Quebec Has Done to Solve the Liquor Problem

How the Commission des Liqueurs de Quebec Functions — Various Pros and Cons of the Liquor Situation and How It is Handled

PRIOR to 1919 the province of Quebec allowed the general sale of wines and liquor under license. For two years between 1919 and 1921, the province experimented with the liquor problem and allowed the sale of beer and wine under license but stronger drinks were only obtainable through a doctor's prescription. In May, 1921, the present legislation governing the sale of liquor became effective and then the Quebec Liquor Commission had its inception. The liquor question is one which has never yet been solved to the satisfaction of all—therefore, without getting into the realm of controversy, a brief review of the work of the Quebec Liquor Commission will be of interest.

Figures and charts have been prepared which show that the number of criminal convictions per thousand of population in the Province of Quebec has fallen off since the Q.L.C. took over the business of the sale of liquor in that province. But figures of this nature really indicate very little, for, in the first place, the crime trend in other provinces has declined also and this certainly cannot be attributed to the Quebec liquor laws.

One thing certainly can be said to be very much in favor of the present Quebec legislation; that is the fact that since the inception of the Quebec Liquor Commission, convictions for drunkenness within the boundaries of the province have shown a steady decline.

Public Opinion Behind Q.L.C.

The general feeling of the residents in the province seems to be that the liquor problem has been pretty well solved. Barring criticism from those who either want absolute prohibition or those who want the open bar again, the present legislation receives good support from practically all residents of the Province of Quebec. The present law has brought little graft and corruption and the manufacture of illicit liquor and bootlegging have been minimized, with a consequent marked decrease in drunkenness and the evils consequent therefrom.

The law encourages the use of beer and wine, as against the use of hard liquor. The Quebec Liquor Commission is doing everything in its power to encourage the sale of the lighter liquors, as opposed to spirits. Furthermore, every community within the province has the right to exercise local option—many do so, but every individual living in the province, even though he be in a "dry" community, has the right to have beer, wine and liquor for his individual use. Finally, the government guarantees the purity of all liquors legally sold in the province.

The fact that both federal and provincial governments, breweries and hotels, are making money is, of course, no real argument in favor of the present legislation. It has to be taken into consideration, however, for it has resulted in the spending of many dollars annually by tourists from foreign countries, who find the path prescribed by Mr. Volstead, somewhat narrow.

The Quebec Liquor Commission, or Commission des Liqueurs de Quebec, is composed of five members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; they hold office during his pleasure. The Commission has all the rights and powers of a corporation and buys and sells liquor, controls the possession, sales and delivery of alcoholic liquor and, in addition, grants, and has the right to refuse, permits for the sale of liquor.

The Commission also has the right to prevent and investigate every contravention of the liquor act and to prosecute the offenders.

Through its stores, the Commission sells alcoholic beverages of all types and these stores are the only place in the province where spirits may be purchased. It is generally supposed, even in the province, that the law limits a purchaser to a bottle a day. This is incorrect. The law reads, "Each sale by the Commission of alcohol or spirits is limited in quantity to one bottle." On the sale being completed, there is nothing in the law which forbids a person to reenter the store or go to another store to purchase another bottle, except that the Commission's employee in the store has the right to refuse. There is no limit placed on the amount of wine which may be purchased. Incidentally, the man who buys a thousand bottles of wine for re-sale in his restaurant pays exactly the same price per bottle as does the man who buys a single bottle for use in his own house.

The Commission also has the exclusive right to import alcohol or spirits into the province.

Any establishment recognized by the Commission as serving meals may sell, when a permit has been obtained, by the glass or by the bottle, wine or beer, which must be consumed on the premises during the meal. Grocery stores may also sell beer by the bottle and beer can be sold by the glass in taverns. It is beer only which may be drunk in a tavern.

Because of the absolute powers of Commission, should a brewer infringe the rigid restrictions of the law, a stroke of the pen can cancel his license. There is not a single line of advertising by the Commission, no display signs, no salesmen, nothing to induce the "dry" to become "wet." Incidentally, it is claimed that 80 per cent. of the strong liquor sold by the Commission is bought by non-residents of the province.

Perhaps one of the best viewpoints to be obtained on the Commission is contained in the introductory remarks of its annual report dated November 1, 1925. This says in part:

"Our sales of wine in 1924-25 exceeded our sales of spirits by 23,814 bottles, while, in 1923-24, they were lower by 864,960 bottles. It is this gradual substitution of wines for spirits which explains the decrease in our gross receipts as indicated above. The total sales in gallons during the year 1923-24 were 1,407,830; on the basis of six bottles to the gallon, this represents 8,446,980 bottles. By dividing the sum of $19,357,393.20, representing the total amount of sales for that year by the number of bottles, the average value per unit comes to $2.29. Applying the same operation to the year 1924-25, we have a total of 1,740,075 gallons or 8,640,450 bottles, giving an average value per unit of $2.07, equal to a reduction of 22 cents on each sale for the year 1924-25, as compared with the preceding year. The greater quantity of wine sold during this last year has consequently lowered the average cost of each individual purchase by 10 per cent.

"We consider it of the utmost importance that the information supplied by these figures should be placed squarely before the public. It has been asserted in some quarters that our control of liquor had encouraged a greater consumption of spirits. We have always maintained the contrary, and the great bulk of our population shares our opinion that the Quebec system of control would be advantageous to public health, during the transition period, by gradually educating the consumer to forsake strong spirits in favor of wine, of which the alcoholic content is seven or eight times less than that of spirits. We think the figures above quoted confirm beyond question that the opinion of those who favor the present system in the interests of temperance, is both reasonable and corroborated by well-established facts and not on mere supposition."

NORTHWARD MOVES HAND OF QUEBEC TO GRASP RICHES

Certain, Immense Growth Assured for Saguenay and Lake St. John

QUEBEC'S boundaries are moving northward. When the old northern territory known as Ungava was merged with the province, it meant more than a mere change of name. Its significance is seen in the gradual trek northward, not only of pioneers but of industries, towards that hinterland whose resources are, as yet, untapped and largely unknown.

This movement northward is receiving the attention not only of the leaders in political life, but the leaders in business and industrial life also.

The first dim light preceding the dawn of a prosperous day in the northern sections of the province is seen in the tremendous growth of activity in and around Lake Saint John, which, fifteen years ago, was considered about as great an asset to Canada as its remotest northerly regions. The most spectacular development in this section is, of course, that of the Aluminum Company, which is engaged in spending $100,000,000 in erecting its new aluminum plant on the Saguenay. The ore will come from British Guinea by ship, and the finished product will go direct from the plant, situated on deep waters, to overseas markets.

Great Developments Coming

Possibly the future expansion of Quebec northward lies somewhat in the general direction of Lake Mistassini, a large body of water which rests some 300 miles north of Three Rivers. A great portion of this section comprises what is known as the Lake Saint John district. Lumbering operations in this section were utterly beyond the wildest dreams of lumbermen ten years ago. But roads have been scientifically constructed, and to-day pulp and paper officials travel by motor car, many miles north of this lake.

Timber in Quebec persists northward to about latitude 52 or 53. This is on about a level with a point half way up the shores of James Bay. Of course, anything further north than this is practically a useless asset, except possibly some of the water powers which might eventually be used for some purpose.

But it is the districts lying below the latitudes marked by the southern extremity of James Bay which are awaiting development and which eventually will yield a rich reward to the province.

It is the operations of the pulp and paper companies which have principally contributed to the opening up of this newer Quebec. Narrow gauge railroads have been built. On the rivers and on the lakes, the construction of dams at proper points has resulted in lengthening the navigable waters northward.

These sections are becoming more and more known and at the present time the Quebec government is engaged in obtaining a better knowledge of their resources largely by means of aerial photography. Tomorrow, so it is said, the work of the Aluminum Company of Canada will result in the name of Arvida being placed on the map. This city, it is understood, will eventually be twice the size of the city of Hull or Sherbrooke.

Canada is carrying a heavy load of debt. The sooner this liability can be met with increased assets, the sooner will the debts be paid—the hand of Quebec reaches ever northward to grasp further riches.

THE LAURENTIAN DISTRICTS SHOW GREAT EXPANSION

St. Jerome Centre of Activity for Newer Area North of Montreal

Some 30 miles directly north of Montreal lies the Laurentian Mountains which form a great crescent across this section of the province. These sections north of Montreal have for many years been recognized as a tourist resort, but of late years have begun to expand in others ways.

St. Jerome is the centre of activity in this section and is situated in the foothills of the Laurentians. This thriving young city has doubled its population in the past ten years and is beginning to take its place as an important manufacturing centre. Contributing to its business activities are the factories of the Rolland Paper Company, Regent Knitting Mills, Eagle Lumber Company, Dominion Rubber Systems, United Last Company, J. C. Wilson Paper Company, Phaneuf Mfg. Company and several others. It is evidence of the town's growth that it is almost impossible to rent a house in St. Jerome.

This city is situated only 30 miles from Montreal and is served by both railroads and an excellent highway. It is situated on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Montreal and Mont Laurier; this line is one of the most profitable and busiest routes of that great system.

It is understood that a railway company has been formed to build a railroad from Mont Laurier through the northwestern Quebec gold districts to connect with the Canadian National trans-continental line, thus considerably shortening the distance between Montreal and the Quebec gold fields.

Some years ago a highway was completed between Montreal and Mont Laurier; it is estimated that vehicular traffic over this road has increased more than 5,000 per cent. since 1922. The popularity of the Laurentian district as a summer resort has continued to grow and today there are not enough summer dwellings to meet the demand and new construction is apparent on every hand. Towns and villages all show a substantial growth from year to year.

Further up this Canadian Pacific line is Ste. Agathe. Lumbering and the manufacture of hardwood flooring is carried on at this point. Ste. Agathe has an elevation of over 1,200 feet, an increase of over 900 feet over St. Jerome in a distance of 30 miles. The highest point, however, in this line, the only one to serve the more northerly mountain districts, is St. Faustin where lumbering and pulp operations are the chief industries. The elevation gradually decreases thereafter to Mont Laurier which is 733 feet above sea level and 150 miles north of Montreal. Throughout the entire district there are almost inexhaustible supplies of hard and soft woods, besides substantial deposits of silica and china clay. Tobacco raising is carried on extensively in some of these districts.

In the past, lack of power in sufficient quantities has prevented intensive industrial developments in this section, but this need is now being met by the Quebec Southern Power Corporation.

It is perhaps not well known that there is a mountain of titaniferous iron near Ste. Agathe which has great commercial value to-day; the titanium is used in the manufacture of paint, whilst the by product is pure pig iron. The coming of power to this district will probably mean that the exploitation of this ore may be profitably undertaken; the exploitation of titaniferous iron requires a large quantity of power which, in the past, it was impossible to obtain. Incidentally, the Encyclopedia Britannica says that this deposit is one of the three most important in the world.

Commercially, this whole district will show a steady growth. As a summer resort, it is unsurpassed and there is already a tremendous summer population. Houses range in value from small cottages to large establishments, costing upwards of $100,000 and the mills in this district report an increasing demand for building materials. Moreover, it is understood that the Canadian Pacific owns a large piece of land at Ivry, near Ste. Agathe, and will erect a large hotel along the lines of its other undertakings of that nature. It is said that work will commence on this project during the coming summer or by next year at the latest. However, the nature of the country not only attracts tourists in summer, but also in the winter, and yearly the winter sports are attracting greater numbers.

MR. LYONS' RESIGNATION

Sault Ste. Marie Star: It will be difficult to convince anybody in the Soo that the Hon. Jim Lyons has been guilty of anything worse than indiscretion in connection with the sales of the Lyons Fuel Company to government contractors. The complaint against Mr. Lyons has been handled skillfully by his political opponents in the legislature, but even the Toronto Globe takes the attitude that until the charges and insinuations are proven, judgment should be suspended. This strikes us as a proper note, and certainly nobody in Algoma should prejudge the case. The ex-Minister has served New Ontario well, and has been a vigorous and intelligent champion of the North.

The trouble with the public in this case is that people as a rule put the worst construction on any action which a minister under fire may take. Human nature is so constituted that nine people out of ten will be inclined to believe anything that is suggested against a politician. Mr. Lyons should get the benefit of the doubt until it appears that the many innuendos made by politicians and newspapers have some foundation in fact. The Star is confident that he will be able to confound his critics.

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THE FINANCIAL POST
The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors
Special Section 25-40 PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MARCH 26, 1926 Special Section 25-40

Large Metallurgical Industry Will be Necessary in Quebec Gold-Copper Area to Handle Its Complex Ores

Extensive and Difficult Metallurgical Treatment Will be Required — Noranda Will Provide Customs Smelter and Ship Blister Copper — Mines May Ship Concentrates

The more recent developments in western Quebec have shown the ores of this district to be rather complex in character, requiring more extensive and more difficult metallurgical treatment than was at first expected. Our first impression, from the initial discoveries, was that the extension of the Kirkland Lake and Porcupine belts into Quebec would result in the discovery of gold ores similar in character to the Kirkland Lake and Porcupine ores. Developments have since shown that the discoveries along the southern margin of the belt are somewhat different and that the more recent discoveries within the belt are vastly different and more complex in character, requiring a different metallurgical treatment.

As we know them, the ores may be classified from a metallurgical viewpoint into the following types:

Firstly: Ores in which iron pyrite is the predominating sulphide. In this class of ore the pyrite is generally disseminated through the vein matrix and the gold values are closely associated with it. Small amounts of chalcopyrite may also be present but to no great extent.

Secondly: Ores in which arsenopyrite is the predominating sulphide. In this class of ore the gold occurs in the fractures of the quartz and is associated to a lesser extent with the arsenopyrite. Iron pyrite may also be present.

Thirdly: Ores in which pyrrhotite is the predominating sulphide. In this type we find a number of different ore deposits, depending on the degree of replacement of the pyrrhotite by chalcopyrite, pyrite, and zinc blende. On the same property we find deposits ranging from massive pyrrhotite with very small amounts of chalcopyrite, to those rich in chalcopyrite in which the chalcopyrite predominates. We have disseminated ore, with chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in their associated gangue rock. We have other deposits with zinc blende predominating. As a rule, the gold values are not associated to any extent with the pyrrhotite but with the other sulphide minerals, chiefly the chalcopyrite. It is this latter broad type of ore and its sub-types that are at the present time of first importance, the prevalence of which is the reason for the establishment of a smelting industry in the district.

No Metallurgical Difficulty

The ores of the Arntfield group in Boischatel township and adjacent claims; of the Huronian Belt Co.'s claims in Rouyn township, may be taken as examples of the first type, namely, in which iron pyrite is the chief sulphide mineral. This type of ore should present no very difficult metallurgical problem. If the gold values are consistent in being associated with the iron pyrite it would seem that amalgamation followed by close table concentration would be the method applied to their treatment. The concentrates could be re-ground and cyanided or shipped to a smelter within reasonable distance. Should these ores contain copper values, table concentration could be supplemented by flotation and the entire concentrates shipped to a smelter. Should the gold values be to some extent associated with the gangue minerals the above process would have to be supplemented by cyanidation, providing there is remaining after concentration sufficient values to warrant this process.

The ores of the Edna Bathurst claim in Rouyn township, of the O'Brien mine in Cadillac township; of the E. J. Thompson group in Cadillac township; of the Sisco mine in Dubuisson township, may be taken as examples of the second type in which arsenopyrite is the predominating sulphide. The gold occurs in blue quartz along the fractures, and to some extent associated with the arsenopyrite and pyrite. This type of ore should also present no very difficult metallurgical problem. The presence of so much free gold will make amalgamation a primary step in the process of treatment. Whether the ore will be concentrated to obtain an arsenopyrite concentrate before cyanidation or cyanided directly after amalgamation will depend on the market for arsenic, and on the effect of the presence of arsenopyrite on

(Continued on page 30)

Quebec Will Have Rail Transportation by September First

Northwestern Quebec will have railway transportation September 1st.

This is the information brought to The Financial Past by an engineer who returned from Quebec via the railway right-of-way to O'Brien. He says that during the winter surprising progress was made in making fills and blasting out rock cuts. This work was speeded up by the fact that it was found that in many cases where cuts were made the formation was clay instead of rock.

To-day the whole right of way has been laid out and a good twenty per cent. of it is graded and ready for the rails. This amounts to about 16 miles out of O'Brien. The balance of the grading will be quickly done with the advent of spring and from then on the laying of the steel will go on apace.

NORANDA HAD THE HORNE LONG BEFORE KNOWING ITS WORTH

Chadbourne and Thomson Had Taken Up Gold Claims Nearby

By E. S. GORDON

The following article by Mr. Gordon throws a great deal of light on Noranda Mines. It is a different article, mostly historical, from those generally written about this company. It touches on many interesting phases. His views on the present value of the stock are interesting, and his advice to forget the market, look at the mine, is valuable.

The following brief account of the Noranda Mines illustrates the enormous possibilities which judicious mining speculation offers, when under the management of competent mining engineers, assisted by the competent staffs, backed by business men experienced in handling finances. The company as it is known to-day, emanated from a small exploration and prospecting syndicate, founded by S. C. Thomson and H. W. Chadbourne, the present managing directors. The writer was associated with them in the initial stages of the syndicate. While employed by the Kirkland Lake proprietory, at Kirkland Lake in the late fall of 1921, I was negotiating for options on mining claims. The mining industry in the Kirkland Camp, at that time, had not recovered from the war depression, and in consequence, mining claims were obtainable on reasonable terms of option. S. C. Thomson, then consulting engineer to the Kirkland Lake proprietory, had on several occasions mentioned that friends and associates of his in New York were continually asking him to put them into mining speculations offering reasonable chances of success,

(Continued on page 36)

Copper Has Taken Centre of Stage in Quebec Mining Area

"Astonishingly rapid," is the way Dr. H. C. Cook, of the Federal Geological Survey, describes 1925 development in Quebec.

Dr. Cook might be called the Father of Mining in North Western Quebec. It was his geological reports which caused the great rush of prospectors into that area in 1922 and put that section on the mining map.

Dr. Cook says that the most spectacular development of the past year was the manner in which copper has taken the centre of the stage.

Copper discoveries have been so imposing that public attention has been focused on them almost to the exclusion of the others.

Dr. Cook says that this was a development of the year. The year previous copper deposits had been found on the Horne, but the gold content was sufficient to make into ore without the copper value.

Dr. Cook makes the point that in subsequent copper discoveries the gold content is not so large as on the Horne. Thus, copper becomes the main constituent of the operation.

Of the Waite-Montgomery, Dr. Cook says the property seems likely to be of great value. This was a 1925 discovery. He says the ore is a solid mass of mixed sulphides of copper, iron and zinc, 17 per cent. copper on surface.

Of the Amulet, Dr. Cook says the chances are that a discovery of importance may yet be made.

The gold situation is of less outstanding prominence.

The quartz gold type has yielded many spectacular samples and discoveries. It has so far failed to produce any deposits of real value, with the possible exception of one property—Malarctic Mining Co., Fournier Township.

Half Dozen Quebec Prospects Should Rapidly Develop Into Mines of Ranking Importance

Outlook is That 1926-27 Will Bring Boom to North-Western Quebec Mineral Felds

By CHAS. SPEARMAN, B.S.C., M.A.,
Consulting Mining Geologist and Engineer.

Although gold was found in what is now known as the Northwestern Quebec Mineral Area over fifteen years ago, yet no staking "rush" into this area occurred until about three years ago.

About 1910, and even before this date, gold was discovered in the Hurricana area in Dubuisson township about forty miles or so south of Amos, Que., and quite a few claims were then staked, and some work done. Later on, molybdenite was discovered in La Corne Township about ten miles north of the gold discoveries in Dubuisson Township. On account of difficulties of transportation, especially during the winter months, and furthermore on account of the discoveries of gold in Porcupine in 1909 and in the Kirkland Lake area in 1911, prospectors poured into these areas and Northwestern Quebec was more or less neglected for the time being.

About the time gold was discovered in the Hurricana area, prospectors from Ontario went into Dessaret and Boischatel and staked claims in vicinity of Lake Fortune, where spectacular gold showings were found. Some gold discoveries were also made in the Lake Abitibi vicinity about this time, but due to the rush into the newly discovered gold fields of northern Ontario at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, interest in Northwestern Quebec waned until the autumn of 1922.

Looked to the East

After the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake areas of Northern Ontario had been brought to the producing stage and the geology of these districts fairly well understood due to the geological work of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, prospectors began to follow eastward certain rock formations which were associated with the producing gold mines of the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake areas. This eastward trend of exploration, approximately along the general strike of the formations, and especially along the Temiskaming series which was relatively easily traced, led across the interprovincial boundary line into Northwestern Quebec. This was in the autumn of 1922. A year or so prior to this date, Ed. Horne and associates, from New Liskeard, Ont., had staked in the Rouyn Township on the west side of Osisko Lake where outcrops showed encouraging gold values associated with chalcopyrite, pyrite, etc., and as above stated, gold was found over ten years before this date in the vicinity of Lake Fortune. These isolated discoveries in rock formations and geological conditions somewhat similar to that of the Ontario discoveries were the incentive for prospectors to flock into the new field. By this time snow had covered the ground, but that did not act as a deterrent and by the summer of 1923, practically all of Boischatel and Rouyn were staked, with an overflow into the adjoining townships on the west, north and east. The townships of Bousquet, Cadillac, and Fournier were also staked along the northern contact of the Pontiac series (Temiskaming series). Then there were reports of discoveries in the townships of Destor, Duparquet, Duprat, Dufresnoy, Clericy, etc., so that this part of the Northwestern Quebec Mineral Area received, at least, some attention during 1922-23.

During 1923, the outlook for this vast area, in general was discouraging. Gold was the objective and it was not very plentiful. Some quartz veins were developed in Rouyn Town-

(Continued on page 32)

Rouyn, Three Years Ago and Now

Ten Million Dollars Will be Spent on Development and Plants During the Year

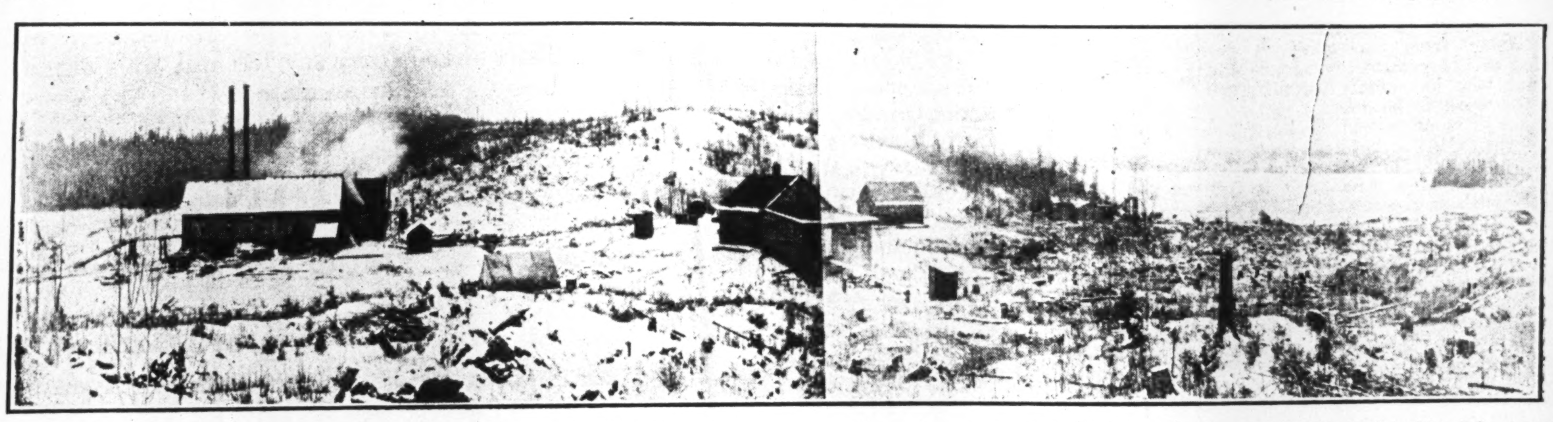
Wages	$ 3,000,000
Plants, supplies	3,000,000
Smelter	4,000,000
Total	$10,000,000

The above is a rough estimate of the main expenditures that will be made in Northwestern Quebec this year. This is by no means the total. There are numerous other operations going on that will entail the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, but it is impossible to figure these at this time. Railway construction alone will be no mean item. The rock cuts for the 43 miles in from O'Brien have been completed and about twenty per cent. of the grading has been done. There is the balance of the grading to be done and the laying of steel and ballasting for the whole road. This means that there will be at least another $1,250,000 to be spent and the road will be completed by September. In addition to this the Province of Quebec will spend a considerable amount of money on road building while the development of the two townsites, Rouyn and Noranda, will involve the outlay of goodly sums. It is expected that there will be a real building boom in there this year.

The activity in Quebec this year is going to be the greatest in any new camp since the days of Cobalt, claim old engineers who were in on the early exploration of most of the new camps in the north. Heavy exploration programs have been outlined for numerous properties and these will get under way as soon as the snow is off the ground which should be within the next 15 or 20 days.

Main activities will centre around the townships of Rouyn, Dufresnoy, Boischatel, Duprat and Clericy. In these four townships are located the bulk of the important copper-gold properties. To the east Clericy is going to be the scene of large operations, due to the finding of copper-gold ore there also.

What will 1926 reveal? is a question to conjure with. The year 1925 was of decided importance. It brought to light not only the important Chance and Alderson and Mackay properties in Boischatel, but was also marked by the staking of the Waite-Montgomery which many engineers predict will rank alongside the Horne.



The above cuts give some evidence of the developments that have taken place in Northwestern Quebec. The lower cut shows Rouyn in 1923 with Noranda in the foreground. Picture No. 4 shows little change at Noranda above ground. There have been great developments in Rouyn town as No. 5 shows. No. 3 is an attractive little scenic view of Osisko Lake. No. 2 is a new Rouyn school—a $35,000 hospital is being erected next door. No. 1 is an aeroplane view of Amos, Que. It gives some idea of the growth of this section of the country.

PAST YEAR SAW QUEBEC MINERAL AREA COME FAST

Astonishingly Rapid Mineral Development Took Place During 1925

COPPER TO FRONT

Has Pushed Gold Area to Background for Time Being, Says Geologist

By H. C. COOKE,
Geological Survey, Department of Mines.

The year 1925 has seen an astonishingly rapid development of mining in Quebec. The discoveries of previous years have been developed and tested more or less thoroughly, and though many have fallen by the wayside, others have proved of unsuspected value.

To this apparently sudden development many factors have contributed, chief of which is the improvement that has been made in transportation during the past two years. Roads have been cut to connect various parts of the area with the railroads to the north, south, and west. Although these roads are as yet fit only for winter use, still a sufficiency of the heavier supplies can be brought in at this season to carry on work during the entire year. In addition more efficient motor boat and aeroplane services have been established, whereby the necessary supplies of more perishable goods and of men can be rapidly brought in to almost any part. Still further improvement in this regard will take place in the near future, as a railway is now under construction from O'Brien station on the Canadian National Railway into Rouyn township.

Copper to the Front

The most spectacular development of the past year is the manner in which copper has taken the centre of the stage. Although the search for gold is still prosecuted as vigorously as ever, and by no means without favorable results, the copper discoveries have been so imposing that public attention has focussed on them almost to the exclusion of the other. This was not so evident a year ago, as the first copper deposits found, on the Horne claims, contain enough gold to be ores even without the copper values; in the later discoveries, however, the amount of gold is small and copper the main constituent of value.

On the Horne property a force of about a hundred men has been employed, and work has proceeded rapidly. The property has been entirely cleared of bush, and suitable mine buildings erected. Plans for the erection of the first 500-ton unit of a smelter are well under way, and construction will begin as soon as the railway now building can bring in the necessary materials. Two shafts about a thousand feet apart have been put down, the deepest 328 feet, and the lateral workings have blocked out bodies of ore valued, according to the company's statements, at more than twenty million dollars.

Promising Property

About seven miles northwest of the Horne is the Waite-Montgomery, another property that seems likely to be of great value. The ore body was discovered in the spring of 1925, and during the summer was explored by surface trenching only. Drilling was commenced at the beginning of winter, but the results have not yet been made public. The ore is a solid mass of mixed sulphides of copper, iron and zinc, and averages 17 per cent. copper at the surface. It forms a flat sheet of thickness yet unknown.

The Amulet claims lie about two miles south of the Waite-Montgomery. A number of small bodies of copper ore have already been found on it, and the chances are that a discovery of importance may yet be made. A number of other discoveries of copper have also been reported since the writer's visit to the district in September, but no definite information as to their value is available.

Of Less Promise

The gold situation is of less outstanding promise. Although numerous discoveries were reported in 1923 and 1924, most of them on investigation have proved to be too small, too spotty, or too low in grade to be mined at a profit. The gold veins are of two general types: quartz veins carrying free gold, and replacement veins in which the county rock has been replaced by quartz, calcite, and auriferous sulphides. Although the quartz-free gold type has yielded

(Continued on page 33)

Which Will be First?

Amulet
Waite-Montgomery
Alderson-Mackay

The above three are expected to provide Quebec with three gold and copper mines similar to Noranda. One engineer said that the only guess would be in the order in which they will come into production. Noranda, of course, will be first. In so far as he was concerned there was no doubt as to the trio being mines, it was just a matter of opening them up.

PIONEERING IN MINING CAMP IS EASIER TO-DAY

Modern Machinery Has Made Great Changes in Exploration

PROGRESS EASIER

Small, Powerful Plants and Cheaper Fuel Are Important Factors

While a great deal of surface exploration has been carried out on some of the gold-copper properties of northwest Quebec, the bulk of them have as yet received little attention other than to do the necessary assessment work. The main reason for this is that the bulk of the important finds on the area were made in 1925 and there was a marked disposition on the part of the prospector-owners or companies to await cheaper transportation before launching aggressive exploration. The surface work done by many of the new companies has during the year revealed important deposits and this year will see these opened up.

The companies face several problems. What is the best kind of plant to instal? One of the big considerations is fuel, and another transportation from the railway to the property. Electric energy is not available, though it will soon be, but the cost of an exploratory plant, electrically driven, would be prohibitive and out of the question. Rapid developments in mining plants during the past few years is going to make the opening up of the Quebec field much easier. More economical and quicker than was that of Porcupine or Kirkland Lake. In the latter, steam boilers, large and cumbersome, with their added equipment were the order. To-day, however, there is the portable gas driven plant which only made its appearance in the last couple of years, and which have proven efficient in development and assessment work particularly on properties in isolated sections. The oil engine is also strongly to the front.

Data on Plants

Valuable data on these plants were given at the recent annual general meeting of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy by F. A. McLean, Canadian Ingersoll-Rand. He said that because drilling operations play such an important part in mining, one of the first problems that usually confront the prospective mine owner is the selection of the proper compressed-air plant. The size and type of equipment are determined largely by the funds available, transportation facilities, and the speed with which the programme of development is to be carried out. The selection of the proper method of drive usually depends on local conditions, such as the relative cost of various fuels, and has an important bearing on operating costs.

Occasionally a mining claim is developed close to some hydro-electric power line but in the majority of cases, some form of prime mover is necessary. When wood or coal is obtainable at moderate cost a steam-driven equipment is usually chosen and may be converted, if necessary, to motor drive when future progress in the district renders that permissible.

Fuel a Problem

The coal deposits of Canada are confined chiefly to the extreme eastern and western sections of the Dominion leaving a great central area into which this fuel must be brought by rail. Some sections of this central area are heavily wooded while others, such as the mining districts of northern Ontario and Quebec, have suffered from great forest fires. The fires have destroyed millions of dollars' worth of timber and the remaining wood, either of second-growth scrub or dead trees is of very poor quality for steam raising. Thus, the cost of coal or of good wood fuel, and the difficulty of transporting it to remote mining properties, sometimes makes the operation of steam plants costly. Under these conditions oil or gasolene-driven plants are more suitable and are now being used quite extensively.

Oil-engine driven plants usually operate with very high economy and are very desirable where conditions will permit their use. They require, however, a fairly initial investment and the foundations and buildings must be of a substantial character. Should the prospect turn out to be valueless the plant must be torn down before it can be moved to another property, thus additional expense is incurred in moving and setting it up again.

Valuable Aids

Portable gasolene-driven compressor plants have proved valuable for opening up prospects under the conditions mentioned. They have proved easier to transport over bad roads, rough country, or over lakes and streams and can be put into service more quickly than other types of equipment. The fuel compares favorably in cost with coal or wood, is readily obtainable as a rule, and is easier to transport. The initial cost is generally lower than that of a permanent oil or steam-driven plant, and only small expenditure is necessary for foundations of buildings.

Being entirely self-contained the equipment is easier to handle and can be taken into remote districts over routes that would not permit the transportation of other types of plants.

Mr. McLean cites several installations of the past year that are on well-known properties. The Morrison, operated by Tonapah in Gowganda and Keora's Calcite Lake property in Gowganda. Another was on the McMaster at Boston Creek and a fourth on the W.A.D. property, now Central Manitoba Mines at Bull Dog Lake.

With Reasonable Care Public Can Share in Big Profits That Are Made in Mine Ventures

Noted Engineer and Geologist Gives Some Excellent Advice on How to Choose Mining Speculations — Points Out the Pitfalls

By **JOHN A. DRESSER**, Mining Geologist.

Some 225 million dollars' worth of new minerals is produced each year in Canada, or about $25 per head for the entire population. This is the highest per capita production of any country in the world. It is steadily increasing and bids fair to go far beyond present bounds.

Under these conditions it is natural and desirable that the number of small investors in mining enterprises, citizens whose main interest is in other occupations than mining should be relatively large and that the number should increase with the increasing opportunity.

In mining the range of profit is wide—both plus and minus. Viewed broadly, it is an industry that is very profitable—in places. It is obvious that participation in mining by "the man on the street" should only be undertaken with extreme care. Certainly he should not enter an unfamiliar field with less caution than he would use in his own line of business. This trite piece of advice is badly worn, yet its repetition is justified every year.

The question at hand, however, is to suggest in what ways he may reasonably share in the business of mining. There are various ways in which he might participate in the mining industry. He naturally wishes to choose the one in which he can do the best. The cynic might reply that his chances of doing are less than those of his being done. But the same remark applies to any effort to gain outside of one's own familiar field of endeavor.

There are stages in the life of a mine in which the opportunities are different. Shares in a proven and profitable mine with assured reserves are amongst the safest of investments. In this stage mining shares are little different from those of other industrial operations. The returns are naturally low as the security is high, and the capital must be redeemed.

Time of Speculation

Another stage, widely different from the preceding, is that of prospecting or first finding of ore. Here the element of certainty is wanting. It is a time of speculation—not of investment. The possible profits are large; the chances of loss are many. It is the period of the prospector, to whom the history as a whole owes more than it pays. Therefore furnish the honest prospector a grub-stake whenever you can afford it. But do not enter it amongst your investments.

A third stage in the life of a mine, commonly called development, is this—that of proving the value of a prospect. It is prospecting concentrated on ore deposits already indicated or found, but not proven. This is probably the best period for "the man on the street" to participate in mining.

It is perhaps worth while to consider for a moment how, in this phase, he can best enter the mining fraternity, which is an order long shrouded in mystery, emolument and honor. In the first place much depends on his initiation, and the particular ceremonies that he elects. He may simply buy some "last-offer shares" in the Red Raven Development Company, whose certificates are engraved in brilliant, contrasting colors; or in the Golden Whale whose color scheme is less gory but more suggestive of the touch of Midas. —Again, shall he go it alone and back the student fire ranger who comes into town dressed like a moving arsenal and laden with chunks of glittering rock? Or should he join up with some of the boys and buy the claims of the veteran prospector just arrived from somewhere up behind the Yukon? These are important questions and not to be decided as trivially as they may seem to have been asked.

To the first and second suggestion it is only safe to say "No" or in the ritual of the Yorkshire schoolboys "May I spit my dying oath if I ever buy either." These and all their class have their origin in a plan to sell something to someone who knows less about it, if possible, than the vendor.

The third mode of entry should be chosen about as rarely as language can describe, and the fourth only with all due caution and care. Yet both of these proposals, be it noted, originate in a real effort to find something. And no one may say what the alert enthusiasm of youth, or still more, the crystalized zeal of an earnest prospector may not find, within the realm of physical possibility.

Pick Your Company

Assured of the integrity and common sense of the prospector, the selection of partners, if any are required, becomes a paramount question. Aside from the qualities demanded of the prospector, secure one at least who has some acquaintance with the work to be done.

A yokel when asked if he could play the violin, replied that he thought he could, he had never tried, but it looked easy. And so it is frequently with any occupation, not our own. But really one member who can at least tune the fiddles is necessary to a successful orchestra, however modest a one it may be.

And there should be some experience in the new mining syndicate. If there is none at the outset, some will soon be gained—at a cost.

After assuring yourselves regarding his title of ownership and making a satisfactory preliminary contract with the prospector, examine the property. Do this thoroughly and with an entirely open mind in which neither wishes nor prejudices have any place. It is a business opportunity that it would be either a serious mistake to miss, or a disastrous one to engage in ill-advisedly. At this time it is relatively easy to be impartial. But after one has become an owner and has expended money, thought and labor upon a property, it is much more difficult for him to be a really impartial judge of it.

In the first instance it is often an economy to employ a reliable prospector or mine foreman to make a preliminary examination in order to learn if the property is worth the expense of a technical examination of greater cost, and perhaps to get it into condition to make an engineer's examination useful. But in any case, neither buy a claim nor make any serious expenditure without really learning all that can be learned about it. Careful and competent inspection is a form of insurance that you cannot afford to do without in mining. Do not try to do so. In the words of a sagacious American humorist "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

A Promising Prospect

In the course of a number of such efforts, you will find a claim that proves good. Mathematicians say that success is found in the "nth" trial, but they leave it uncertain whether the "nth" means the 1st or 2nd or even some higher number.

Anyway, a claim will be found in time that with more time and care and money will become a mine.

When it becomes apparent that a claim has established merit, and there is reasonable promise, if not actual assurance, that it will make a mine, it is time to consider the disposition of it, and how to realize on the operation.

At this stage the claim is not a mine. Ore has been disclosed by stripping, trenching, test-pits, diamond-drilling and shallow underground work. A small plant may have been installed. This should only be one sufficient for such exploratory work as is obviously needed, for the equipment does not increase the value of the property except for the purpose of proving ore. The same may be said of exploratory underground workings. Real development, that is, getting the ore body ready to be mined, as well as equipment for mining and reducing the ores to a marketable condition belong to the later operation of the mine. In a word the value of the property is only in the ore actually proven or very directly indicated.

Rarely, if ever, should a development or exploration syndicate however successful, attempt actual mining. If the pioneer work has been complex, and of a kind to require critical care, much more is this of the organization and operation of a mine.

Under favorable circumstances, the novice, for the exploration syndicate may still be a novice in mining, may operate a mine, even at a profit. But in many cases the life of the mine depends on its management and experience is essential. In any event we may rest assured that the maximum profit can only be obtained by exercising the maximum skill and this should be looked for in an experienced mining company.

In every new mining camp in Canada there are representatives of mining companies, originating in Canada, Britain, or the United States, whose integrity and capacity are well known. I hold no brief for any company, but in carrying out the purpose of this paper, emphatically urge that when the prospect approaches the mining stage, it should be handed to the miner, not to the financier. The tendency is for the former to make a mine, while the latter may only make a "killing," and leave the ownership of a potentially valuable property so distributed as to make its operation difficult or even futile.

Terms of sale, almost invariably made under a working option for a time, may vary from all cash purchase to a share interest for the vendor's entire holdings. A middle course is common, in which the vendors are recouped for a part or all of the expenditure made and retain an interest in the property. Release from further expenditure, and profits returned from the venture then leave the original owner free to repeat the effort in another trial.

It has been said that the range of profits in mining is wide. It is also generally true that in no period in the history of a mine is the advance in value as great in proportion to the expenditure made, as in the time between the stage of a raw prospect and of one assured of being mined. Developing of prospects offers large prizes, and is open to the efforts of those who wish to share in the industry as a side occupation—that is, to the "man on the street."

Even in the relatively short history of mining in Canada, not a few have found some such causes as has been outlined, to lead to profit and affluence. Six years ago eight or ten men in northern Ontario, the most vigorous seat of the mining industry in Canada, made up a grub-stake, which in all has cost about $500 apiece. They have now received their money back half a dozen times and their remaining joint holdings are worth upwards of a million dollars with a good outlook for further increase. In this way the foundations have been laid of several fortunes in the mining, industrial and financial life of the country.

Laval Exploration Will be an Extensive One

Laval-Quebec Mines has 15 men employed building camps and others working to prepare for the going of the snow and the opening of the season for surface exploration. The camps are being built on the northwest shore of Lake Pelletier and will act as headquarters for the examination of the main groups of the 2,700 acres of the company.

Major A. J. Flood, manager, has everything in shape for an active season of exploration and development and has taken in supplies for a large crew of men.

DUBISSON HAS GOOD PROSPECTS

Excellent Values Over Good Width Shown by Work to Date

Dubisson Tp., on the eastern end of the Quebec gold belt, has a number of very interesting properties that are coming along fairly well. In this vicinity is located the Stabell, one of the most advanced operations in this part of the province, but which has been closed for some time owing to internal troubles. Siscoe, Union and Unison are three other interesting operations.

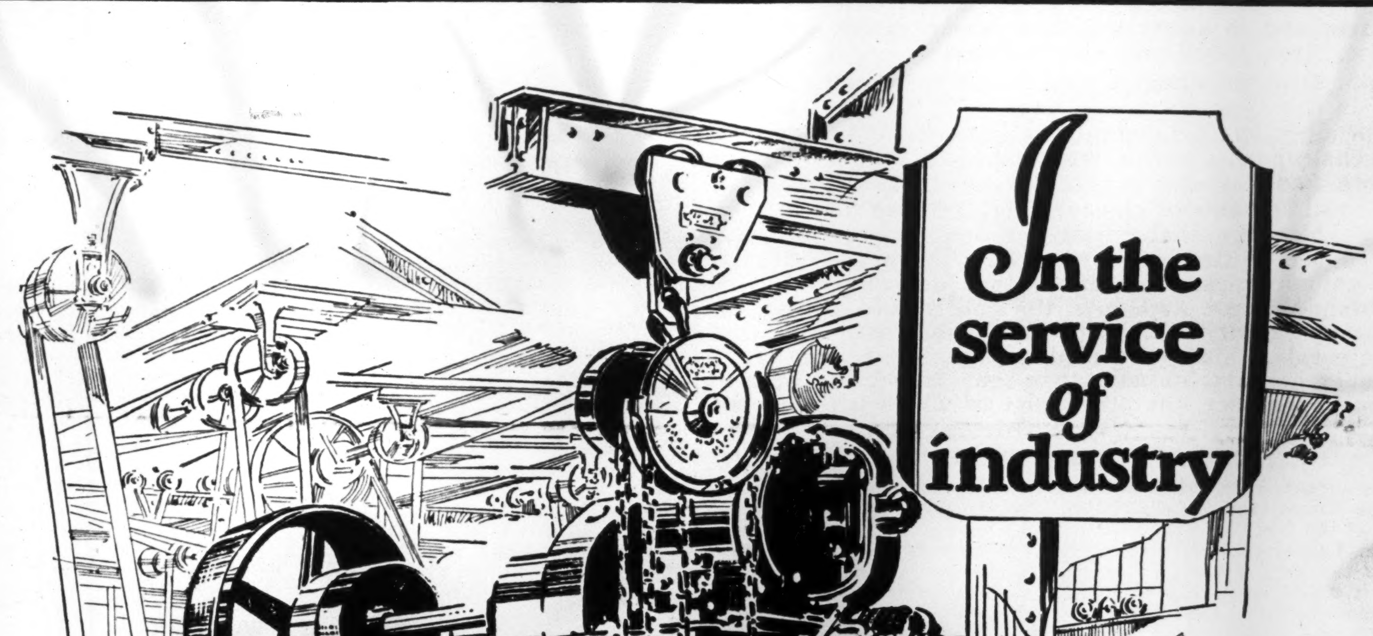
On the Union drifting operations have been carried on and the last report was that the vein had been opened for 130 ft. with good ore still showing in both faces. The width of the vein is said to average 15 to 17 ft., with values around $30.

Unison

Recent development work on the Unison Gold Mines has accomplished over six hundred feet of drifting on the main vein at the one hundred foot level and the value for this entire distance will average over $10 for over five feet of width. Montreal and Toronto interests recently undertook to complete the financing of this project and ample money is provided to continue at the present rate with a gradual increasing force from the present number of fifteen. The property has been diamond drilled with exceptionally good results to the five hundred foot level and has complete mining equipment installed to proceed to the five hundred foot level with sufficient accommodation for fifty men.

The property is situated in the Harricana River Route from Amos, thus providing easy transportation at all times.

Present indications would point to this property as being one of much promise.


In the service of industry

Manufacturing

Since man first chipped stone with stone and fashioned his crude hatchet or arrow head, the science of manufacturing has been steadily developing. To-day the modern metal-working plant is a maze of complicated machinery, belting, pulleys and shafting, driven, it may be by steam, electricity or crude oil.

From the laying of the foundation of the manufacturing plant to the supplying of the belt on the last machine we serve such industries in a multitude of ways. To the contractor we supply concrete mixers, hoists, shovels, etc. Into the equipment of the building go our pumps, valves, pipe, fittings and steam goods. And for the actual manufacturing equipment we supply wood and metal working machinery, transmission equipment, shop supplies, and the motors or oil engines to provide the motive power.

On farm and in forest, on fishing vessel and in mine, as well as in every type of factory, warehouse and mill, Fairbanks-Morse service and Fairbanks-Morse products are known and appreciated.

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THE MAKERS OF FAIRBANKS SCALES AND VALVES

SEARCH FOR NEW MINES HAS NOT BEEN RIGHTLY ORGANIZED

Engineers Must Get Out and Help Prospector, Say Authorities

OFFER SUGGESTIONS

Say That Few of the Ores Prospected and Mapped Have Been Searched as They Deserve

That the search for mines in Canada is not organized as it should be and that much of the energy now expended in search is wasted, are contentions made by Dr. W. L. Goodwin and W. M. Goodwin in a paper at the recent meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The review of present prospecting methods in Canada and the suggestions made are of a nature that are worthy of serious consideration. They are the results of years of experience, testing out and observation. Dr. Goodwin is Emeritus, dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, Queen's University, and for some years has conducted prospecting classes throughout Northern Ontario for the Mines Department. His field experience has spread over many years. W. M. Goodwin, the son, a mining engineer, now associated with Huronian Belt Co., and in charge of operations of Pioneer Syndicate in Michipocoten area, has had a wide experience and for sometime was editor of Canadian Mining Journal.

The authors say that after studying the present status of mining exploration, that is the finding and initial development of prospects, for a number of years, their conclusion is that the search for mines is not organized as it should be; that much energy is wasted. They share this opinion with a good many mining men who have studied the question, but are not sure that their suggested means of improving the case will meet with general approval.

Depend on Prospector

The pioneer of the mineral industry will always be the born prospector who cannot be content with systematic work in known fields but who must search out new territory. It is upon him that we must always depend for extending the boundaries of our mineral lands and, as it were, establishing the outposts in the process of occupation. Nevertheless during the past few years it has become generally recognized, but more in an academic than a practical way, that prospecting should have the benefit of technical direction and the aid of science wherever it can be applied. The prospectors themselves have realized, quite generally, that a practical knowledge of mineralogy and geology will aid them and numbers of them have acquired a working knowledge of these twin sciences that would shame many a graduate from the universities. Our geologists in the public service have applied themselves vigorously and effectively in aid of prospecting, and their maps are now one of the chief aids in the first stages of the search.

Engineers Take Hand

A group of mining engineers have joined in the search as the representatives of mining and exploration companies wishing to develop prospects into mines. In current parlance these men are "scouts"—a term that describes aptly the habit they have adopted but that, in our opinion, belies entirely the object they should pursue. In our view these examining engineers must make themselves the co-ordinating and directing force to convert the present haphazard and disjointed effort at prospecting into a systematic whole. Their seniors in the profession have done this very thing in regard to the actual mining operations and we judge that it is similarly feasible to organize prospecting, though it will probably be a somewhat more difficult task. In fact, a number of examining engineers have already begun to adopt the means to this end, and with striking effect.

Series of Sugestions

The Messrs. Goodwin itemize nine concrete suggestions, going into considerable detail.

Better direction of prospectors by means of fuller knowledge and on a systematic plan.

Scouts should contribute a part to the search for outcrops. Their present way of searching out good prospects has been proved by trial to be not fully effective.

Few of the areas prospected and mapped geologically have been subjected to the thorough search they deserve. There is room within these known and improved areas for all the present prospectors, would-be prospectors and scouts and many more for years to come, without overcrowding.

If prospectors and engineers had before their eyes a more logical and effective plan of procedure, the present vogue of rushes with the resultant overcrowding, duplication of effort, and other means of wasting time and money, would not attract such a share of attention.

Grubstaking, financing and training additional independent prospectors should be encouraged.

Scouts or examining engineers should deliberately choose a field of endeavor on a basis of definite geological and other evidence and conduct a search along rational lines. The chances of success will be much increased beyond those to be expected from the present method or rather lack of method.

There is an opportunity for engineers to co-operate with prospectors and for engineers with prospecting instinct to do actual prospecting themselves.

Canada's First Mineral Story Told by a French Youngster

First Exploitation Occurred at Old St. Maurice Forges Near Quebec — Winner of Julian C. Smith Competition Kindles Old Memories

THE following story of the old St. Maurice Forges—the first mineral development in Canada—is told by Germaine Papuin, a pupil at l'Academie Mallet, Quebec, P. Q., who was awarded the first prize of $100 in a competition for the best essay on this subject. The vice-president and general manager of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Julian C. Smith, donated the prizes.

The translation has, in a great measure, lost the beauty of expression which appears in the original—still, especially in the concluding paragraphs, there remain a verve and vividness of writing which have not been killed, and which would attract the attention of any teacher of English literature in schools elsewhere in Canada.

These old forges are located just north of Three Rivers and—but Germaine Paquin tells the tale better:

THE OLD FORGES OF ST. MAURICE

By Germaine Paquin

Vois les villes aux cent merveilles de
l'acier.
Comme un vivant exemple à l'univers
entier;
Dans l'atelier puissant, couvrent des
multitudes....

—Jean Charbonneau.

SHOULD a history of the metallurgical industry of our country be published, its first pages would deal with the St. Maurice Valley.

To learn of the old forges of the St. Maurice it is impossible to consult the meagre traces left in the wake of the industry, nor can information be obtained from an older generation, since the depletion of the mineral bodies of the district, in signing the death warrant of the old forges, was also a signal for the dispersion of those engaged in producing the ore. The few families which were not carried away bv the general exodus possess but a few minor details of an almost forgotten story, and, therefore, take but little interest in what has come to be almost a legend.

And so, in order to find this forgotten pearl in our history, we must take resolutely and surely the road to "The Kingdom of the Archives."

It requires patient perusal and much questioning to bring forth what traditional history has designed to give the world of the secret of the old forges.

It is a well known fact, to be stated without fear of contradiction, that the most appreciated natural resource of the old French colony situated along the banks of the St. Lawrence was the iron ore, found in abundance in several places, but especially at and around Three Rivers. The honor of discovering the ore goes to Talon, who, by order of Louis XIV, has explored many different parts of the country and who was so well supported in his views on Canada by Colbert the Great.

Talon's Expectations Unrealized

Early in 1670, Talon was in his mother country, where he had gone to tell the story of the excellent results which might be obtained from the rich iron ore deposits located beneath Canadian soil. Later in the year, he returned to the colony, bringing with him a few subsidies and manv promises. With him came Monsieur de la Potardiere, an expert who had been charged by the court to go and studv the mineral situation in Canada and then to report fully to the court.

At that time, the value of our mineral deposits greatly impressed many serious-minded men; amongst others, the Marquis de Denonville, who, in a letter addressed to the king, pointed out many advantages which could be derived from their exploitation.

Such expectations, however, were not to be realized soon, for Louis XIV, engaged with his political campaign in Europe, worried but little over the young colony. Therefore, as nothing definite with regard to the use of the iron ore was decided by the crown, the Poulin family, proprietors of the land where the forges were to be established, were forced to lay aside their hopes for the time being.

In 1676, the seigniory of St. Maurice was granted to Dame Jean Jallaut, of Jalope, widow of Monseiur Poulin, Sieur de la Fontaine, the king's prosecutor at Three Rivers. Probably he gave to this domain, as well as the stream which crossed it, the name of his illustrious patron saint.

In 1683, Michel Poulin, the son of Maurice, became possessor of the seigniory and later on Pierre Poulin, the son of Michel, in his turn acquired the estate.

Mineral First Exploited in 1730

But still the question of the exploitation of the minerals was in abeyance. Finally, the year 1730 brought the awakening signal to mineral development in that neighborhood.

On March 22, the king granted to Francois Poulin de Francheville the right to exploit the iron ore in the fief of St. Maurice, a right which had not been included in the concession originally made to Madame Poulin.

Three years later, that is on January 16, 1733, a company was formed composed of the widow of de Francheville-Poulin, who had just died, a M. Cugnet and Gemelin and Pierre Poulin.

They went to work seriously; buildings were erected and the development of the mines began. As this was the first enterprise of its kind in Canada, its renown spread far and wide. But apparently the results proved unsatisfactory and, on October 23, 1735, the shareholders of the company handed back to the king their right to develop the ore deposits.

However, a beginning had been made, and the following year Cugnet and Company, now known as the des Forges Company, bought the seigniory of St. Maurice for 6,000 francs, and received from the king, with the exploitation rights, an advance of £100,000; the latter bore no interest. Associated with the new company were a Monsieur de Beauharnois and Monsieur Hocquart. At the request of these two men, the intendant handed over to the new company the fief of St. Etienne, on the condition that the wood supply on the property be handed back to the crown. At about this time, the company constructed a big stone house—the Chateau; it still stands, but in a heap of ruins.

Flies on Wings of Success

The liberal government assistance given the new company allowed operations to start on a proper footing, and soon there grew up furnaces, foundries, forges and workshops. So when, in 1739, an expert from France came out to take over the active administration of the enterprise, he found it in a promising condition. It seemed about to arise out of the ashes of its past unsuccessful efforts and to slowly take flight on the wings of success; but alas! on May 1, 1743, following serious financial difficulties, the crown ordered the unfortunate owners to hand over the foundries, as well as the fiefs of St. Maurice and St. Etienne, belonging to the company.

From that time onward, the great metallurgical development operated in the name, and to the profit, of the king; it yielded but little profit but, on the other hand, helped the Canadian people to obtain a supply of articles which were in daily use, such as stoves, pots, pans, axes, shovels, nails and irons.

It is interesting to note here that the Knight of Beauharnois, governor of New France, during his six weeks' stay at des Forges, cast four six-inch cannon and two other smaller pieces of ordnance; this piece of work proved to be successful. So reads the historical chronicle. At this time, the iron ore of the St. Maurice Valley was known far and wide for its flexible and malleable qualities.

Then began an era of prosperity. From then on, up to the end of the French domination—that is to say, up to 1760—the life at des Forges was prosperous and happy.

The British Domination

The thunder of the surrender of Canada to England had but little reverberation at the St. Maurice plant. Colonel Ralph Button, who had been appointed governor of Three Rivers at the inauguration of the military rule, supervised the plant, which, under Article 44 of the Capitulation of Montreal, had become once again the property of the king. On October 1, 1760, Button, in a letter addressed to Monsieur de Courval, emphasized his desire to see the operations continued, and persuaded de Courval to retain the services of his best laborers.

At the expiration of the military rule, the civil government should have looked after the destiny of des Forges, but the government, of course, did nothing of the kind and they remained unoccupied until 1767.

Then, Christophe Pelissier, a well known merchant of Quebec, formed a company and continued the development of the mining and smelting of iron for a period of sixteen years. He paid a rental of only £25 annually.

In 1771, the company appointed an agent at Quebec, a Doctor Pierre de Sales Laterriere, who proved to be a competent man and who operated the industry so successfully that four years later he was appointed inspector at des Forges.

The business continued to prove successful and Monsieur de Laterriere had the following words to say about the enterprise in his memoirs:

"Such an enterprise," the record says, "required the services of from four hundred to eight hundred people, who labored in the workshops as well as in the woods, quarries and mines. To provide these people with the necessaries of life, there was a

(Continued on page 37)

New Gold Strike is Made East of Amos

A new gold strike has been made on the property of A. P. Trudel, F. H. Dorval and A. A. Drouin, located in the township of Barranti, about eighteen miles east of Amos, Que., and half a mile south of the Canadian National Railway. The easy access to the site by rail or by road is of great importance.

The strike consists of a vein 24 inches to 30 inches wide of quartz-porphery intrusion carrying quite a quantity of free gold, with the formation identical to what is found in Tisdale township, Porcupine.

Samples of quartz which were picked for assays, had no vi ible gold and consisted of quartz with chloritic schist and of tourmatine raw from $103 to $131 per ton.

This discovery was made late last fall, owing to this, development work had to be postponed until spring, when work will be resumed.

SELLING ORES TO SMELTER IS MUCH INVOLVED MATTER

Professor Guess Dealing With Marketing Ores Leaves Hint to Quebecers

SMELTER PROFITS

Discussion of Penalties and Deductions Gives Some Idea of What Noranda Smelter Means

Northwest Quebec may have many gold copper producers and one smelter, that of Noranda, which will handle the Horne ores and custom ores as well. Many companies will be faced with the problem of marketing their concentrates either through sale to the smelter or having them treated at the smelter and later marketing the product, gold to the mint, and blister copper to the refinery.

This will have a most important bearing on their possible profits, and for this reason data on the subject of marketing of ores contained in an address of Geo. A. Guess, professor of metallurgy, Toronto University, before the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, this month, is not only opportune, but of decided importance.

From what Prof. Guess says the marketing of ores is a science in itself and should be tackled by a skilled metallurgist. Miners, he pictures as not generally understanding ore contracts and as being invariably disappointed at returns received under such contracts. He pictures the dangers that are to be faced when he says that the difference between the gross value of the ore and the net proceeds is made up of deductions, penalties, and treatment charges so woven around the analysis of the ore that a calculation for each is necessary in order to determine which contract is most advantageous.

An Idea of Costs

While somewhat technical, Prof. Guess' views are not too much so for the layman to grasp the main points he makes. Thus, prospective operators can gather some idea of the treatment costs that are to be faced in addition to mining costs, if the ores have to be sent to a smelter.

Prof. Guess says that smelters settle on a dry-ton of 2,000 pounds. Moisture is a factor. Freight must be paid on it, but no smelting charge. He says that some plants charge for moisture in flotation concentrates or clayey ores. After going into the matter of assays, and assay disputes, the professor proceeds to discuss smelter charges and profits. He says the profit of a smelter does not lie in the charge made for smelting, nor in the amount that is deducted from the metal content, nor in the deduction that is made from the price of the metals, but usually in all three.

He presents an analysis and proceeds to give the charges on such. The base smelter rate would be $3 plus adjustments. On a hypothetical analysis cited, this would be 50c. additional, based on the lead in the ore which is 25 per cent., or 5 units below 30 per cent., at 10c. a unit. On such a basis, 60 per cent. ore would pay no treatment charge. The smelter would profit, however, on the metal settlement as 10 per cent. of the ore is not paid for or 120 lbs., and there is a deduction made of 1.65 cents on the balance, 1080 lbs., or $17.82 of a deduction. The base rate on the analysis then would be $3.50 plus 29 per cent. insoluble at 10c., $2.90; 2 per cent. zinc above free at 25c., 50c., and 1.6 per cent. silver above free at 25c., 40c., or $7.30 in all. Credits are 4 units iron, 6c., or 24c., and 11 units lime, 5c., or 51c., a total of 79c., which subtracted from the $7.30 leaves a $6.51 per ton charge.

Prof. Guess has calculated the return on the ore using N. Y. quotations. Gold content in this case is not paid for. Silver, 20 ozs. at 95 per cent. of 69c., $13.11; lead, 25 per cent. less 1.5 per cent., or 23.5 per cent or 470 lbs., at 90 per cent. of 9.5 per lb. less 1.65c., or $33.20; Copper, 0.5 per cent. or 10 lbs. at 75 per cent of 14.4c. per lb., less 6c. or 63c. The gross totals $46.94 and the $6.51 charges deducted leave a net of $40.43 per dry ton. From this would be deducted $5 freight and 5 per cent. moisture in the ore would make it $5.26 leaving a balance per ton of $35.17.

Smelters Profits

The smelter profits by the gold not paid for, difference in price paid for silver and the recovery. In lead from the original 25 per cent. content there is a wet deduction. Also a 1.5 deduction or 30 lb., and from what remained a further 10 per cent. cut. This is a source of profit and in addition there is the difference between what it costs the smelter to sell the lead at N. Y., and 1.65c. per lb. Also there is a profit on any difference between the actual treatment cost and $6.51.

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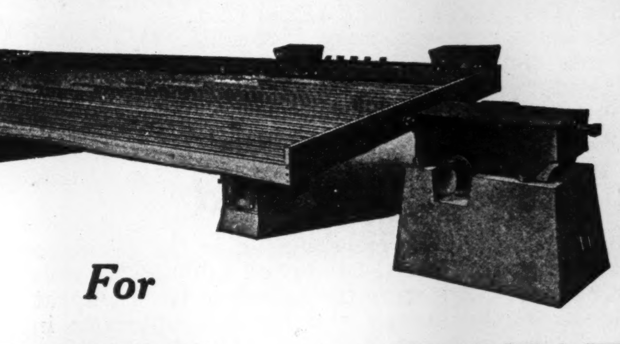

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Grover-Daley

An outstanding Quebec enterprise with substantial holdings in the heart of the sensationally rich Gold-Copper area

Capitalization $3,000,000

Location of the Property

GROVER-DALEY'S location is significant. Referring to the map, it will be noted that if one were to draw a broad line approximately north and south across the heart of the Rouyn area, it would be found that Waite-Montgomery, Amulet, Grover-Daley and Noranda lie in the same strike.

It is interesting to note that the Grover-Daley would be about in the center of this imaginary line. Close by to the North is the "A" Group of Amulet. According to Dr. Cooke, of the Dominion Geological Survey, at least one of the three ore bodies in the Amulet is large enough to be mined at a profit. Not much further north is the Waite-Montgomery with its bonanza ore with average assays running 17% copper, 3.6% zinc as well as some gold and silver values. Not far to the south we have the great mine of north-western Quebec, Noranda, which was the vanguard discovery of rich and extensive copper-gold in the Rouyn.

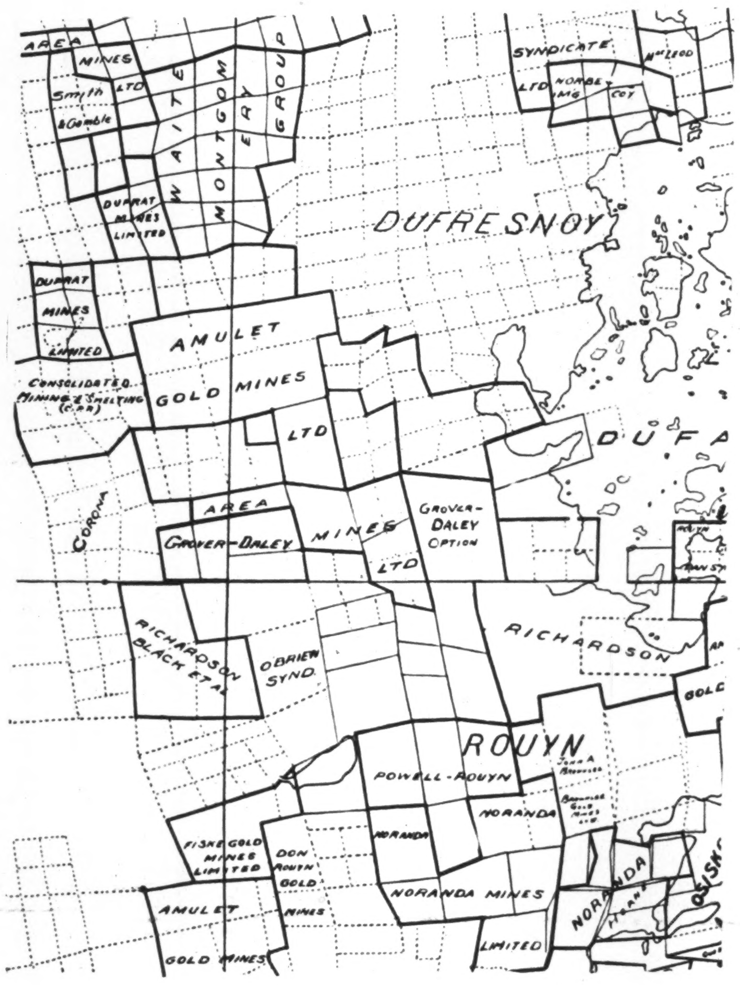
The Grover-Daley has also taken over the Seguin claim, which lies a few chains distant from the Amulet, thereby rounding out a total of about 800 acres held by the Grover-Daley Company.

Geology and Findings

The geology of Grover-Daley is similar to that of Amulet. Preliminary surface work on Grover-Daley has resulted in surface discoveries of considerable importance, from which excellent copper and gold assays have been obtained.

On the Daley claim of the group there are three large outcroppings in which heavy chalcopyrite mineralization occurs. Only a limited amount of prospecting has so far been done, but from the information available these deposits are at least 12 or 15 feet in width, and without sufficient trenching having been done to locate the walls. These deposits have a strike onto the Grover claim of the group.

On the Grover claim itself there are three veins which range from four to seven feet in width, the No. 1 vein being traced over a length of about 600 feet, and carrying $1.20 to $11.80 per ton in gold in addition to copper content. Vein No. 2 also carries gold values in addition to assays which show from 3 to 8 per cent. copper. Vein No. 3 has been uncovered at intervals for a lengh of about 900 feet. This vein carries heavy chalcopyrite, or rich copper bearing ore.



Progress and Public Participation

Plans for the prompt development of the Grover-Daley property have not been retarded by lack of funds. Important mining interests both in Montreal and Toronto have provided sufficient capital for an aggressive development campaign including diamond drilling as well as extensive surface exploration. Thus, preliminary and progressive "proving-up" work will proceed immediately.

In the meantime, public participation in the ownership of Grover-Daley Mines Limited is imminent through an issue of stock which will be announced shortly.

Under Able Direction

No mine is richer than the integrity and the business ability of the men who direct it. The following able Board of Directors of Grover-Daley Mines Limited has just been elected:—

W. T. Mason, president of Mason-Gordon Lumber Co., president; J. H. Sherrard, director of Westmount Trust Co., vice-president; O. E. Beckett, insurance broker, secretary and treasurer; J. Thurston Smith, secretary and treasurer of Lewis Bros., Ltd., director; E. A. Robinson, manager Montreal Cotton Company, director; Henry J. Stewart, mining engineer, director; Dr. Evan D. Lewis, director.

Public confidence is well placed through participation in Grover-Daley stock offerings—based both on the rich promise of the company's holdings and the company's excellent executive personnel.

Duprat Mines

A Speculation of Merit

A MINE is known by the company it keeps. This applies both to its geological formation in relation to adjacent mines as well as to the personnel of the men who are financing and administering the company. Duprat is exceedingly fortunate in the company it keeps, for one of its 250 acre holdings adjoins Amulet and the other 250 acre tract adjoins Waite-Montgomery. Duprat has been referred to as "the mine with the million dollar neighbors," such has been the ranking value of Waite-Montgomery and Amulet holdings.

But Duprat has more than quality neighbors. Finds on the Duprat Mines Limited property itself have indicated that if these continue, Duprat will take on an importance commensurate with the dignity of its adjoining neighbors.

Strikes Kindle Enthusiasm

Duprat first came into prominence when late last fall a copper find was made which assayed a copper content from surface showings of around 11 per cent.

Later strikes were even more favorable. Ore taken from test pits and within a width of fifty feet and a length of 150 feet when analyzed gave a copper content of over 20 per cent. with two ounces of silver per ton and also low gold values.

Strongly Financed

Duprat Mines, Limited, incorporated in the province of Quebec, has an authorized capital of 4,000,000 shares of $1.00 par value. Such were the showings from Duprat assays that strong brokerage and financial interests in Toronto joined with similar Montreal interests in optioning 1,000,000 Duprat Mines, Limited, treasury shares.

It is significant that these interests recently exercised their option three weeks before payment was due. The reason for making their payment in advance was to facilitate the progress of development work which will be pushed forward at once. Supplies are being taken in for a force of 20 men and camp buildings are being enlarged.

Cash with the exercising of the option has insured sufficient funds monthly to carry on the development work—this without drawing on the present cash in the treasury.

Duprat Mines, Limited, has retained the services of Mr. M. E. Young as consulting engineer. His supervision plus the business-like administration of the company's interests assures the full speculative merit of the Duprat Mines' shares.

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Canadian Mining Opinion

A Fortnightly Publication

In our publication of the bi-monthly news-sheet, "Canadian Mining Opinion," we are providing a unique mining service. It gives a consensus of opinion on the mining industry — taken from the leading newspapers of Canada.

People all over Canada and the United States are now better informed about matters concerning mines in Canada than at any previous time in the history of this country's mining industry.

The reason for this appears to be that the leading newspapers of the country are now inclined to engage experts to write their correspondence from the mining districts. Whereas the information printed in the old haphazard days was often extremely unreliable, it is now found that a great part of the mining news now going into print is based upon authentic information, and prepared with good judgment.

As a consequence of this new state of affairs, the reading public is constantly absorbing information which gradually builds up a good education with respect to vital factors about the mines.

The field of mining endeavor in Northern Ontario and in the North-western part of the province of Quebec has become so extensive that it is scarcely possible for any one paper to thoroughly cover the entire field. Not only this, but the news found in any one newspaper is representative of the views of the experts on the staff of that particular paper. Therefore, while each of the leading newspapers may give a good idea of the trend of progress at the mines, yet a survey of the important items of mining news from ALL the leading newspapers would appear to provide a still better idea of what is taking place.

It is, therefore, the object of the Canadian Mining Opinion to bridge the gap which now exists. It is the purpose of this paper to assemble all the important statements from all the important papers and to present these in one compact publication every week. The items are to each be credited to whatever newspaper from which they may be taken, and it is the earnest hope of the publishers of the Canadian Mining Opinion, that our readers will be enabled to form their own conclusions with respect to the importance of progress at the individual mines.

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QUEBEC IS LENDING GREATEST AID TO MINING INDUSTRY

Was Quick to Grasp the Significance of Rouyn Development

AMENDS THE LAWS

Recent Measure Provides Mining Commissioner and Protection for Smelter Operation

Mining has made great strides forward in Quebec, under the encouraging guidance of the Taschereau government.

A recent publication in discussing Quebec suggests that it was perhaps due to unsatisfactory mining laws that the tide of prospectors and mining men which went flooding up and down the mining fields of Northern Ontario, did not turn at an earlier date to search for mines in Quebec.

This is perhaps a fact. When Ed. Horne and later Tom Powell staked in Quebec, claims were 200 acres in extent. Taxation was high and restrictions such that the prospector on his own, could not afford to stake claims in Quebec and hold them until he had time to do some work and open up his discovery.

The government at Quebec says that if any progress was to be made, a code of mining laws, giving the prospectors a better chance, would be necessary, and as the bulk of the prospectors early in the field were from Ontario, and as the Ontario law was regarded as fair and equitable, the new Quebec regulations were drafted along these lines.

Later the province, with an eye to the time when its mines will produce, adopted a similar scale of mining taxes to that of Ontario, a sliding scale on profits, with the exception that Quebec imposes a higher tax if ores are treated outside the province.

Protect the Industry

Protection for mining interests of the Rouyn district was the aim of a bill to amend the mining law which Hon J. E. Perrault, minister of mines, recently introduced in the Quebec Assembly. The other feature of the bill provides for the appointment of a commissioner of mining at a salary of not more than $6,000 a year. The appointee must be a lawyer, of at least ten years' practice.

Provision is made that no person shall prevent or hinder the operation of smelters, refineries or other work for treating ores by means of an injunction or other legal proceedings. The recourse, if any, is to be confined to a claim for damages.

It is next provided that "no owner, tenant or occupant of land in the township of Rouyn and adjacent townships may claim damages on account of the harmful gases and smoke produced during the operating of a smelter, erected in the township of Rouyn, on a site chosen or approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, provided. however, that the plans and specifications for such smelter have been previously approved by the superintendent of mines. This provision is to apply to all lands already occupied, conceded or patented in such townships as mining lands.

A provision is inserted to provide that the meaning of the words "gross value of the year's output" is the real value of the ore and minerals at the ruling market prices at the time of their sale or use, and, in case of doubt. the department is permitted to make an estimate of the value.

Staking of Claims

Further precautions are taken to prevent confusion in the matter of the ownership of claims by the addition of two paragraphs to the present requirements:

"The surveyor shall mark out the outside lines on the ground by blazing the neighboring trees on three sides and cutting away the brush;

"He shall plant an iron post at each corner of the claim, bearing the number of such claim, marked in a permanent manner; he shall put the same inscription on a wooden post four inches square, which shall be placed near each iron post."

Provision is made that in the case of a claim having been admitted by the department by error, or through false representation, such claim may be cancelled by the mining commissioner at the request of the minister or any interested party.

Mining Commissioner

As regards the work of the mining commissioner, provision is made that he shall have jurisdiction to the exclusion of every other tribunal or court, with power to examine. hear and determine questions regarding any mining land, mining claim. mining license, concession or any rights, titles or interests therein; determine as to the limits, boundaries and extent of the lands affected by any mining claim, mining license or concession: determine the right to take possession of mining lands or to stake out or prospect mining claims: determine any rights or privileges claimed under governmental regulations; determine as to transfers, options, promises of sale or other transactions affecting mining claims, licenses before or after the issue of the letters patent, and, in addition, the minister may refer to the commissioner any question, claim or dispute of which he is seized. It is provided that in the matter of any proceeding which may come before him under the Act the commissioner may make an order restraining any of the parties doing any act which in his opinion ought not to be pending the final determination of such matter. However nothing in the Act is to be interpreted as giving the commissioner power to alter or cancel letters patent issued under the Act, and all suits or proceedings brought for such purpose must go to the Superior Court.

Powers are Wide

The powers granted the commissioner in the matter of holding court are wide, even to the extent of permitting him to engage experts to gather information, and generally he has much the same powers as a judge of the Superior Court. Provision is made for an appeal to the King's Bench against judgments given by the commissioner, but such appeal must be within thirty days of judgment, and security furnished as in other cases. There is also provision that any party proceedings before the commissioner may, at any stage of the proceedings, provided that it be not less than ten days before that fixed by the commissioner for the hearing of the case, apply to a judge of the Superior Court, in chambers, to have the case referred to the Superior Court.

Thirty Mile Gold Belt to East of Copper-Gold Area Looks Quite Attractive

Some Engineers Are Skeptical About Ore Depositions Carrying to Depth — Some Spectacular Showings Along Belt

On several occasions The Financial Post has called attention to the important gold discoveries that have been made in Quebec, east of the copper-gold area. Finds, that would have been sensations were it not that the section is overshadowed by the operations to the west, have been made and are now being explored. Some engineers are a little skeptical about this section. They seem to fear that the deposits may not go down. However, there is that danger in any section and only one way to find out is to go down and see.

Discoveries cover a break that is all of thirty miles long. It starts with the Bosquet Mining Co. on the eastern boundary of Cadillac, through the latter township into Malartic, turning south into Fournier and then into Dubisson. Very encouraging values have been encountered all along the line. In some cases high values have been located and in one case in particular, the Thompson group, now under option to Huronian Belt, some decidedly rich ore with spectacular splashes of coarse free gold were found.

Spectacular Showings

The Bosquet was staked by Pete Graham of New Liskeard for himself and partner, T. H. Rea. They have over two miles of a strong break, lying to the south of a body of porphyry. The ore is heavy in sulphides with the occasional splash of free gold. It is fine looking free milling ore. Then comes the Thompson, a continuation of the same break and then the O'Brien group. The latter is the most important operation in the section as it is the oldest and most advanced in development. Very rich ore has been found on the property, one small pocket being reported to have yielded $25,000. Recently the O'Brien Co. shipped some ore to its mill at Cobalt and turned out Quebec's first gold brick. It weighed a few ounces.

From this property on the section has been solidly staked. Another holding of Messrs. Graham and Rea in Malartic is regarded as being quite spectacular. It is still in the hands of the owners but the adjoining group, owned by Knox Brothers, has been optioned.

Kennedy Sladen in Fournier has attracted considerable attention since Porcupine Goldfields Developments and Finance took it over. In Dubison the Sisco, a property that is highly regarded is being diamond drilled. This property is very much advanced in underground developments and is said to be looking quite attractive.

Various Properties

The Kennedy-Sladen is now being explored by the Porcupine gold fields, D. & F. Co. According to a recent report by Dr. H. C. Cooke of the Canada department of mines, this is one of the outstanding gold properties of Quebec. The Rea-Graham is no less promising. The main vein on this property is from 12 to 20 feet wide and carries fine iron sulphides with visible gold. The property contains 840 acres. It has been amply financed and work will begin in the spring. These discoveries account for the extensive staking which has recently taken place in Malartic and to a lesser extent in the other townships.

Prominent prospectors like John A. Knox and Walter Knox, formerly of Orillia, have staked 1,700 acres in one block immediately adjoining the Rea-Graham. This has been promptly taken over by New York capitalists. A substantial sum has been paid on account and funds have been provided for vigorous exploration as soon as the snow goes. The vendors retain a 30 per cent. interest.

Cadillac Township

In Cadillac M. J. O'Brien, Limited, have obtained excellent results from a replacement deposit now in an advaced state of development and a recent test of a small shipment furnished the first gold brick from Quebec. The Huronian Belt Co. have taken an option on fifteen claims alongside the O'Brien on the west. In order to carry on the work effectively they have formed a separate company with an authorized capital of $2.000.000. These claims were staked by J. E. Thompson of New Liskeard and his associates. The O'Brien's have also staked 640 acres two miles southeast of their present workings.

The Graham-Bosquet Mining Co. is capitalized at $3.000,000. It has acquired eighteen claims in Bosquet immediately west of the Huronian Belt. It is intended to begin exploration at an early date.

Other Developments

The Thompson-Hay syndicate whose properties adjoin the Rea-Graham on the west will begin vigorous prospecting as soon as navigation opens. Robb and Thompson have optioned their properties to Toronto people who are now making preparations for an active summer. The Bidgood claims comprising 500 acres one mile north of the O'Brien have been purchased by mining men from Toronto and Cobalt. The full purchase price has been paid and work will begin as soon as weather permits.

In Cadillac the Knox brothers have granted an option of 360 acres to a second group of New York capitalists. Prospectors recently out from Malartic declare that the activity there is greater than in the winter of 1922-23. The reason for the revival of interest in gold is plainly revealed by the recent report of Dr. Cooke. He shows that the all quartz vein has been virtually abandoned in favor of replacement deposits. Dr. Cooke shows that gold veins in Quebec are of two general types, quartz veins carrying free gold and replacement veins in which the country rock has been replaced by quartz, calcite and auriferous sulphides. The quartz veins which were explored in 1923-24 have yielded many spectacular samples, but with one possible exception no deposits of real value. On the other hand Dr. Cooke shows that the replacement type of vein is found much more rarely, but when found is in general more likely to form a deposit of importance.

IMPORTANT COPPER FINDS ARE OPENED UP IN CLERICY TP.

Archean Has Several Showings, One Pit Running Eight Per Cent.

Large blocks of prospective mining lands seems to be the order in Quebec. The fact that some companies have such an extensive acreage is due to the fact that the staking was done when claims were 200 acres in extent. One of the most extensive holders is the Archean Mines Development Co. which has focussed attention on Clericy Tp., with small holdings running into Dufresnoy and down into Joanne. The last report of the company showed 32 claims, but these have since been materially added to. The Archean is an organization fathered by Dr. Robert Harvie, late of the Geological Survey. There is a long narrow granite intrusion, eight miles long by one mile wide in Clericy and the Achean holdings take up the promising contact areas along this intrusion. The company has several impressive showings of gold and copper, though only a limited amount of work has been done. A large hill taking in about 700 acres and definite indications of mineralization have been found over the entire hill. One showing of chalcopyrite has been opened out for 140 ft., the central portion, 90 ft. long, showing a width of 30 ft at one end and 20 at the other. The ore is predominantly copper with carrying values in gold and silver.

A knoll of low grade copper ore has been shot into at another point. Three test pits were put down on a rusty hummock, 500 by 35 ft., and in two of these the joints of the rock are filled with chalcopyrite. The other showed a similar condition with the addition of two stringers of massive chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, which when explored to 12 ft. depth showed a 5-ft. body of 8 per cent. copper.

The ore at this point is obviously replacement material, and the presence of pyrrhotite and its generally more massive character lend strength to the belief that the ore will continue in depth.

In a gully 300 feet to the north and at a lower level than the test pits a cross trench 25 feet in length showed films of chalcopyrite in the joints of the rock across the entire length. At the east end of this trench a shallow test pit showed two stringers of massive chalcopyrite 8 inches wide. In view of these results and the general impression that this gully may be due to the presence of a large ore body, further exploration of this gully is proposed, part of our program for immediate work.

In addition there are several other important features revealed by intensive prospecting in some cases and casual in others. Only but a small part of the company's holdings has had even casual prospecting as yet, the importance of the discoveries only becoming evident some six weeks before snowfall.

Quebec Will Utilize T. & N.O. Right-of-Way for Road Into Rouyn

It is officially announced from Quebec that cutting will be done at once on a Rouyn Road, north of Kekeko Hills, along the line surveyed for the T. & N. O. line from the border of the two provinces into Rouyn. The road will be completed by next fall.

BASE METAL AND NON-METALLICS OF QUEBEC DO WELL

Mica and Feldspar Production on the Upswing—Building Material Large

British Metal Corporation (Canada) Ltd., which acquired the zinc and lead mines controlled by the Pierre Tétrault Estate, in Portneuf County, has these properties producing on a large scale. The concentration plant treats between five and six thousand tons a month, and shipments of zinc ore and lead ore are affected regularly from Notre-Dame des Anges. The concentrator has been entirely remodeled and the recovery and separation of the lead and zinc contents have reached a high degree of efficiency.

At the Eustis Mine, ore hoisting is at the rate of about three hundred tons a day. The ore, an iron pyrites carrying three per cent. copper, is treated in a concentrating plant, which produces a copper concentrate containing 20 to 22 per cent. copper, and a sulphur concentrate containing 50 per cent. sulphur, by selective oil flotation. The process is very efficient, as it is claimed that over 95 per cent. of the copper contents of the ore is recovered in the concentrates.

The demand for mica has shown signs of decrease, and the market for this product is not as keen as it has been at times. Quebec mica, says the report, is of the highest quality, but for a little over a year it has had as competitor in the world's market, mica from Madagascar, which is finding its way into the English and the American markets. Madagascar mica is a phologopite, or amber mica, of good quality, very similar to our Quebec mica, and it has the advantage of cheap Malagash labor, which enables it to reach distant markets at prices to compete with ours. The mica production of Madagascar has not yet been very large, but it seems to be growing noticeably.

Feldspar Does Well

On the other hand, the feldspar industry of the Lièvre River basin, north of the Ottawa River, is developing satisfactorily, and has greatly progressed during the last few years. In 1924, feldspar production shows an increase of 35 per cent. in tonnage, and 47 per cent. in value, over the preceding year. Quebec feldspar enjoys an enviable reputation, and commands high prices.

Quebec dead-burned magnesite supplies practically all the needs of the iron and steel plants of eastern Canada, from Nova Scotia to the Great Lakes. Imports of magnesite are practically limited to magnesite brick. Unfortunately the consumption of dead-burned magnesite in grain, is not very large, and since the new United States tariff of $11.50 a ton is in force the American market is practically closed, which seriously affects the Quebec magnesite industry. The Quebec producers are endeavoring to enter the English market, which draws its supplies from Austria.

Interest in molybdenite is beginning to revive. Quebec possesses important deposits of molybdenite, but the large stocks which had accumulated during the last year of the war and the two years following, have, until lately been sufficient for the needs of the peace industries. The Moss Mine and concentrator at Quyon is operating but not on a very large scale, but molybdenum steel assumes, year after year, a growing importance for the manufacture of special parts for automobiles, aeroplanes and other machines.

The graphite industry is showing signs of renewed activity. The "North American Graphite Co." in Buckingham, after reorganization and having remodeled its concentrating mill, resumed shipping graphite. The "Standard Graphite Co." at Guenette, has also resumed operating. The demand is mainly for flake graphite No. 1 and No. 2, and the greater part of the production is shipped to Europe.

Building materials continue to make up the greater proportion of the mineral production of the province. In 1924, they entered for a value of $11,380,977 in a total production of $19,000,000; 1925, $11,875,000 of a total of $22,497,792. The province is particularly favored in the matter of building stone resources, clay and sand

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"We know of dozens of men who have become independently wealthy almost overnight in Noranda, Amulet and others. Many more are going to become rich in the next couple of years on speculations of a few thousand dollars."—From The Northern Miner, chief authority on the new Quebec fields.

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MR. CHARLES SPEARMAN, B.Sc., M.A., says of one of the Fiske properties: "There is a basic dike classified as Nipissing diabase. . . . . This basic dike of the Nipissing is very important as it is in association with such dikes that the copper-gold ore bodies of Noranda are found." The enormous values on Noranda now have a market value of more than $35,000,000.

Complete and detailed information, including extracts from Mr. Spearman's report, will be given to anyone desiring to learn more of Fiske Gold Mines, Limited, on request to

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Large Metallurgical Industry Will be Necessary in Quebec

(Continued from page 25)

cyanide operations. Some arsenopyrite ores are amenable to cyanidation, others not so amenable.

Ores Commanding Attention

As examples of the third general type in which pyrrhotite is the predominating sulphide mineral, may be cited those ores which are commanding so much attention at the present time. These include the ores of the Horne mine, Rouyn township; the Amulet and Waite-Montgomery mines, Duprat-Dufresnoy townships; the Alderson-MacKay and Chance groups, Boischatel township; the Albana group, Desmeloizes township, and a number of others. On some or other of these claims may be found ores with the following characteristics:

Heavy sulphide ores, ranging from massive pyrrhotite with little chalcopyrite to high grade copper ore (chalcopyrite predominating over the pyrrhotite). Within this range the high gold values do not always follow the high copper values, but often occur in the ores of the low or medium copper content rather than with the very rich copper ores.

Disseminated ores, where the minerals, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite, are disseminated through their associated gangue rock.

Heavy sulphide ores, ranging from high grade copper ore (chalcopyrite predominating over the pyrrhotite) with little or no sphalerite to high grade zinc ores (sphalerite predominating over the pyrrhotite) with small amounts of chalcopyrite. Here again within this range, the higher gold values do not always occur with the rich copper ores.

Disseminated ores of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrrhotite, these minerals being disseminated through their associated gangue rock.

From the above classification of the ores of the third general type it will be seen that their treatment will present to the metallurgist many difficult problems. Almost each separate ore body or deposit varies in some respect from any other in the character of its ore, so that each will require careful study to determine its amenability to the general scheme of treatment of the ores as a whole. The general scheme of treatment for the ores of this type will no doubt embody the erection of concentrating plants at the various mines with a custom smelter favorably located to receive ores and concentrates.

Constitute Bulk of Ore

The concentrating ores will consist of the disseminated ores of the district, and ores of the heavy sulphide sub-type, low in copper, or containing both copper and zinc values requiring the separation of the minerals. These I would say in time will constitute the greater bulk of the ore mined, and to meet this situation the smelter will be required to take a considerable tonnage in the form of flotation concentrates. The concentrating ores may be summarized as follows:

Disseminated ores of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite with, perhaps, a certain amount of pyrite. These will require concentration to separate the chalcopyrite and pyrite, which sometimes carries considerable gold values, from the pyrrhotite and worthless gangue rock. This is a problem of gravity concentration and flotation, or vice versa, or simply straight flotation to recover the copper and gold values in a concentrate suitable for smelting operations. Certain of this class of ores are found in the district, containing a considerable excess of free silica and such ores will be in demand for converter flux, and are therefore more valuable in the raw state than in the concentrated form.

Disseminated ores of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and pyrrhotite, with perhaps, a certain amount of pyrite. These will require concentration to separate into three products the various constituents, namely, a copper-gold concentrate of the chalcopyrite and pyrite, if it is present; a zinc concentrate and a pyrrhotite-gangue tailing. This is a type of problem in respect to the solution of which selective flotation has made such rapid strides in the last few years, that there would seem to be no serious difficulty in applying it to this class of ores.

A Problem to Solve

Heavy sulphide ores, chiefly pyrrhotite, low in chalcopyrite, and containing in some cases considerable pyrite and also considerable gold values, associated with the chalcopyrite and pyrite. In the case of ores of this class the economic point between direct smelting and concentrating ores will need to be determined. This will probably lie in the vicinity of 4 per cent. copper. Whether concentration is feasible will also depend on the recovery of the gold values. Where the ore is one of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, a separation of these two minerals can be made with the production of a copper concentrate carrying the gold values, with good recoveries in both copper and gold. Where a considerable amount of pyrite is present and this mineral carries a certain percentage of the gold, the separation is more difficult.

Heavy sulphide ores containing chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and pyrrhotite, with perhaps, a certain amount of pyrite. With ores of this class the determining factor between smelting and concentrating ores will be the zinc content in the copper ore, and the copper content in the zinc ore. Between these two points the ore will require concentration, and the method most likely used will be selective flotation into a copper concentrate, a zinc concentrate, and a pyrrhotite tailing. Small scale tests have shown very favorable results in the concentration of this class of ore.

Smelter Design in Progress

The discovery of what would seem to be large tonnages of smelting ore, within a comparatively small radius, has decided those directly interested to establish a smelter in the district favorably situated to the principle deposits as we know them to-day. Concessions with regard to townsite, smelter site, and smoke nuisance seem to have been definitely settled agreeably to operators and the Provincial Government. The design of the smelter is in progress, if not complete. The railway from O'Brien, on the Canadian National Railway, will be ready well before the end of the year, when the equipment will be brought in and construction work started. The first unit is reported to be of 500 tons, although later reports, no doubt due to the favorable developments within recent months, have increased this to 1,000 tons daily capacity. The product of the smelter will be blister copper, which it is the intention to ship to the Eastern States for refining, at least until refining works are established in Eastern Canada near a source of cheap hydro-electric power. For the reduction of copper-gold ores and copper-gold concentrates, two methods of treatment may be successfully applied, namely, blast furnace and reverberatory smelting. A careful study of the character of the ores, the percentage of coarse ore to fines and concentrates, the tonnage of each to be treated, available ore reserves, installation, and treatment costs, etc., are points to be considered in determining which of these two processes is the more economical method. It is very probable that both blast furnace and reverberatory smelting will eventually be used, the blast furnace for the heavy pyritic coarse ores and the reverberatory for the fines and products of the concentration plants, flue dust, etc. The blast furnace and reverberatory matte will be blown to blister copper in basic converters. Highly siliceous ores containing copper and an excess of free silica, such as the Chadbourne ore, will be used for converter flux.

Use Canadian Coal and Coke

The commencement of operations may only include a blast furnace plant, advantage being taken of the sulphur content in the heavy sulphide coarse ore to supply a great deal of the heat for reduction. Pyritic or semi-pyritic smelting may first be practised, using a minimum of coke, around five per cent. for reduction. Lime rock for fluxing purposes will have to be brought in from the most favorably situated localities with respect to freight rates, and its content of available free lime. Limestone, coke and coal will furnish incoming freight for the railway. It is of national importance that the coke and coal used be from our own mines, as it will be of no little assistance to this industry.

If the initial plant consists of blast furnace smelting, as great a burden of the heavy coarse sulphide ore as possible will be carried. The fines broken from mining operations, the concentrates from the concentration plants, and the flue dust will require sintering to agglomerate the fine particles together for blast furnace operation. The more of this sinter that is used in the charge, the more coke will be required for reduction. If reverberatory smelting is practised, the fines, concentrates and flue dust with the proper amount of flux if necessary to give a free flowing slag, will be pre-roasted in furnaces of the McDougal type, and the calcines fed directly to the reverberatory fired with pulverized coal from a pulverized coal plant.

Will Require Banking

It would seem that some system of banking the various types of ores and concentrates will be necessary to obtain uniform operation. The smelter operator must know the composition of the various ores well ahead, so as to make up his charge and keep it uniform from day to day, otherwise, he is in for all kinds of trouble. This is of especial importance in blast furnace operations where a slight variation in the alumina-iron content of the ores causes trouble in the otherwise easy operation of the furnace. Smelter operators using ores direct from the mine, where the ores are not banked and uniformly mixed, experience this trouble. If a custom smelter is contemplated to treat the ores and concentrates of the district, it will be called upon to purchase all types of ore. Some will contain fairly high zinc values. The percentage of this metal in the charge will have to be kept constant. Others will contain arsenopyrite to some extent. All these points make the banking system necessary for most efficient operations.

Little, so far, has been reported on the establishment of reduction works for the treatment of zinc ores and concentrates. This is probably due to the fact that no very large bodies of zinc ore have been opened up and the operators have tried to avoid this mineral in their search for copper-gold deposits. Recent discoveries, however, indicate that sphalerite will be one of the commercial minerals of the district and is present in varying amounts in a number of the deposits. In some cases it would seem to be in commercial amounts, necessitating its separation from the copper and its treatment in a zinc reduction works. Zinc ore and concentrates will hardly be treated in the district but will be shipped out to present works in the eastern States or to Belgium, or to a source of cheap power on the St. Lawrence, or Ottawa Rivers, or some other favorable point where the electrolytic process for the recovery of the metal in the form of spelter can be more successfully operated. Rumors have been current of the establishment of a zinc refining plant on the Saguenay in connection with the power development there. If such a works materializes it would offer a favorable point for disposal of this class of ore and concentrates from the district. There is also a brisk demand for zinc ore and concentrate to supply the needs of the Belgian works, to which Canada shipped a large quantity of its zinc concentrates during 1924.

Large Metallurgical Industry

Summing up, the vicinity of the important copper-gold discoveries in western Quebec gives promise to be the centre of a large metallurgical industry where ores of the district will be reduced in smelting works, the establishment of which will assist materially in the opening up of the country. It will be an incentive to greater mining activity in providing the small operator with a smelter to which he can ship his high grade ore while his property is in course of development. It will open up a market for farm produce to supply the needs of the mining communities and thus enhance agricultural development in the vicinity. Lumber will be required for construction and mining purposes. In order to save the pulpwood in the vicinity of smelter works, it will require to be cut as soon as possible. While the character of the ores presents difficult metallurgical problems they are not greater than have been surmounted in the past. We have only to review the history of such mining camps as Sudbury, Cobalt, Kimberley and Rossland and others to see evidence of the success made by the operating companies on ores which seemed equally as difficult of treatment, if not more so, than the Quebec ores. In each case the ores have been successfully treated and we have moreover in this case much valuable information on the treatment of somewhat similar ores in other parts of the world.

Asbestos Production Showed $2,300,000 Increase Last Year

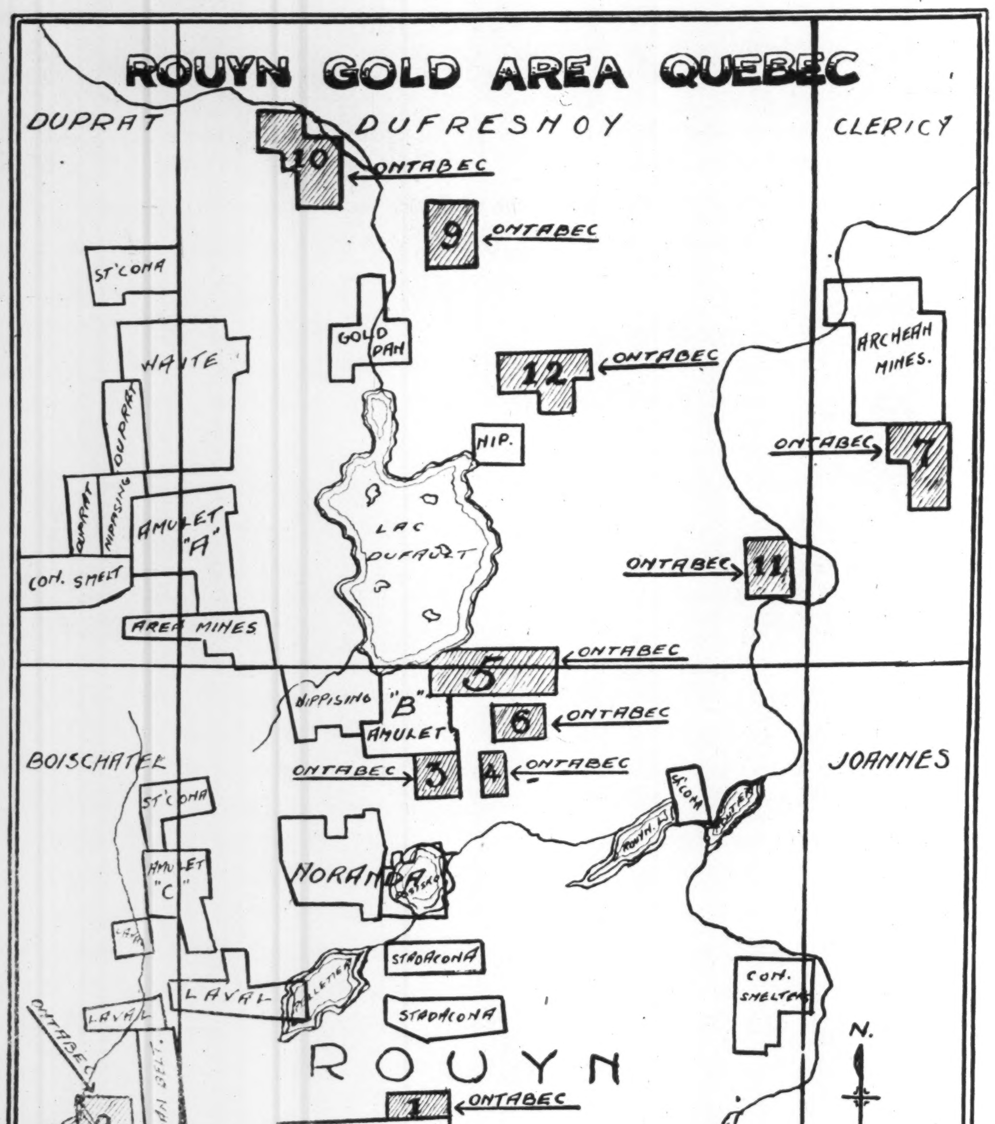
Quebec's asbestos industry had a good year in 1925, preliminary statistics show. The total production was 274,525 tons, valued at $8,982,507, as compared with 208,762 tons, valued at $6,561,659, in 1924.

In point of tonnage it is the record production, the next highest being that for 1923 when it was 216,804 tons. In value it is the third highest, being only surpassed by the years 1919 and 1920, when prices were greatly out of proportion owing to the abnormal economic post-war conditions.

The event of the year in the asbestos industry has been the merging into one large company of several of the asbestos operators. The new organization which came into effect on January 1st, 1926, is called the Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., and consists of the consolidation of the following companies in the Thetford, Black Lake and East Broughton fields: Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Ltd.; Consolidated Asbestos, Ltd.; Federal Asbestos, Ltd.; Thetford-Vimy, Ltd.; Maple Leaf Asbestos Corporation, Ltd.; Asbestos Mines, Ltd.; Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Co. Ltd.

Production figures follow:

	1924			1925		
Grade	Tons	Value	Average per ton	Tons	Value	Average per ton
Crude No. 1	871	$ 318,761	$366	1,044	$ 381,025	$365
Crude No. 2	3,350	721,165	215	3,832	789,875	206
Run of mine	222	34,730	156	298	43,503	146
Spinning fibre	9,799	1,085,918	111	16,070	1,710,379	106
Shingle fibre	21,569	973,356	45	30,010	1,523,980	51
Paper stock, etc.	172,751	3,427,729	20	223,271	4,533,745	...
Stock on hand	41,366	2,584,540	...	35,172	1,668,042	...
Tons rock mined	3,324,727	......	...	4,121,258	......	...



Map showing favorable location of Ontabec holdings.

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1. 80 acres, north and adjoining Gamble-Bathurst groups.
2. Approximately 400 acres, east Huronian Belt, good geological conditions exist on this property. Four quartz veins uncovered, and good gold values under assay.
3. 160 acres, adjacent to Noranda, similar surface formations.
4. 80 acres, adjoining group No. 3 and ideal formations for copper.
5. 600 acres with large copper showings. Assays to 22.68% copper. This is a prospective mine.
6. 120 acres. Immediately south of group No. 5, with similar surface formations.
7. 280 acres, massive copper ore discovered. Optioned to Victoria Syndicate for $150,000.00.
8. 600 acres, adjoining Edna Bathurst find, in South Rouyn. This property has wonderful possibilities for gold.
9. 400 acres in Northern Dufresnoy. This property also has ideal geology for copper-gold.
10. 440 acres, adjoining Thompson copper find on Sills Creek. Disseminated copper ore has been exposed on this group.
11. 240 acres on the Clericy-Dufresnoy line. This property has good formation for zinc and copper ores.
12. 640 acres north-east of Nipissing, with gold values revealed during assessment work, 1925.

Ontabec gives substantial profit at minimum risk.

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QUEBEC'S MINERAL OUTPUT LAST YEAR WAS 18% HIGHER

Was Only Bettered During Inflation Period After War

NON-METALLICS LEAD

Developments in Copper Gold Area, However, Presage Big Things for Future

By THEO C. DENIS,
Quebec's Superintendent of Mines.

The value of the products of the mineral industry of Quebec during 1925 reached the total of $22,497,792, as compared with the previous year, 1924, when it was $18,952,896, an increase of $3,544,896, or 18.7 per cent.

The 1925 production is the second highest one on record, the first one having been the abnormal year 1920, when under the impulse of the impetus of the preceding war years and of the high prices ruling, the figure $28,392,939 was reached. This, however, was under the factitious economic conditions which followed the years of universal turmoil, so that it may be stated that 1925 constitutes the record year of mineral production under normal conditions.

The non-metallic products of the Quebec mines and quarries constitute still an overwhelming majority. They enter into the total for 95.2 per cent., while the metallics figure for 4.8 per cent. This, however, does not represent the actual state of the metal ore industry, for it is spurred on into a great activity by the intensive prospecting now being carried on in Western Quebec, on the discoveries made in the last two or three years in the Abitibi-Temiscamingue region. As a consequence of these activities, important volumes of copper-gold ores have already been blocked out by under-ground workings and diamond drilling, sufficient to justify the erection of a smelter and the construction of a railway line into Rouyn. The latter is being pushed vigorously and will be completed in the fall of 1926, while the work on the smelter will be begun shortly. But as there is no production yet, the results of these activities will not show in the table of production before a year or two hence.

Belt Much Extended

It may also be added that the mineralized field in that region, which until the spring of 1925 had been delineated by the geologists and the prospectors as occupying a belt of 100 miles long, by six to eight miles wide, running east and west from the Ontario boundary to the Bell river, at a distance of forty to fifty miles south of the Transcontinental railway, has been considerably extended by important discoveries of mineralization made to the north of this railway, in the townships of Desmeloizes, Guyenne Dalquier. The prospecting activities need no longer be restricted to the original belt, for favorable geological conditions are known to exist over an area of fifty miles on each side, north and south of the Transcontinental, constituting a promising territory of 10,000 square miles.

Metallic Ores

The production of metallic ores, which shows a value of $1,034,188, is a marked increase as compared with the five previous years. In fact, it is the second highest annual value recorded, the banner year for metallics having been 1918, when the value reached $2,855,120.

The increase for 1925 is due to the greater activity at the Eustis mine; resumption of continuous mining and milling at the Tetreault mine which has been leased by the British Metal Corporation (Canada), Ltd., and a small production of molybdenite at the Mass mine at Quyon.

So far, as previously stated, the production of metallics in Quebec has always been very small, but the discovery and development of the deposits of copper, zinc and gold made in the last three years in Western Quebec, in the counties of Abitibi and Temiscamingue, as well as the metalliferous deposits of Gaspe, permit to look forward to a great change in this respect, and allow to presage, that in a near future the province will rank as an important producer of metals.

It may also be mentioned that the water-power resources of Quebec, which can afford electric energy at very low rates, are attracting metallurgical industries, some of which will treat foreign ores. The Aluminum Company of America, is now developing 800,000 h.p. at Chute a Caron, in the upper Saguenay region, where it is intended to erect the world's largest alumina reduction plant, treating bauxite from South America and from the Southern United States.

Non-Metallic Minerals

These comprise feldspar, graphite, magnesite, mica, ochre, silica and soapstone blocks and do not include asbestos which was treated separatly. As compared with 1924, we record decreases in the production of feldspar, ochre or mineral plants, silica, and increases in graphite, magnesite, mica and soapstone blocks.

The graphite industry appears to have taken a new lease of life and has been the object of a great deal of study and experimentation during the year just passed, the production increasing in value from $3,264 in 1924 to $40,792 in 1925.

The mica market during the first half of the year was quiet and the demand was inactive. In the last six months, however, the conditions improved noticeably, with the result that the year's production showed an increase as compared with 1924, and that the prospects for 1926 are comparatively bright.

The production of feldspar shows a decrease of 30 per cent. in tonnage, and 34 per cent. in value, as compared with 1924. The decrease is due to a keener competition of the United States feldspar on the market of that country during the year. The American feldspar contains more quartz than the Buckingham product, and is therefore of lower grade, but on the other hand it can be produced cheaper. The preliminary estimate of the 1925 production in the United States gives a tonnage increase of 13 per cent.

Building Materials

The value of the building materials production in the Province of Quebec during 1925, which represents about 52 per cent. of the total value of the mineral production, shows a slight increase over that of 1924. It amounts to $11,875,061, as compared with $11,380,977 for the previous year.

This increase in value of about 5 per cent. is largely to be attributed to a marked increase in the cement production.

While 2,754,979 barrels of cement valued at $4,796,959 were sold in 1924, 3,375,672 barrels valued at $5,709,238 found a market in 1925, that is an increase of 19 per cent. over last year's sales.

All of the other building materials industries, except those of brick and granite reported for 1925 a more or less pronounced decrease, not so much in quantities as in value of production, thus showing a decided drop in the prices of materials of construction.

In the brick industry there was an increase of over 10 per cent. in the production value, with last year's prices remaining nearly the same while the granite quarries reported a value of production of $519,929 as compared with $381,922 for the year 1924, which is an increase of over 25 per cent.

The lime production is practically the same as last year. A greater tonnage was produced but the sale price per ton was lower.

The tonnage of marble quarried in 1924 which was high above the output for the preceding year, has dropped down during 1925, showing a decrease in value of approximately 20 per cent.

The limestone quarries, which in the order of importance as regards value of production and number of men employed come immediately after the cement and brick industries, report this year that their production both in quantity and value is slightly lower than that of 1924 and 1923.

Comparative figures follow:

	1924	1925
Asbestos	$ 6,571,594	$ 8,992,891
Copper, pyrites	156,287	277,083
Dolomite	9,049	....
Feldspar	143,076	94,730
Gold	18,372	37,909
Graphite	3,264	40,792
Magnesite	101,122	122,325
Mica	162,951	188,662
Mineral Water	2,288	2,076
Molybdenite	6,606	11,176
Ochre, iron oxide	88,540	82,027
Quartz	88,958	30,064
Silver	48,833	165,974
Soapstone	20,273	29,569
Titanic Iron	3,771	11,934
Zinc-lead	146,935	530,112
Building		
Brick	1,859,330	2,095,795
Cement	4,796,959	5,709,238
Granite	381,922	519,929
Lime	684,541	639,475
Limestone	2,276,248	1,897,439
Marble	331,100	258,722
Pottery	436,696	317,505
Sand	498,866	402,946
Sandstone	115,275	14,412
	$18,952,896	$22,497,792

COPPER-GOLD FINDS IN BOISCHATEL TP. QUITE IMPORTANT

Pioneer Syndicate Extensive Holdings Have Attractive Finds

Waite-Montgomery discovery was the feature of the first half of 1925 in Quebec mining, and the developments in Boischatel Tp. where important finds were made by Chance Syndicate and Pioneer Exploration Syndicate were the outstanding feature of the last half of the year. These last discoveries were made in September and brought into prominence an additional large Quebec average, which ranks in importance with other gold-copper discoveries in the province.

Pioneer Exploration Syndicate is a private operation owned in Montreal and was organized by Messrs. Alderson and Mackay, engineers, who owned the bulk of the claims. Pres. Noah Timmins, Hollinger Consolidated, is said to be interested. The properties consist of the Mackay, Alderson and Lomas holdings, 800 acres in a square block.

The important discoveries are on the Mackay claim, near the northeast corner. The deposits are of the replacement type in intermediate acid lava flows. The associated intrusives are gabbro dykes and irregular masses and a large mass of syenite porphyry and porphyry dykes. The flows have a general east and west strike and vertical dip, and alternate from acid rhyolite to andesites. The altered and replaced zone is 2,000 feet wide. The copper is found in dark colored flows near the flow tops.

Three Copper Areas

Since the discovery was made in September last, three important copper areas have been disclosed. The sections replaced by copper and associated minerals at 15 to 25 ft. in width, surface channelling give values averaging 8 per cent. copper and $2.00 in precious metals. Three other ore areas have been indicated by systematic prospecting.

The mineralization in order of deposition is: pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and a small amount of galenite.

The surface showings indicate that the property ranks third in importance in the Quebec mining district. Diamond drills are now at work on the property.

The Francoeur and Bell-Thompson claims in Boischatel Township comprising an area of 1,400 acres, are also controlled by Pioneer Exploration Syndicate. The deposits in this area are of the replacement type. The structure and geology are similar to the Alderson and MacKay group. The chief values so far found are in gold. The most important discovery is a gold vein of the replacement type on the Francoeur claim. Channel samples over a length of 120 feet and an average width of 15 feet gave average assay values in gold of $8.00. The strike of the veins and flows is N.80° W, dip 60°N.

The Francoeur claim is the southern claim of the group. The rocks on the claims to the north are rhyolite and andesite flows, some of these highly altered and replaced. The flows are cut by gabbro and porphyry dykes. Apart from completing the assessment work this area has not been prospected. Alderson and MacKay, of Montreal, are the engineers.

Thirteen Made Up Syndicate Which Sold Horne to Noranda

Grubstakers and Prospectors Interested in Tremoy Lake Shore Organization Made That Lucky — Unlucky Total — All Noranda Ore on Miller Claim

Thirteen may be regarded by many as unlucky, but it was not for the Tremoy Lake Shore syndicate of New Liskeardites who backed Ed. Horne on his expedition into Rouyn and resulted in finding of the Horne copper property.

The fabulous profits that befell the members of the syndicate are well known, but it is not generally known that there were thirteen in the syndicate. Here is the story as told by one of the New Liskeardites, a man who is wealthy to-day as a result.

In the summer of 1920 E. H. Horne and E. J. Miller, of New Liskeard, organized a prospecting trip into Quebec. The first backers put up $25 each. These were J. Taylor, J. Bucher, J. Varrette, O. Varette, J. Brett, J. Redpath, Len. Hill, H. O'Grady, J. Kirkwood, all of New Liskeard. A license was taken out in the name of E. J. Miller and a sixty acre claim staked on it. Next year they added some more claims to the original.

The ore being developed by Noranda so far is all on the E. J. Miller claim.

Later on in the winter of 1922 Ed. Horne and P. Woodward went in for the syndicate and staked several more claims, P. Woodward getting an interest in the original syndicate as well as John Clark, who put up some money at this time, making in all thirteen members which in this case was a lucky number.

There were people in New Liskeard who would not put up $25 to get into the syndicate in the first place. The majority of the syndicate holders interest was 7.65 per cent., outside of Miller and Horne, who held larger interests.

In all it cost each member all told who was holder of 7.65 per cent., the sum of $360.

In the summer of 1922 Peter Grnham, also of New Liskeard, and who had previous dealings with Thompson - Chadbourne on other mining properties in the North, induced H. W. Chadbourne to come north to meet Mr. Horne. They met in the Vendome Hotel at Haileybury. The final deal was not signed up for nearly two weeks, and under an agreement signed 11 August, 1922, the syndicate was to receive $320,000 for nine tenths interest in the property, and were to receive 10 per cent. of the total capitalization of a company to be formed. The Horne Copper Corporation was formed, 2,000,000 shares no par value and 200,000 shares deposited in the Bank to the credit of the Syndicate. Recently Noranda made a deal trading in 125,000 shares of Noranda for 200,000 shares Horne Copper Corporation.

Just after the deal was closed with Chadburne, three units were sold for $100 each. These are worth $22,500 now. A little over two years ago the next units to be sold brought about $1,400 each. The original holders who put up $360 and held onto their 7.65 per cent. interest are worth in the neighborhood of $170,000.

TO HANDLE AMULET

A Montreal report states that Amulet Gold Mine directors have named A. F. Brigham, general manager of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, consulting engineer to have full charge of developments.

We Recommend:

BOURLAMAQUE SYNDICATE LTD.

CAPITALIZATION $250,000.00 — 50,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

R. W. NORRINGTON, President, Montreal
R. E. KEMERER, Vice-President, Montreal
GEORGE WALKEY, Director, Harriston, Ontario

The Board will be increased to five members in the near future.

THE COMPANY'S HOLDINGS

Bourlamaque Township

(a) The Syndicate owns outright claims A. 3938-39-40-41. A strong contact vein, running through the center of this property, gives assays from $3.60 to $15.00.

(b) The Company owns outright mining lot 2402, which property adjoins the Bourlamaque Gold Mining Company and the Reed Properties on the north.

(c) The Company also owns six hundred thousand shares of stock in the Bourlamaque Gold Mines, Limited, a company which owns two hundred acres north and east of lot 2402. This Company is preparing to carry on an active development campaign in the coming spring.

(d) The Company owns 250,000 shares of the Cambrian Gold Mines.

Dubuisson Township

Bourlamaque Syndicate owns 40,000 shares of the Unison Gold Mines, Limited. Over 600 ft. of drifting on 100-ft. level has disclosed values of better than $10 over the entire length with the width varying from 5 ft. to 20.

Bourlamaque Syndicate

Controls the North American Lead and Refining Company, which was incorporated for the purpose of taking over an option on a lead deposit in the Township of Dorion, Thunder Bay District.

Feldspar Properties

The Syndicate controls 50 per cent. of the Consolidated Feldspar Mines Limited. The Consolidated Feldspar Mines started shipping to the United States. Present production is at the rate of two carloads a week, and it is the belief that the near future will see this production up to at least a car a day. This is the first producer for the Syndicate. Our own engineer reports that the deposits are of such a substantial nature that warrant us to express the opinion that this subsidiary alone will earn sufficient for substantial dividends to the Bourlamaque Syndicate Shareholders. Due to the depletion of Feldspar reserves in the United States, this nonmetalic product is enjoying a very wide and strong market, and with the deposits that the Feldspar Company has we have no hesitation in saying that this should prove a very substantial earning power for the Syndicate. In addition it has the favorable feature of being inexpensive to operate and mine, and the net profits from the operations should run well over 50 per cent.

Duprat Township

The Syndicate recently acquired 400 acres in the Township of Duprat, adjacent to the holdings of the Waite-Montgomery.

Cadillac and Mallartic Township

The Company owns outright 200 acres.

In conclusion we believe that this stock will enjoy a steadily advancing market for a considerable period of time. It will be the policy of the Company to develop its various holdings to a point where subsidiary companies can be formed or sold. In which case, however, an interest will be retained so that the Syndicate may enjoy the full benefits of its preliminary work.

We have studied the prospects and possibilities of the Syndicate and we thoroughly believe that it has a tremendous future before it, and it is well to point out here that it is one of the few prospects that has been presented to the public in which the public has been asked to take so little speculative chance. It is our belief that the Company is now firmly established and that the stock is well on the way towards $15.00 to $20.00 a share.

We invite inquiries and believe that a thorough investigation of the possibilities of this Syndicate is well worth while.

MORGAN U. KEMERER

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Phone Harbour 4935

Noted Engineer Sees Half Dozen Quebec Prospects Rapidly Developing Into Mines

(Continued from page 25)

ship but were afterwards abandoned. Some sulphide zones were discovered in Rouyn and Boischatel but the surface assays in gold were relatively low. During the latter part of 1923 and the beginning of 1924, a general slump was in evidence and a great many claims were abandoned in Boischatel and Rouyn. The Thompson and Chadbourne Syndicate, acquired the Horne and other interests in Rouyn, west of Osisko Lake and incorporated under the name of the Noranda Mines Limited. This company met with about the only real success in this area in 1924 and did much to stimulate the mining industry in Northwestern Quebec at this time.

The Northwestern Quebec area is far from being a poor man's paradise, as transportation facilities are greatly inadequate, and bedrock, generally speaking, is heavily mantled by a deep overburden of clay, sand, gravel, boulders, vegetation, etc., and it is doubtful if over one per cent. of the bedrock area is exposed. It requires capital and perseverance and plenty of it to open up such an area.

Not a Gold Area

About 1924, the prospectors gradually became educated to the fact that the Northwestern Quebec area up to then, was not a gold area, strictly speaking, but in reality a mineral area containing large aggregates of massive sulphites, more or less intimately intermingled and carrying minor values in gold and silver. The sulphides so far identified are pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, bornite, etc. Some nature copper is found in these deposits in scaly, dentritic or reticulated forms. Magnetite is sometimes found also in the deposits.

In 1925 much of the ground abandoned previously in Boischatel, Rouyn, Duprat and Dufresnoy was restaked with the object of exploring for commercial aggregates. This revival extended into Montbray and other townships where promising discoveries have been made.

To-day the prospector in Northwestern Quebec looks upon a gold discovery as merely incidental. He is prospecting for copper and zinc sulphides.

Many Good Discoveries

In spite of the fact that very little of the bedrock is visible and that the overburden is very deep, yet within the last six months or so many good discoveries have been made. This has been made possible due to the fact that pyrrhotite and sometimes magnetite are associated with the large sulphide aggregates. Pyrrhotite and magnetite will attract the magnetite needle, hence by the diligent use of a common dip needle, carried over the surface in certain ranges, as a preliminary step in exploration, sulphide aggregates may be located, even under deep over burden. This method greatly expediates prospecting by locating probably the most promising zones in which to conduct trenching operations. Of course, bodies of copper or zinc sulphide alone, or mixed will not affect the dip needle, but such bodies are very seldom encountered in this area. Thus at the present time there are scores of dip needles of all makes and descriptions, being employed and with marked success.

As far as development work has gone in Northwestern Quebec, it has shown that nothing of economic importance has yet been found within the Temiskaming series (Pontiac series) or south of this series. All of the important discoveries have been located north of this series and within the disturbed and intruded greenstones (Abitibi volcanics).

Promising Field

The Northwestern Quebec Mineral Area is a very promising field. Concerning its extent and richness, but little is at present known, as discoveries have been reported over an area of over five thousand square miles. The field is so large and transportation facilities so limited, except in summer, when advantage can be taken of the rivers, that the development of the field will necessarily be somewhat slow, until better railway accommodation is furnished. At present the Canadian National Railway runs approximately northwest and southeast through what was known a year or so ago as the extreme northern portion of the mineral area, but since that time some very important discoveries were made, about twelve miles north of this railway in Desmeloizes township where the Abana Mines Limited, a rich copper-zinc deposit, is located. Probably before many years pass, and other discoveries are made further north, this railway may become the central railway through the field of mining activity, with trunk lines serving the important out-areas.

Scarcely Scratched

The Northwestern Quebec Mineral Area has been scarcely scratched, even in a preliminary way, and its progress has been retarded as above outlined by lack of transportation, the presence of unusually deep overburden, etc., yet in its comparatively short history it can boast of at least one mine of considerable importance, viz., the Noranda Mines Limited, in Rouyn township, and there are about half a dozen or so very encouraging looking prospects which from present appearances should rapidly develop into mines after the branch line of the Canadian National Railway has been completely from O'Brien to Rouyn. Among these more promising prospects may be mentioned, the Chance Syndicate group and the Pioneer group in Boischatel Township; the Amulet in Dufresnoy and Duprat; the Waite-Montgomery in Duprat; Abana Mines Limited in Desmeloizes; the Stabell in Dubuisson, the Goldie and Kennedy-Sladen in Fournier township and the Archean Syndicate in Clericy township. To the above list might be added a score of others which have the appearance of developing successfully.

The years 1926-27 should bring this vast mineral area to a position of great prominence, for before the end of 1927, at least one railway line will be built into the centre of activity. Long before the end of 1926 a hydro-electric power line will be supplying energy into the heart of the present field and before the end of 1927 at least one smelter will be in operation. In the meantime, the above facilities should greatly stimulate prospecting and probably add a number of new mines to the credit of the area. In brief, there should be a "boom" period in Northwestern Quebec between now and the end of 1927.

Those investing and speculating in Quebec propositions should carefully peruse the following article. It is written by Charles Spearman, who is to-day recognized as the foremost consulting engineer on Quebec properties. Perhaps no article that has been published dealing with Quebec mineral developments has shown the possibilities so well as does Mr. Spearman. He says the Quebec mineral area has been scarcely scratched, even in a preliminary way. He can already see half-a-dozen mines in addition to the Noranda, and does not hesitate to name them. He says that 1926-7 will bring this vast mineral area into great prominence, and concludes with the statement that there should be a boom period in northwestern Quebec between now and the end of 1927.

Geologists Pointed Way to Finding Quebec's Deposits

Discoveries Had Been Going on for Years But Mapping Out Focussed Attention of Experienced Prospectors on the Section

For twenty years prior to 1922 occasional discoveries of minerals, principally gold, had been made in northwestern Quebec. In 1906 the discovery of the Lake Fortune mine in Dasserat Township by Olier and Renaud caused a small stampede of prospectors, but nothing more was found, and even the original discovery did not turn out satisfactory. In 1911 a discovery at Keekeek Lake caused another rush, but again no ore body of commercial grade was developed. Construction of the Canadian National Railway to the Harricanaw River in 1912 opened that excellent waterway to prospectors, and Sullivan's discovery on Lake Demontigny and some others followed. Although these finds were more promising than the earlier ones, they failed to attain commercial values, and prospecting once more languished.

This failure was due not so much to a lack of intrinsic merit in the district itself as to the superior attractions of the gold fields that were being discovered and developed just across the boundary in Ontario. The camps at Porcupine and Kirkland field completely outshone the humble discoveries in Quebec, and irresistibly drew away the interest of the prospecting fraternity for the next ten years. In the meantime geologists of the Geological Survey of Canada and the Ontario Department of Mines were studying the orebodies and their relations to the surrounding rocks, both in Ontario and Quebec. Work by H. C. Cooke, M. E. Wilson, and others of the Geological Survey gradually made it apparent that the geological formations which occur at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake extend eastward for 100 miles beyond the Ontario-Quebec boundary.

Would Aid Prospectors

In May, 1922, announcement was made in the columns of the Canadian Mining Journal of the Survey's belief in the mineral possibilities of this section of Quebec and of its intentions to encourage and facilitate prospectors by producing large-scale, detailed geological maps. Maps which would distinguish between the swamp and soil covered portions of the country and the parts where bed rock is exposed and where prospecting is feasible, and which would distinguish in the bed rock between sediment and volcanic schist and the highly significant porphyry and granite intrusions. With such maps in their hands prospectors could easily decide where their search might best be concentrated. That summer two geologists. H. C. Cooke and W. F. James, and a topographical party under R. Bartlett were sent into the district and the first two units of the map were prepared and ready for use in the spring of 1923.

Proved Timely

These maps proved to be timely. A few experienced prospectors had entered the district about the same time as the survey parties and before autumn the discoveries of Powell, of Horne, and of Wright and Billings, furnished the impetus for the great rush that was to begin before the snow of the next winter had gone. The program begun by the Geological Survey in 1922 has been continued and augmented each succeeding season. Under the direction of H. C. Cooke, W. F. James. J. B. Mawdsley, and B. W. Buffam the detailed mapping now covers an area 70 miles by 35 miles reaching to all but the extreme eastern end of the gold-bearing belt. Concurrently, the Department of Lands for the province has rendered indispensable aid to geological work and to the general development of the district by the township surveys, which they have performed with precision and dispatch, a valuable feature of which are the many reference plates that have been placed along lakes and streams as tie points for the location of mining claims. The demand for these maps is such that already the edition of the first one published, in 1923, has been exhausted. Moreover, mineral development, claim surveys, railway and road construction are taking place so rapidly that maps to be kept up to date must be revised more rapidly than the limited resources of the Geological Survey permit.

Further Assistance

Supplementary to the work of preparing maps a study is being made of the various mineral discoveries to determine the nature of the ores, and the conditions that controlled their localization. Such information given in the reports of the Survey as it is obtained, is of the type most valuable to the prospector, enabling him to narrow the field of his labors and thus increase his chances of making a valuable discovery with a given expenditure of work and money. All these reports may be had free of cost on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Ottawa.

It is expected that during the coming summer five Geological Survey parties will be allotted to this promising and rapidly developing field and its mineral deposits of copper, gold and zinc.

FOUR ORE BODIES CUT ON ABANA

One Drill Hole Alone Reveals Excellent Ore — Zinc Content Quite High

Engineers' reports on Abana mines tend to indicate that reports from Quebec House, that the property was not all that is represented, were incorrect. The property, as opened up to date, shows much merit.

Reports also about questionable advertising have been repudiated by the company officials and directors. Hector Authier, Abitibi, member in Quebec House, declared that samples taken from a big block of the property, and analysis in the laboratory of the Department of Mines, had shown good value. He declared that the minister of mines had, moreover, denied in "Le Soleil" and "La Presse" the attitude attributed to him, namely, that the sale of Abana shares was an attempt to defraud the public. He wished to draw the attention of the House and press to these rectifications.

The company is carrying on an aggressive exploration of its property by diamond drill and is now on the fifth hole, which is down below 300 ft.

Zinc sulphides carrying 7.793 per cent. zinc, 90c. in silver and gold, and more than a trace of copper, average $13 per ton, was cut in Vein 1, Quite favorable results were secured in hole 2, a 13 ft. body, with $24.12 ore being cut; a second body gave $22.87 over 52 inches; a third $25.33 over 42 inches; a fourth $45.83 over 96 inches, or the four deposits show an average of $30.04 over a total width of 29.2 ft. Gold and silver values in this hole were relatively high when compared with surface values. Average values in the shaft have run around $16.

SYNDICATE ENJOYS STRONG POSITION

Burlanque Has Large Quebec Holdings and Operates Feldspar Mine

Burlanque syndicate recently disposed of a block of claims in Malartic Tp., Quebec. They adjoined the Rae-Graham group and were staked by the syndicate. Cadillac Mines were the purchasers.

The syndicate was early in Quebec field and has extensive holdings. The plan of operation is to develop a property to a point where its merit is shown and then dispose of it, retaining a small interest.

The syndicate has quite an interest in Unison mines, Cambrian mines, extensive groups of claims well located in the Quebec field and in addition controls Consolidated Feldspar Mines, located at Hybla, County of Hastings, Ontario, a railway station along the Canadian National Railways 197 miles distant from Toronto. The property is the consolidation of four important groups, comprising over 400 acres. The mining rights are perpetual and free from any rentals or royalties.

Hollinger President is Largest Individual Holder in Quebec

Not Only is Mr. Timmins Interested in Many Companies But Has Crew Staking Claims Constantly

Pres. Noah Timmins, of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, sees great possibilities for Canada as a copper producing country in the gold-copper areas of Quebec. But what is equally important, Mr. Timmins sees the possibilities of many mines, some copper-gold, some gold, in northwest Quebec, and as a result he has perhaps to-day a heavier individual stake in that camp than any single individual ever had in a new camp on the continent. Mr. Timmins is speculating with his money in the Quebec field in a big way. He is said to have an option to purchase which is being exercised on Waite-Montgomery. He is said to be the largest holder in Amulet; was recently reported as having a quarter interest in Alderson-Mackay as well as having taken up the property adjoining. What his Noranda holdings are, no one can say positively except himself but after he was substantially interested he put into the company 300 acres adjoining the Horne, and is said to have since purchased heavily of Noranda shares on the open market. He recently negotiated a loan to Noranda from Hollinger of $3,000.000 and in addition to interest, Hollinger gets 30 000 shares of Noranda stock as a bonus.

But these are not all Mr. Timmins' holdings. It is known that he has a large force in the field in Quebec steadily, and stakings have been quite extensive at various points to the north and east of Rouyn. His holdings are to-day regarded as tremendous.

Amulet Purchased Its Second Plant; To Test Out Two of Its Groups

Amulet plans an aggressive exploration of two of its three important Quebec groups this year. The plan is to open up underground the ore bodies cut by diamond drill. The company has purchased a second portable compressor, and this will be used in conjunction with an exploration and development campaign throughout the balance of this year. This overcomes delays which would be caused by waiting until completion of the railway, when a large and permanent plant may be taken in.

A similar portable compressor outfit was taken to the Waite-Montgomery property in January.

Noranda Has Started Raising Main Shaft From 300-ft. Level

Noranda has started raising its main shaft from the 300-ft. level. It is now up 50 ft. Good progress is being made.

Power is assured for the operators by June. The power line poles are now being distributed along the right-of-way.

CHIBOUGAMAU MAY SEE NEW GOLD RUSH

Area 120 Miles North of Transcontinental in Quebec Has High Values

It would seem as if the next gold rush will be into Chibougamau, 120 miles north of the transcontinental from Manouan Station. This section attracted attention some 20 years ago. Considerable sampling was done, and a report made by Jas. Ross, of Milton Hersey staff, for Blake Syndicate. High values were secured in various sections, showing copper, gold and silver. Average values run $42, $51, $55, and $145. All these were over good widths.

A couple of prospecting crews are already on their way in, and it is expected that, as soon as the break up comes, there will be several others make the trip.

We Solicit

inquiries from those interested in Canadian Mining Investments.

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A NEW MAP OF ROUYN CAMP

FOR the benefit of those interested in the Mining Market we have compiled a complete map of the rapidly expanding Rouyn Camp of Quebec.

Our map will show accurate location of the leading properties, including Noranda, Stadacona, Amulet, Laval-Quebec, Horne, Waite-Montgomery and Osisko Lake, as well as covering the six principal townships comprising the Rouyn Camp.

Applications should be filed at once.

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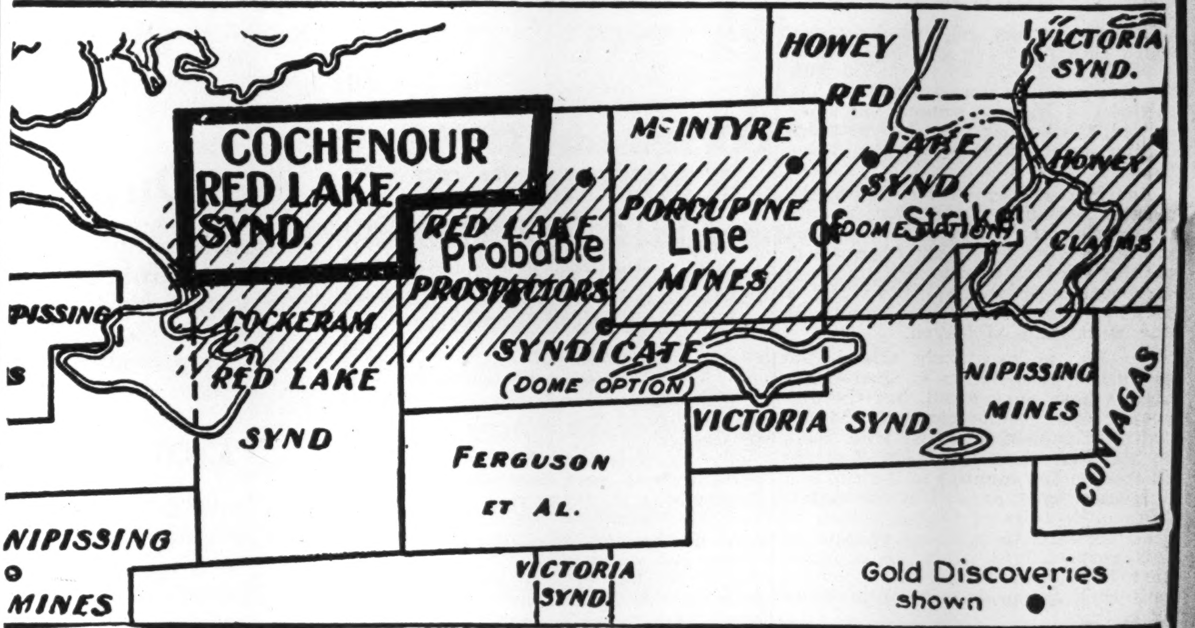

CAPITALIZATION:
Eight thousand Units of No Par Value.

PROPERTIES:
Eight claims comprising approximately 320 acres in the Red Lake district, free of all encumbrance and owned by the Syndicate.

PROGRAM OF DEVELOPMENT:
The Syndicate will undertake immediate development of its property which will include surveying, surface work and probably a program of diamond drilling and underground work. The work will be in charge of capable engineers.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNITS:
Must be accompanied by cheque in full for number of units ordered. The right is reserved to limit the number of units sold to one person and the books may be closed without notice.

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Winter Staking in Various Parts of Quebec Extensive

Activity Spreads to a Number of Townships — Looking for Copper-Gold

Though not a great deal of news is coming out in regard to Quebec developments, other than on the main properties, the bulk of the attention being momentarily on Red Lake, nevertheless, there is ample evidence that the latest Ontario finds have not won all the prospectors from the Quebec field. In fact, there has been a great deal of new staking done of late in Quebec, Desmeloizes Tp., north of the Transcontinental, Duparquet, Destor and in other townships along the right-of-way of the C.N.R. branch from O'Brien.

Duparquet is north of Duprat, where the Waite-Montgomery is situated. The opening up of sulphide showings on the Bouchard claims and the subsequent closing of a deal on them, has caused much interest. In Montbray, west of Duprat, where Nipissing and several other operators are interested much new ground has been taken up.

In Desmeloizes a belt running across the township has been staked and at the rate filings are being made the whole township will soon be taken.

The Abana property is in this township and some very spectacular ore, some of the richest in the whole mining area has been opened up.

Rather an interesting sidelight on the winter staking that has been going on in Quebec was recently given by Richard Pearce, Northern Miner, in which he tells of the use being made of the dip needle. This has come into almost universal use in looking for base ores in Quebec. It has enabled the prospector to carry on intelligent prospecting all winter, despite the deep snow.

The dip needle is like a compass. It points downward when a body of magnetic ore is crossed.

The prospector pickets his claims into small squares, and whenever his dip needle shows marked agitation he knows that the ground is well metallized in that vicinity. He can work out to a few feet, on the snow, the spot of greatest attraction. He can start shovelling snow and trenching the ground at once, or mark it off for summer exploration. The prospector may pick up a magnetite body which possibly may be valueless, but may mean zinc, or he may pick up pyrrhotite, which may lead him to copper.

The big development in Quebec is staking on the margin of the great granite batholiths that rear themselves to the surface through the keewatin at dozens of points from the Ontario boundary eastward for 150 miles, and over a belt 60 to 100 miles wide. The outside margin of the granite mass that takes up the larger part of Duprat township was being staked by well-informed companies and syndicates. On the outside of the granite, half-ringing it, are the Waite, Amulet, Noranda, Alderson-Mackay and Nipissing sulphide properties. People like the Consolidated Smelters have staked large areas a mile or so outside the granite, for prospecting this summer.

There are hundreds of miles of similar granite margins to be prospected in Northwestern Quebec.

Prospectors have come to have an entirely new conception of Quebec. First finds led to the thought that discoveries would be limited to two gold belts, enclosing lines of weakness, and understood to be extensions from Ontario of the Kirkland and Porcupine belts, but while these belts remain attractive, much of the ground around them becomes attractive also on the theory that the granite margins are good places to look for copper or zinc deposits.

AUSTIN CAMPBELL,
member of D. S. Paterson & Co., stock brokers, and former member of The Financial Post editorial staff, who was recently elected a member of Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

"DEEP-SEATED," SAYS NORANDA OFFICIAL OF ORE DEPOSITS

Statement of Great Importance to Other Mines and the Public

"The ore will be deep-seated."

The above message, perhaps not in the same words, was contained in the recent statement on Noranda's operations on the Horne, made by Messrs. Chadbourne and Thompson, managing directors. Mr. Thompson and his technical advisors would be responsible for this statement, which is of the widest importance.

Noranda has opened the Horne property to 300-ft. It is a big mine. No one seems to have been worrying much about this project, but there are the other projects that are coming along, the majority with substantial acreage. The bulk of these are securing their finances through public offerings, so that the public is vitally interested. If the ore deposits of copper and gold proved shallow, the public stood to pay heavily.

The assurance of Mr. Thompson in regard these deposits makes the public outlook brighter. There are a number of propositions in what is regarded as the five copper-gold townships, Rouyn, Dufresnoy, Boischatel, Duprat and Clericy, that have made spectacular surface discoveries which they will proceed to open out this spring. This means that there will be a wholesale spending of the people's money. Mr. Thompson's prediction will remove one of the elements of doubt, depth and the companies will have to look for length, width and values.

The present year should see great progress made in this testing out process so that by 1927 a number of these propositions should near the proven stage, with perhaps another year ahead of them before they will be ready for a small mill. The propositions will all likely ship their copper concentrate to the Noranda smelter, as the profit tax of the province will make it attractive for them to do so as well as the low freight charge for the short haul.

PAST YEAR SAW QUEBEC MINERAL AREA COME PAST

(Continued from page 25)

many spectacular samples and discoveries, it has so far failed to produce any deposits of real value, with the one possible exception of the veins on the property of the Malartic Mining Company in Fourniere township. These veins have stood up under surface examinations, and are now being drilled by the Porcupine Goldfields and Development Company. The replacement type of vein is found much more rarely, but when found is in general more likely to form a deposit of importance. Among those that have stood up under surface examination and are now being fully investigated, are deposits on the F. S. Arntfield claims in Boischatel township and on the claims of the Malartic Mining Company previously mentioned; on the Francoeur claim in Boischatel township, and the property of the Huronian Belt Mining Company in Rouyn township.

Don Rouyn Discoveries
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The authorized capitalization is $250,000 consisting of 25,000 shares of $10.00 par value each, of which 5,000 shares are to be issued in payment for properties staked in the Rouyn District and options on three silver claims. An issue of 2,000 shares at par is being offered to the public in order to purchase a large block of stock in another very promising prospect.

Every cent of the $10.00 paid for every share of the Treasury stock of this Company that is sold goes into the Treasury of the Company, the Financial Agents receiving 10% stock by way of remuneration.

Further particulars on application.

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CORNELIUS BIRMINGHAM
W. L. MATTHEWS
F. G. WALLACE
H. F. OSLER
W. F. ANGUS
Treasurer, J. FOURNIER
Secretary, G. W. DALY

Head Office and Plant, Kingston, Ontario

Laval Quebec Mines Limited

Capitalization
Authorized $5,000,000
Issued . . $2,500,000

Treasury
The Company has $120,000 in its treasury, and has arranged additional financing to carry on large scale operations.

Properties:

The properties consist of approximately 2,700 acres, being roughly as follows:

About 400 acres adjoining the Noranda main holdings on the West.

1,453 acres in South group, located a few claims removed to the Southwest of the main Noranda holdings; and tying on to the Noranda "Island" group.

The North group comprises 600 acres close in on the North of the Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery.

The West group of 320 acres is two claims removed from the South holdings.

Work to date on the South group has disclosed an ore body giving values up to $80 over good widths. This development has occurred on the Davies claim and the values were obtained by Huronian Belt officials on their examination. Further north on this South group (the original Argonaut claims) an important sulphide ore body has been opened up showing good values.

The West group, being but two claims removed from the South group, is developing favorably. Important surface showings of copper-gold ore have been uncovered.

The North group is largely undeveloped. Developments on this property will be governed by progress on the Waite-Montgomery. A new Company controlled by Laval-Quebec is contemplated for the intensive development of this property.

Active development has recently been started on the properties.

Board of Directors:
HON. SENATOR P. E. BLONDIN, *President*
J. A. NAUD, *Vice-president*
PAUL GALIBERT, *Director*
W. B. REID, *Director*
Maj. E. STUART McDOUGALL, *Director*
R. J. CROUCH, *Director*
J. H. RAINVILLE, *Director*
A. BRODUER, *Secretary*
L. A. MARCHAND, *Treasurer*

QUEBEC HAS 10,000 SQUARE MILES THAT MAY PROVIDE MINES

Whole of Keewatin Area Has Great Mineral Producing Potentialities

GEOLOGISTS AIDED

Ontario's Report First Directed Attention to Belt 100 Miles Long by Five Wide

As established by the geological work of Brock, Wilson, Burrows, Bancroft, Cooke and other geologists, a band of old metamorphosed sedimentaries variously called, Lower Huronian, Pontiac schists, Temiskaming series, runs east and west, beginning some 30 miles west of Swastika station and continuing without a break to the Bell river, a distance of about 160 miles.

In Quebec, the northern limit of the metamorphosed sedimentaries of this band, crosses the townships of Dasserat, Boischatel, Rouyn, Joannes, Bousquet, Cadillac, Malartic, Dubuisson, Bourlamaque. And their importance as to prospecting now comes in.

In a preliminary report issued in October, 1922, by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, Mr. Cyril Knight pointed out the apparent existence of two great gold belts in Northern Ontario, 25 to 40 miles apart, the northern one comprising the Porcupine, Night Hawk, Munro and Lightning Creek deposits, while the southern one contained the Midlothian, Matachewan, Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake deposits. He pointed out that these two belts follow the contact between the Temiskaming sediments and the keewatin volcanics. No explanation or theory is advanced in this connection, but it is given as a statement of fact from observation.

Aided in Quebec

The extension into Quebec of the Kirkland Lake belt of Temiskaming sediments is so well marked, and had been so well delimited bv Wilson and Bancroft that the statement of the Ontario Bureau of Mines was, I think, a strong contributory cause of the intensive prospecting which took place along this contact in Quebec in the latter part of 1922 and in 1923, resulting in numerous interesting discoveries and development in the region of the contact.

This development was greatly encouraged by Cooke's statement in the Summary Report of the Geological Survey for 1922, published in 1923, in which he says of this zone: "The geological work of the past season and the discoveries of gold, suggest that the most favorable prospecting ground of this belt is to be found in the Temiskaming series, probably within a mile and a half of the northern contact, and in the band on keewatin lavas and tuffs. 4 or 5 miles wide along the north side of the contact." This meant a belt 5 to 7 miles wide and 100 miles long from Dasserat to Vauquelin.

Staked Quickly

By 1924 most of the promising ground in all these townships constituting the zone outlined by Cooke, was staked out, so that prospectors had to go farther afield towards the north and in consequence new discoveries were made in Montbray, Duprat, Duparquet, Destor, Dufresnoy, and even further afield, to the north of the Transcontinental Railway, in Desmeloizes, Guyenne, Trecesson, Dalquier, Landrienne, Barraute, Carpentier.

Some of these discoveries to the north of the railway have been sufficiently examined to ascertain their economic value, at least as promising prospects; others are of recent finding, yet altogether they are sufficient to show a widespread mineralization throughout the whole area occupied by keewatin rocks.

It is also to be noted that in his report on the Turgeon-Harricana Basin, Dr. Tanton mentions the analysis of a carbonate seamed with quartz which he collected on the west bank of the Harricana river, 14 miles below Allard Portage, as having yielded $75 a ton in gold and the presence of tellurium.

Widens the Field

All this tends to show that the mineralization of the keewatin rocks is not necessarily limited to the neighborhood of contacts with sedimentaries, but that it is widespread, and that metallic constituents may be found throughout the whole area occupied by them.

A glance at the map shows that in the so-called "gold-belt" which was supposed to follow the contact, the keewatin rocks area is dotted with numerous outcrops of intrusives consisting of round masses, elongated masses, and dykes of syenite porphyries, granodiorite, aplites, and granites of various grain. These are probably apophyses, tongues, shoots and necks, sent out from large batholiths, deep-seated below the keewatin volcanics, which they pierced and intruded. It was Dr. Collins, who pointed out to me in the spring of 1921 the probability of the influence of these comparatively acid rocks on the mineralization, instancing the Kirkland and the Porcupine conditions. He concluded that it would be opportune to pay particular attention to their mapping.

Change in Theory

So that the occurrence and the influence of the band of precambrian sediments on the mineralization in this vast region does not seem to be as significant as it first appeared. The presence of intrusions of rocks of the syenitic and granitic families has retained its importance. Such intrusions appear to be much more numerous in the vicinity of the zone of contact, but I think that the reason for this is that both the prospecting activities and the geological mapping work, have been more intensive here than further north, and I believe that there are as good chances of occurrences of such intrusions and of mineral deposits throughout the whole of the keewatin area. Their presence will be revealed as prospecting and geological mapping advance. Instead of a mineralized belt five miles wide by 100 miles long in Abitibi, we have an area of 10,000 square miles of keewatin rocks in which the mineral potentialities and the possibilities of discoveries are every bit as good as in the southern fringe.

ONTARIO MINES PAY $1,400,000 DIRECT TAX TO GOVTS.

Some Interesting Data Compiled on Taxation the Mines Pay

Considerable criticism has been leveled against comments in a Toronto evening paper recently, in which a comparison was drawn between the revenue derived from the mines and from the Department of Fish and Game. Those best in a position to know, state that such a comparison is ridiculous. The revenue from fish and game is the tax paid for the privilege of fishing or shooting on crown lands or waters, while the revenue from the mines is a tax or royalty on the revenue from mining properties which are privately owned. A comparison would only be possible if the tax from fish and game represented a tax on the value of the output.

The revenue from the department of mines, as shown in the government returns, does not include the proportion of the profits tax payable to the municipality which in most cases amounts to 50 per cent. of the tax collected from the mines, nor does it include the royalties payable to the T. & N. O. Railway, which have amounted to a considerable sum, representing a direct contribution to a provincial undertaking. Mining companies are the only companies paying two income taxes, one to the province and one to the Dominion. In addition to the taxes collected by the province, the mines pay approximately $600,000 a year to the Dominion. Taking these all into consideration it will be seen that the mines at the present time, are paying in direct taxation to both governments approximately $1,400,000 and this figure will increase from year to year. This is a heavy tax for companies which spend their money in as speculative an industry as mining.

Change in Nickel Tax

Reference was also made in the article, to the fact that the minimum tax on the nickel companies had been reduced from five per cent. to three per cent. and the statement was made that the province was losing thereby $150,000 a year. This, of course, is the most arrant nonsense. The writer is evidently basing this figure on the war time profits. Nickel metal was then selling for 50 to 55 cents a pound and copper at 27 cents, as against present prices of 30 cents and 14 cents, respectively. The nickel tax of five per cent. was reduced to three per cent., to put the nickel mines on the same basis as other mines.

The mining companies spend millions of dollars annually in exploring for and developing new properties. Their annual expenditures for wages, supplies, etc., run about $45,000,000 a year. This applies only to the metal mining branch, and if the non-metallics were included this total would be increased to at least $60,000,000. As an evidence of the relative importance of mining as compared with fish and game. it may be stated that during 1925 the exports from Northern Ontario to the United States, through North Bay, amounted to $32,844,467 for metals, as compared with $5,202,833 for fish and fur.

DON ROUYN OPENS RICH COPPER CLOSE TO HOME HOLDINGS

Important Discovery Made on Its Rouyn Group of Claims

The Don Rouyn Gold Mines has made a startling strike on its No. 1 property, situated between Amulet and the Noranda holdings in Rouyn township. To ascertain the extent of the newly discovered ore bodies, the company has placed contracts for diamond drilling and the drill will be in operation this week on the property. Magnometer and dip-needle readings have already been taken on the ore bodies and the instruments give indication of an extensive underlying mineralized body. On the strike, assays were taken which showed an average copper content of 15 per cent.; gold and silver values were also obtained.

The minimum size of the ore body is at least 300 feet wide and 700 feet long, but test pits have been already put down for a distance of 1,500 feet along the strike and the results obtained indicate the continuance of the ore body for at least this distance.

Nearly everywhere along the mineralized zone, showings are solid chalcopyrite giving indications of one of the most important finds ever made in north-western Quebec.

Working all Winter

Don Rouyn is one of the few companies which has carried on development work all through the winter; the first report of this important discovery has just been received at the company's head office. In addition to the ore body on which the strike was made, in this one group of properties Don Rouyn has already obtained indications of four other ore bodies. The company is working also on its properties in Malartic township, and two recent channel assays there yielded $18.40 and $6.90 per ton in gold alone. Work will be aggressively pushed forward on this and on all the other properties on which encouraging results have already been obtained, just as soon as the weather breaks. In the spring a diamond drill will also be put down on the company's Destor property.

Don Rouyn has sufficient financing wherewith to carry on all its present program of development.

The property upon which the latest spectacular find was made is known as the No. 1 group of properties and is situated in the north-west section of Rouyn township. This property has for neighbors, the Horne, the Chadburn, and Noranda groups on the south-east, and on the north-east the Powell, and on the west the Amulet.

Test Pit in Ore

The find occurs in the same geology as the Horne, namely, Abitibi volcanics. intruded by granite porphyry and two ages of diabase. The find lies at the contact between the diabase and the shattered rhyolite. The lens so far shows a gossin capping on top, whilst almost solid chalcopyrite is revealed underneath. At a depth of six feet from the surface, the 9 x 11 foot test pit shows the entire bottom and side of the pit in rich ore.

Several excellent showings have been obtained upon the property lately, but the foregoing is by far the best yet. It has the earmarks of the original finds made on the Alderson-McKay and the Wrigget-Hallowell groups in the township of Boischatel, a short distance west of the Don Rouyn showing. It is understood that the Alderson-McKay and the Wrigget-Hallowell groups have recently been taken over by the Timmins interests.

Since the strike on the No. 1 group of properties, an offer has already been made for the control of the company's stock, and, in addition, it is understood that other large mining interests have opened negotiations for purchase of control.

The Don Rouyn Gold Mines has an authorized capitalization of $5,000,000, of which about half is outstanding. The company was incorporated as a mining and development corporation and it acquired eight groups of favorably located properties situated in the townships of Rouyn, Destor, Dufresnoy, Malartic and Varsan.

The company operates as a development organization only and as properties are proved, they will be sold to mining companies, but Don Rouyn will retain an interest in their development.

Diamond Drilling by Porcupine Goldfields of Extensive Gold Group

Malartic Mining Company and Kennedy-Sladen groups of thirteen claims, comprising about 950 acres, in Malartic and Fourniere Tps., Quebec, are under option to the Porcupine Goldfields Development & Finance Company. They lie on the north line of Fourniere Township, about 36 miles south of the Town of Amos, on the Canadian National Railway, and 11 miles from the settlement of La Motte. Complete set of camps have been built, consisting of bunk house, cook house, office, stables, blacksmith shop, etc. Between 1,500 and 2,000 feet of surface trenching has been done, with considerable rock excavation in the bottom of the trenches.

Diamond drilling is now in progress. Two holes have been put down and the third is being drilled at present.

Porcupine Goldfields is Drilling the Arntfield

The Arntfield Syndicate group of 15 claims and fractions, comprising 1,867 acres, situated in the Lake Fortune area of Boischatel Township, Quebec, is under option to Porcupine Goldfields Development and Finance. The nearest railway point is Cheminis, on the Nipissing Central Railway, located at the Ontario-Quebec border. A winter road 18 miles long connects the claims with Cheminis.

The original Arntfield Syndicate did considerable trenching and put down 12 diamond drill holes.

The Porcupine Goldfields have done 1,500 feet of new trenching in earth and 200 feet of trenching in rock, besides deepening several of the original trenches.

Predict 1926 Will be Greatest Year in B.C. Mining History

An interesting review of the mineral outlook for British Columbia and some facts about the two leading Portland Canal operations, Premier and B. C. Silver, is contained in a recent market letter of R. P. Clark & Co., Vancouver. They say:

The mining industry in British Columbia is in a very prosperous condition. Reports are being received from all camps of a very encouraging character. The year 1926 will probably be the greatest in the history of the province, and never before were there so many opportunities to participate in the wealth which is being created. Prices of many of the leading stocks are extremely low in comparison with other mining camps of the continent.

It is no wonder that mining publications throughout the country are directing attention to this great mining province, but it is to be hoped that our own citizens will reap the rewards from careful investment in mining undertakings, and that they will not be misled by extravagant advertising. There is only one safe course to pursue, and that is to consult a reliable brokerage firm who are not directly interested in any particular company.

There has been some comment made lately upon the position of Premier and B. C. Silver. We have consistently recommended B. C. Silver as an investment having great possibilities and, since that time, when B. C. Silver was selling at 80c., we have probably sold our clients 75 per cent. of all the stock traded on in the Vancouver Stock Exchange. On the other hand, we have stated that the ideal investment is a like amount of Premier and B. C. Silver, our reason being that the dividend on Premier is sufficient to carry both investments and the probable market advance on B. C. Silver prior to its dividend period would provide a handsome profit.

It does not appear to be recognized by those advising the sale of Premier and the purchase of B. C. Silver, that the former company already owns about 40 per cent. of the stock of B. C. Silver, and shareholders of Premier cannot fail to benefit by any large earnings made by B. C. Silver. Another fact to be taken into consideration is the strong financial position of Premier, which places them in a position to acquire other properties of merit. It must also be noted that this company has as yet only explored a small portion of its territory.

THE HURONIAN BELT COMPANY
LIMITED
(of London, England)

Canadian Office
Suite 52, Trusts & Guarantee Building,
302 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ont.

Authorized and Issued Capital —£200,000
(200,000 Shares £1 Par Value)

Head Office
Friars House,
39-41 New Broad St.,
LONDON, E.C. 2,
England

Directors:
F. H. HAMILTON (Chairman) London, Eng.
SIR A. HAMILTON GRANT London, Eng.
E. TURK London, Eng.
J. MACKINTOSH BELL (Managing Director) Almonte, Ont.
E. T. McCARTHY London, Eng.

The Huronian Belt Company has been established in Canada since 1912 as a prospecting and development Company. The function it is endeavoring to perform is to bring British capital to Canada for the development of the mining resources of this country, under the direction of the best engineering skill obtainable. It maintains a staff of engineers in the field examining and testing likely properties, and assumes all the exploration expense and all the risk during the early stages of development, financing the development by the acquisition of shares in the properties being developed. When a property reaches the stage where it can be considered a good mining risk the Company introduces the shares to British and Canadian investors through the medium of the London Stock Exchange and Stock Exchanges in Canada.

The subsidiary Companies in which The Huronian Belt Company is interested, and for which it has been responsible to a considerable extent, are spending over $1,500,000.00 annually in wages, mining supplies, mining machinery, etc., in Canada.

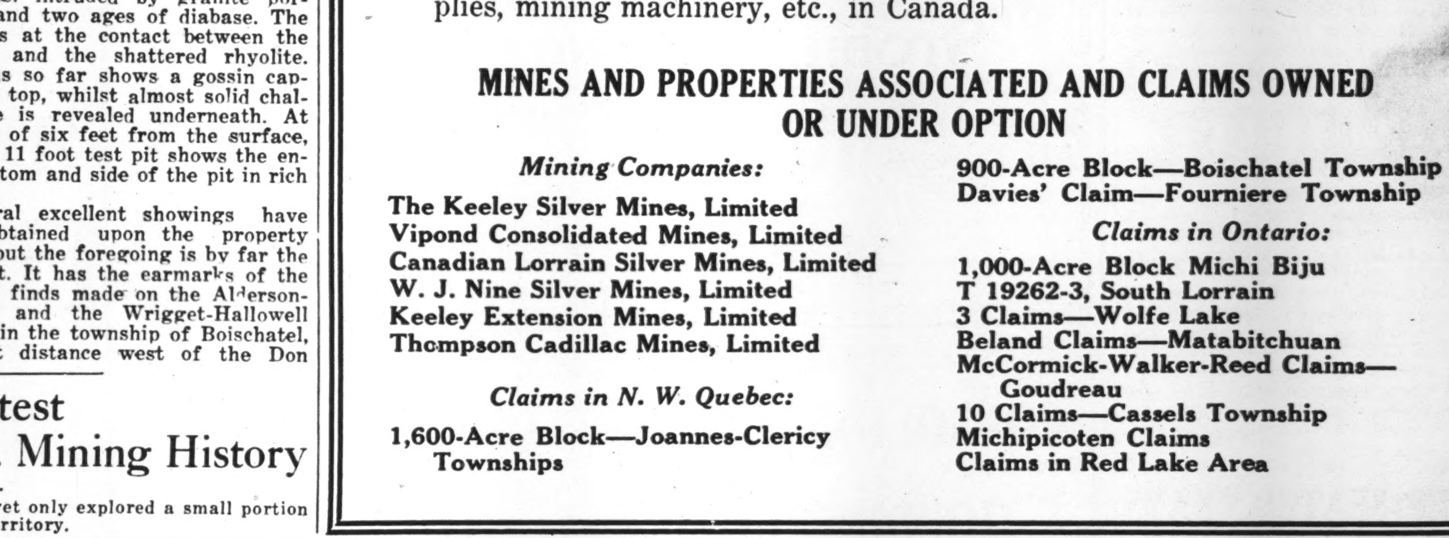
MINES AND PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED AND CLAIMS OWNED OR UNDER OPTION

Mining Companies:
The Keeley Silver Mines, Limited
Vipond Consolidated Mines, Limited
Canadian Lorrain Silver Mines, Limited
W. J. Nine Silver Mines, Limited
Keeley Extension Mines, Limited
Thompson Cadillac Mines, Limited

Claims in N. W. Quebec:
1,600-Acre Block—Joannes-Clericy Townships
900-Acre Block—Boischatel Township
Davies' Claim—Fourniere Township

Claims in Ontario:
1,000-Acre Block Michi Biju
T 19262-3, South Lorrain
3 Claims—Wolfe Lake
Beland Claims—Matabitchuan
McCormick-Walker-Reed Claims—Goudreau
10 Claims—Cassels Township
Michipicoten Claims
Claims in Red Lake Area

100% CANADIAN Bennett Mining Company, Limited 100% CANADIAN



The above is a picture of the company's main operation at Sesikinika, Ont.

Realizing that the pre-Cambrian belt extending through Northern Ontario has proven to be the richest mineral bearing rock formation in the world, we decided to develop our property situated in this belt with Canadian money to preserve for Canada and Canadians the wonderful wealth which is our inheritance.

A limited number of shares are offered to provide balance of money required to complete development of our property situated in the KIRKLAND LAKE MINING AREA and recognized as having the richest gold and telluride showings ever discovered on a property in Northern Ontario. Send for new descriptive, illustrated literature.

W. F. BENNETT & COMPANY
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., Yonge and St. Clair Ave., Toronto. Telephone Hudson 5244.

MINE DEVELOPMENT TO DO MUCH TO SETTLE QUEBEC

Mineral Discoveries Were First to Bring Big Settlement to Coast

PORCUPINE IS CITED

By DR. CHAS. CAMSELL,
Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa.

North-west Quebec is just opening up as a mining camp. The present year should see great strides forward made by the various enterprises. Exploratory work will be undertaken on numerous properties. What this means to Quebec and the Dominion can in a measure be grasped by a statement made by Dr. Charles Camsell, deputy minister of mines, Ottawa, in a paper on the influence of minerals on Canadian history and development. He says that time and again Canadian development has received an incalculable impetus from mineral discoveries.

Previous to the discovery of placer gold in British Columbia, in 1858, that province was a wilderness occupied by a few moving tribes of Indians who did a desultory sort of business in furs with a few scattered trading posts. The Cariboo rush, in 1860, brought the first influx of people to that country. Later, the discovery of lode deposits in the southern part of the province, in Rossland, the Slocan and East Kootenay laid the foundations of the permanent settlement of the country and the development of its agricultural resources. Later still the eyes of the world were focussed on Canada by the discoveries of gold in the Yukon. The influence of the Sudbury nickel deposits in opening to agricultural settlement the Chelmsford basin is familiar to most people and the effect of Cobalt on the colonization and development of the area about Lake Temiskaming is still more familiar to everyone. History is now repeating itself in northern Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, and the discoveries of metal deposits are here giving vast areas of the Dominion entirely new standing as national assets. I have no doubt that the great unexplored areas to the north will ultimately experience somewhat the same history.

Porcupine an Example

As an example of the colonizing and civilizing influence of metal deposits, look at the case of the Porcupine gold fields and their effect on Northern Ontario. When I first passed through that field 24 years ago, while returning from a canoe trip to Hudson Bay, there was not a soul in the country; there was not a stake in the ground. The outposts of civilization were still many miles to the south, and there was before me a good many days' travel by canoe before I could reach the C.P.R. at Bisco. On a visit to the same field last summer, I was astonished at the progress the country had made in 20 years. Porcupine, in that time, had already produced more than $100,000,000 worth of gold and silver, and its mines were directly or indirectly supporting a population of about 25,000 people. But more important that that, the exploitation of the gold deposits was making it possible to open up the country rapidly for the development of agriculture.

Northwestern Quebec is to-day in the same position that Porcupine was 15 or 20 years ago, and I am convinced that we will see there in the next 20 years as remarkable a growth as has taken place in Northern Ontario.

In considering the opening up and settlement of our northern wooded lands, especially in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba I do not think we have appreciated sufficiently the lessons to be learned from our earlier history and the influence that mineral deposits can and must have on settlement. In these areas, contrary to the condition in our western prairies, where agriculture was the first industry to develop, mining, along with forestry, is the pioneer industry. If we discover and develop mineral deposits agricultural development must follow. And while ultimately the mineral deposits will become exhausted, they will have lasted long enough to permit agricultural development to progress so far that it will be strong enough to carry on of itself.

To gauge the value of mineral deposits merely in terms of the number of millions of dollars' worth of metals they have produced or will produce is itself impressive, but it indicates the narrowest kind of outlook. It ignores, perhaps, the greatest lesson of mining history, namely, that mining contributes to national development a vital and indispensable service which reaches far beyond the mining industry itself. Our northern country might lie dormant for generations were it not for the fact that the exploitation of the mineral deposits acts just as a catalyser in a chemical reaction. It causes the surrounding region to spring to life and encourages and even compels the development of agricultural and permanent industries.

Over and above the actual mineral wealth produced mining leaves behind it—wherever the areas are in any degree favorable to agriculture and industry—a legacy of permanent development, sometimes vastly surpassing in national importance the mining development itself. That is the experience which has been illustrated many times already in Canadian history, is repeating itself to-day, and promises to continue to operate as one of the chief factors in spreading development across and over the Dominion.

Gives the World Its Asbestos; Merger Brightens the Outlook

The Effect of the Asbestos Merger on the Eastern Townships Reviewed — Should Bring Better Days to This Section With a Practical Monopoly on the Output

THE recent merger of practically all the asbsetos companies in the province of Quebec means considerably more than simply increased earnings for the companies engaged in this industry. It means considerably better times throughout the whole of the asbestos districts, with a consequent benefit to the province as a whole.

The asbestos districts of the province of Quebec are principally situated along the line of the Quebec Central Railway, about midway between Sherbrooke and Quebec. It is also produced in Danville, and is one of the more important sources of wealth of the Eastern Townships of the province.

Before the present merger was consummated, the operators and the industry as a whole faced many difficulties. This is interesting, for this section of the province has a practical monopoly on the world's supply of crude asbestos. True, Rhodesian asbestos is a considerable factor as far as the higher grades, that is the larger fibres of the mineral are concerned, but, nevertheless, Quebec gives the world 85 per cent. of its asbestos requirements.

What then were the reasons which caused such excessive competition in mining this mineral and which resulted in practically none of the companies making money? Perhaps the answer lies in the fact that asbestos is easy to mine. "Mine," in fact, is possibly the wrong word, for the ore is simply blasted out of "glory holes" in the rock. The asbestos mines are nothing more than enormous pits in which the rock is first blasted and then conveyed to the mill, either by means of cranes or hauled directly up an incline by locomotives. The rock is then crushed, much after the usual mining practice, and then passes beneath suction tubes which remove the feathery asbestos from the heavier rock dust. In the case of the high grade ore, which sometimes has fibres five or six inches in length, there is no milling process whatever, and the rock is simply hand cobbed and then shipped.

All Companies Lost Money

At any rate, during 1922, 1923 and 1924, it may be said that most of the companies were not making money and, although there was much talk of mergers which would limit production and in this fashion raise prices, nothing was accomplished until the end of 1925. Now, however, practically every asbestos company is included in the new Asbestos Corporation. This means that the new company will produce only an amount of asbestos equal to the world's demand and will be able to increase its prices on the lower grades, which will bring a better return to the shareholders and, at the same time allow better remuneration to the workers and generally increase prosperity in this important section.

The reason why the South African companies compete only in the higher grades is due simply to economic conditions which allow the profitable shipping of high grades, while the cost on the lower grades is prohibitive. Therefore, it would seem that the province of Quebec has little to fear in competition from higher grades from now on, for the new merger company should be able to cut its prices on the higher grades and, with an increase on the lower grades, should be able to "make up on the roundabouts what it loses on the swings."

It might be thought strange that such a remedy as a merger for the poor conditions which prevailed in the industry should not have been adopted considerably prior to 1925; but there were several reasons which combined to make merger negotiations difficult and which prevented the companies getting together for the common good. One important factor in this connection was the predominant position of two of the operators,—the Asbestos Corporation of Canada and the Consolidated Asbestos Company. Both these companies, although they had their earnings much reduced, were quite able to keep alive, even through the worst periods. Consequently, both companies were loath to absorb other less profitable concerns; furthermore, any merger which did not include within its scope all the operators would prove useless, for the cut-throat competition would still continue.

Chief Stumbling Block

However, possibly the chief stumbling block in the way of merger negotiations was the fact that whilst most of the operators simply mined and sold the raw asbestos, there were three operators who mined and made the manufactured article as well. These three companies made their money from manufacturing and not from mining. They mined the various grades which they required and, naturally, in so doing obtained large surplus quantities of other grades. Thus surplus production of the manufacturing companies was one of the major factors which brought about the price-cutting epidemic which ravaged the asbestos industry and forced several companies into liquidation.

These manufacturing companies, in most cases, manufactured the asbestos in the States and their mining operations were carried on in and around Thetford Mines, P. Q. Naturally, they took but little interest in merger negotiations of any sort, feeling probably that should they sell out their mines to some consolidated company, they would immediately be forced to pay higher prices for their raw material—this would naturally have been the case.

Manufacturers Not Included

It is interesting to note, however, that in the merger which has just been consummated these companies are not now marching forward under the aegis of the new Asbestos Corporation, but still continue in the old way, mining and manufacturing their products. The difficulty of the surplus production of these companies, however, has been met. Apparently, a very satisfactory arrangement has been made with these concerns which, as they mine surplus raw material, will simply turn it over for sale to the new merger company. In this fashion, the merger company becomes a sales agent of the other organizations.

The natural market for the Canadian asbestos is, of course, the United States but, owing to the high tariff wall, it is necessary to ship the product in its raw state. There are, however, three or four companies in Canada manufacturing asbestos for domestic and, in one or two instances, foreign use. The prosperous future of asbestos mining in the province of Quebec seems to be now assured. Furthermore, there seems little danger of depletion and, although definite data does not exist as to the exact extent of the deposits, some of the mines are now operating some 350 feet below the surface; that is to say, they have dug their pits into the ground to that depth and have extracted asbestos from the rock at that level. But this does not represent the lowest point at which asbestos is known to exist. One operator in one of the larger mines has driven diamond drills into the ground a further 300 feet and has established the fact that asbestos exists in commercial quantities to that depth. As this in itself would give that mine sufficient asbestos to keep it operating for over a century at its present rate of production, no attempt has been made to explore the lower levels, although it is believed that asbestos will be found at great depth, thus assuring a life of many generations to the mines.

A Tremendous Production

Since asbestos was first mined in the province, over 2,500,000 tons of a shipping value well in excess of $100,000,000 has been produced. Only a very small quantity of this has been retained for manufacture in Canada; the remainder has been shipped to European countries and the United States.

There is one other rather important point in connection with the improved financial position of the industry. Some years ago, when the operators were making more money than they have done in recent years, a considerable amount of money was expended in research work leading to new uses for the mineral. The head of one large company established a research fellowship at the Mellon Institute, University of Pittsburgh, for furthering the present knowledge and the discovery of possible future uses for asbestos. However, the lack of funds experienced by the companies during recent years has curtailed the amount of money which could be spent in this way. For the future there seems little reason to doubt that keen business men like those at present in control of the activity of the new Asbestos Corporation will take every step possible to further the uses of the company's product.

Mineral Has Many Uses

There are many commercial uses to which asbestos is put and manufacturers of the mineral have large catalogues enumerating them. Asbestos in this age plays a leading part in many kinds of mechanical apparatus, from steam engines to ice houses and aeroplanes. It is absolutely indispensable for brake-lining for automobiles and its use is universal where super-heat or high voltage electricity has to be controlled. Nearly everyone knows the uses to which asbestos is put by steamfitters and plumbers, and the part it plays as a non-conductor in lining the boilers of steam engines, insulating electric installations, covering the pipes in ice-making plants, etc. There is another field in which asbestos is making great strides—that of lumber. Many buildings have roofing of asbestos shingles, which are made in any color or design.

The use of asbestos in boilers is brought about through its insulating capacity which prevents loss of heat; this makes it indispensable in numerous ways, especially with the present-day high cost of coal.

Corrugated asbestos sheathing is beginning to take the place of corrugated iron for all kinds of industrial buildings. The advantage of the mineral as compared with galvanized sheathing is that its first cost is the last cost. It is not necessary to paint it, nor is there any replacement charge.

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MAP of QUEBEC DISTRICT

This map is free and will show you the location of the following:

NORANDA - AMULET - DUPRAT
AREA - LAVAL-QUEBEC
GROVER-DALY - MONT-ROUYN
WAITE-MONTGOMERY

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GOLD, COPPER, ZINC DEPOSITS ON WAITE ARE BEING DRILLED

Talk of Public Offering is Being Made in Distant Future

Waite-Montgomery may rival the Horne property, say many Quebec enthusiasts. The property looks to have the earmarks of a large mine but evidently the owners are not as yet satisfied of this. They are still diamond drilling. Recent drilling is said to have indicated a rapidly increasing zinc content intermingled with the copper ore as greater depths are reached. Providing the zinc and copper are not associated too closely with each other, the above indications are highly favorable. In fact, latest reports are to the effect that the massive body of chalcopyrite from which consistent values as high as seventeen per cent. copper were taken for the first 200 feet, has now been discovered to run largely to zinc in the cores that have been taken from depths of 350 and 400 feet.

Already an immense body of copper ore has been proved to lie above the 200-ft. level. A similar body of zinc below the 400-ft. level would enhance the value of the property to almost fabulous figures.

There is much gossip about the Waite-Montgomery and a possible public financing. Pres. Noah Timmins, of Hollinger, has the property under an agreement to purchase on which payments are paid up to date, and some who say they are in close touch, state that they feel sure that Mr. Timmins will let the public in when he is satisfied that the property will make good in a big way.

Expect Much Activity in Montbray Township

Montbray Tp., Quebec, will get considerable attention during the coming summer. Nipissing and several others are taking in supplies and the big Cobalt operator will do considerable diamond drilling.

Eplett-Metcalfe group of 25 claims are to be explored and Consolidated Smelters and Coniagas with large holdings in the same township will do considerable exploratory work.

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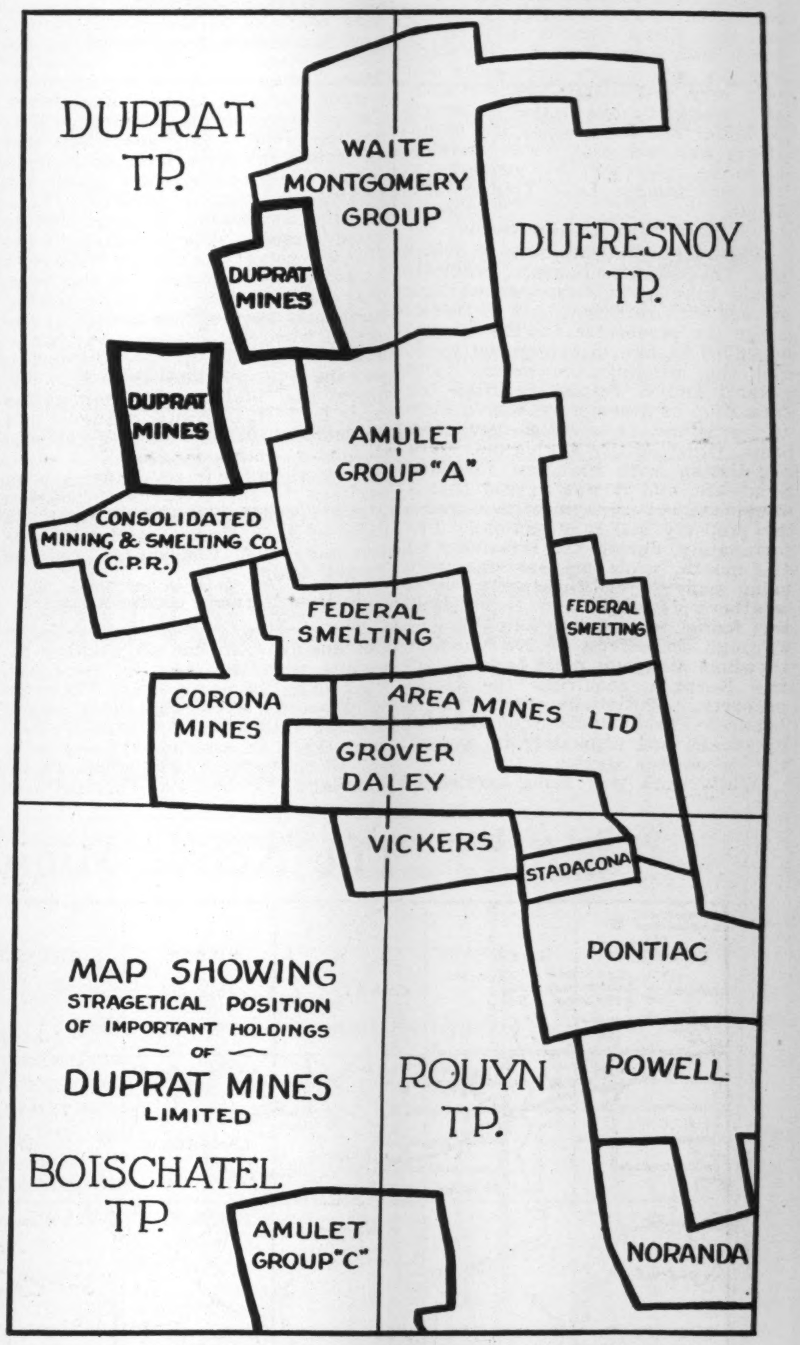
DUPRAT MINES



DUPRAT MINES have approximately 500 acres in the richest area of Northwestern Quebec, immediately adjoining and between Amulet, Waite-Montgomery and Consolidated Smelters.

DUPRAT MINES have secured recent assays running 20.72% copper and 1.82 oz. of silver per ton.

DUPRAT MINES have concluded a deal with large financial interests, Toronto and Montreal, whereby they will have ample finances for all development purposes.

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Noranda's Story--How Small Prospecting Proposition Rapidly Developed Into One of Continent's Largest Operations

(Continued from page 25)

and I was asked if I would endeavor to obtain claims of merit in the Kirkland Lake district.

In the early fall, of 1921, Professor Goodchild, an eminent geologist from England, had been examining the Tough-Oakes Mine, and had reported very fully on the main break of the camp, in consequence of which, renewed interest was taken in that part of Lebel Township lying to the northeast of the Tough-Oakes Mine, since taken up by the Continental Mines, Ltd. In the early part of the year, I had options on the larger portion of this property, which expired in October, and in November I was requested by London to endeavor to renew these options. The claims in question, however, had already been taken by Robert Bryce of Toronto.

The Start of Noranda

In December, Mr. Thomson enquired as to the possibility of my taking up options for him, and it was arranged that I should do so, subject to the company I was employed with being interested. At this time I had 11 claims, held by myself and three partners in the Township of Gauthier. It was arranged that these would be taken over by the then Thomson-Chadbourne Syndicate, and as there was a large portion of this township unstaked, it was arranged that I should stake some claims for them, On January 22 or 23, nine claims were staked to the north and west of the claims held by me in the names of H. W. Chadbourne and S. C. Thomson, this being the first claims taken up by the syndicate. During January and February, some 40 prospects were examined, and ultimately options were obtained on Elston-Dunkin in Gauthier, United Kirkland and Kirkland-Munroe, and aggressive surface exploration and diamond drilling undertaken. In connection with the option on the Elston-Dunkin, I came in touch with Peter Graham, New Liskeard, a well known prospector who was very enthusiastic about a property staked by his brother-in-law, E. J. Miller and Ed. Horne. His enthusiasm was such that I was prevailed upon to interview the members of the now famous Lake Tremoy Syndicate.

First Move to Get Horne

The basis of negotiations on which the Thomson-Chadbourne Syndicate would take up claims, was working options with sufficient cash to recompense the prospector for the amount expended by him in assessment work, and the bringing the claims to a patent, and if results justified the formation of a company, shares were to be issued on a 60-40 per cent. basis. Other parties at this time were negotiating with the New Liskeard Syndicate, and it was agreed that I would send out an engineer to examine the property and take samples. Unfortunately, during the remainder of the month, while preparations were being made to send in a party, warm weather prevailed, and a break-up was feared, and negotiations dropped. Through the efforts of Mr. Graham, to whom all credit must be made for the Noranda acquiring the Horne property, negotiations were resumed between Mr. Chadbourne and the Syndicate, and ultimately in August, the option was signed.

While work was being carried on at the Elston-Dunkin, Kirkland-Munroe and United Kirkland Mines, Arthur Cockeram, well known Haileybury prospector, was engaged by Mr. Thomson as field scout. He proceeded to Quebec in July, 1922, and staked one claim in the name of S. C. Thomson at Pelletier Lake, this being the first claim staked for the Noranda Mines in the Quebec Province. Samples from this claim showed visible gold, and my recollection is that they assayed $22 over 18 inches of vein matter. L. K. Fletcher, who was in charge of operations on the United Kirkland, was at this time appointed superintendent of mining operations, and through his energy and organizing abilities, J. H. C. Waite (of Waite-Montgomery fame) went in to commence operations on the Horne claims in the latter part of August, 1922.

Attracted Many Prospectors

By this time Quebec was attracting the notice of prospectors in Haileybury, and several parties were being formed, among them being Charles A. Richardson, Perron Brothers, Gamble Brothers, and Robert Cockeram, a brother of Arthur Cockeram. During September, Tom Powell made a gold discovery on the property known as the Powell-Rouyn Mines, and conveyed the news to Waite at the Horne claims. Waite's men stampeded for the find and were joined by the brothers Cockeram. Staking was feverishly undertaken, and the news conveyed shortly afterwards to the outside world of the wonderful gold discoveries in Rouyn, and during the time this staking was being undertaken, the fire that destroyed the town of Haileybury occurred, leaving several of these prospectors without any possessions except what they stood up in. In the winter of 1922-23, work under the Thomson-Chadbourne Syndicate was confined to the Powell claims, and the claims now known as the Chadbourne Concession, adjoining Horne Mine on the west. Little attention was paid to the Horne claims. Camps were erected on the Chadbourne property, and provisions sent in from Dane for a force of some 60 men. The first payment under the option was made on January 1. 1923. and it is interesting to know that so great was the interest taken in the Horne property, although little was known of its importance at this time. that no less than two other mining companies were willing to take up the option when the payment was made. The option was for a 9/10 interest, and the total purchase price $320.000. Since the preliminary examination made by J. H. C. Waite in August and September, 1922, no further exploration was undertaken until August, 1923, work in the interval having been confined to the Noranda Concession group, consisting of the claims in the name of A. H. Cockeram, S. C. Thomson and W. A. Chadbourne, and the Powell option.

How Noranda got its Name

The charter for Noranda was taken out during 1922, but all working accounts with the company were carried on in the name of the Thomson-Chadbourne Syndicate, the company coming into active operation in January, 1923, an assignment being made of all properties and options to the company by Messrs. Thomson and Chadbourne. It is a matter of interest as to how the name Noranda was adopted. On one of Mr. Thomson's visits as consulting engineer to the Tough-Oakes, the matter of a name was mentioned, and a competition for the most suitable name was suggested, and out of several suggestions, the name of Noranda, representing Northern Canada was decided on. The writer's selection, Noronta, representing Northern Ontario, arrived too late to be included.

The original capital of the syndicate was $100,000, and the capital of the company 5,000 shares of $100 par value, $500,000, increased in 1924 to 10,000 shares of $100 par value, and all shares were issued for cash at par, with the exception of those issued to the managing directors in lieu of salary. In May, 1925, the capital was again increased to 20,000 shares of $100 each, making a total capitalization of $2,000,000. No public issue has ever been made of the Noranda Mines, all shares having been subscribed for at par by shareholders, which have increased from the ten or twelve original subscribers to over 2,000. On the occasion of both increases in capital, shareholders received rights. In the first instance they were entitled to receive two shares at $100 par for each three they held, and in the second instance one share for each two held, and these shares were fully subscribed and taken up for cash. By this means, the company has always been amply supplied with funds. In September, 1925, it was decided to increase the shares to 2,000,000 shares of no par value, shareholders receiving 100 shares of no par value for each original share held, and since then the public have become heavily interested. Shares are quoted on the listed department of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, as well as on the New York Curb, and the Montreal Mining Exchange. All this has taken place without any application from the Noranda Mines directorate.

Phenomenal growth in the affairs of this company reflect the greatest credit on the able managing directors, S. C. Thomson and H. W. Chadbourne, who together with the president, James Y. Murdoch, carried the company through from the early stages to be recognized as one of the greatest mining corporations on the Continent. Credit must also be given to L. K. Fletcher, superintendent, who in all sorts of weather, and in the early pioneering stages of Quebec mining ventures, has carried out the work, ably assisted by an efficient field staff, and the co-operation of a good class of workmen.

Physical Aspects of Horne

In regard to the physical aspect of the Horne Mine, official statements recently made, bear out the fact that to the 300 foot level of this company's property, a firm estimate of $40,000,000 worth of ore in sight can be made, from which approximately at least $25,000,000 is profit or more than the present market capitalization. This is a remarkable performance in the short space of two and a half years, since active operations were commenced. It is to be remembered that in addition to the Horne, Noranda holds properties throughout Ontario and Quebec showing considerable promise.

The Noranda Concession in the early stages of development showed surface gold values of $9 per ton over a width of 94 inches, in one section, $15 a ton over a width of 15½ feet, or an average value of $5 per ton over a continuous width of 90 feet. A shaft has been sunk on this property a distance of 154 feet with 196 feet of drifting, and cross-cutting at a depth of 150 feet, and it is expected that development will be undertaken, by L. K. Fletcher, who is still in charge of outside exploration for the Noranda Mines, during the coming spring and summer. J. Hibbert, well known mining engineer, recently associated with the British American Nickle, is now in charge of Horne Copper Corporation.

Canadians Loom Largely

Canadian interests loom largely in the Noranda Mines in the person of Noah Timmins, president of Hollinger Consolidated Mines, Ltd., and it is mainly through his connection that Hollinger have taken up the financing of Horne Smelter, and are advancing to the Noranda Mines, $3,000,000 in 7 per cent. bonds for a period of ten years. Adverse criticism from some quarters has been made in connection with this financing, but on reflection it redounds to the credit of the Noranda directorate, and the Hollinger, that such a large sum of money can be provided for mining enterprise on such reasonable terms. The issue of 30,000 Noranda shares represents a 10 per cent. commission on the sum loaned, if taken at $10 per share, but it is to be remembered that Noranda Mines receives money at 100 cents on the dollar, instead of it having to be underwritten. The further issue of 164,334 shares to shareholders at $10 per share, will provide, together with the funds on hand, approximately $5,000,000 to the treasury of the Noranda.

In conclusion, I have but to offer the following advice to shareholders in Noranda, and that is to pay little attention to market fluctuations in the price of these shares, but rather to remember that this great property, with its enormous resources in ore, is only in its infancy, and in course of time will compare, in my opinion, most favorably with such undertakings as Consolidated Smelters and International Nickle.

Noranda Hauling in 10,000 Tons of Material

"A contract has been entered into between Noranda Mines, Ltd., and Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., under which the Hollinger Company will provide up to $3,000,000 to be used in the construction and equipment of a complete mining and smelting plant at the Horne Mine, Noranda, Rouyn Townships, Que., owned by the Noranda Company."

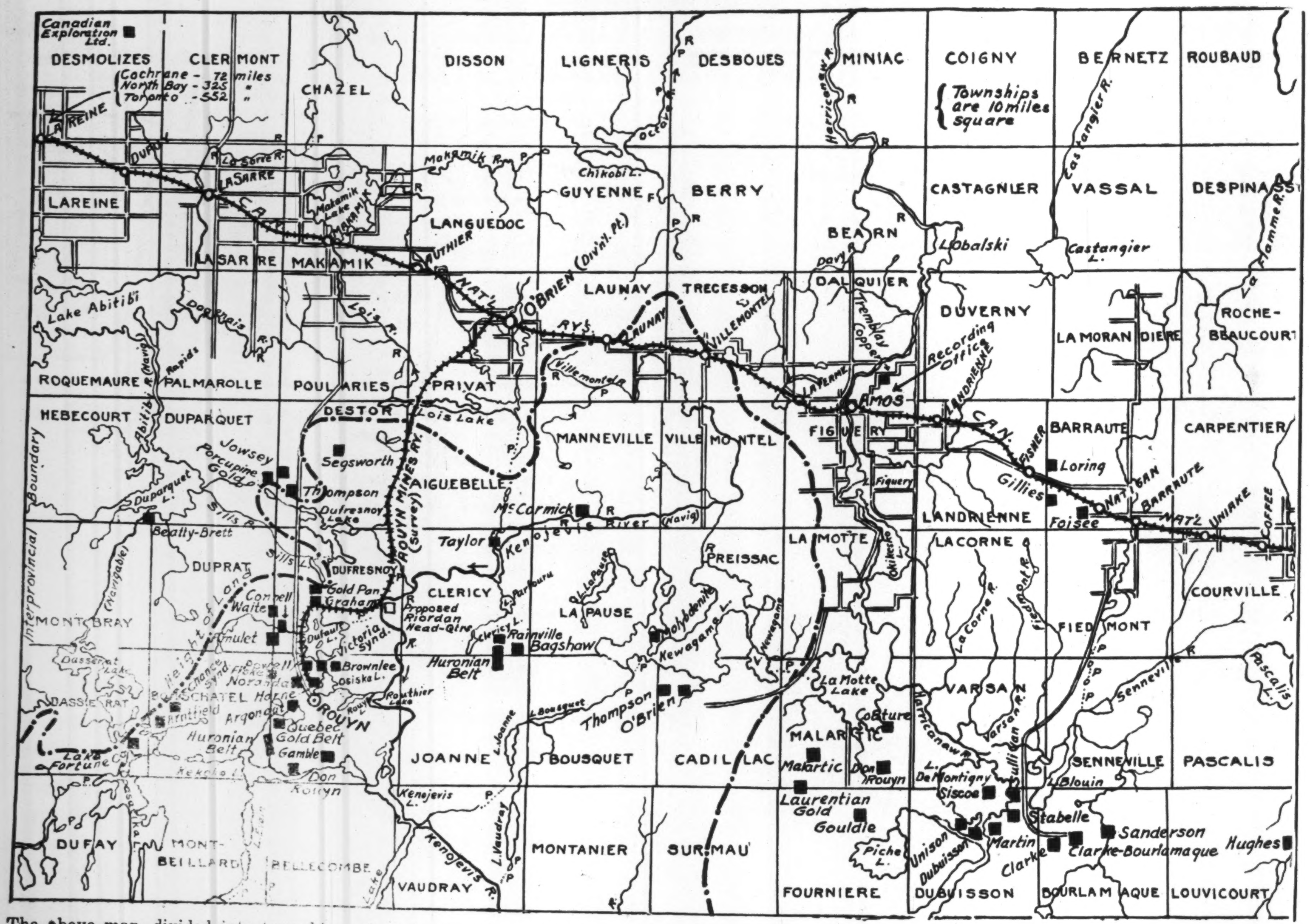
Such, in part, was the statement issued by H. W. Chadbourne, managing director of Noranda.

"The Hollinger Company will receive ten-year 7 per cent. sinking fund redeemable gold bonds, secured by a deed of trust and mortgage on the Horne mine and plant, and 30,000 fully-paid shares of the Noranda Company, the funds being advanced by the Hollinger Company as and when required by Noranda, interest accruing from the date of each advance.

"The additional funds required to complete the bringing into production of the Horne property will be raised through the offering of stock to the Noranda shareholders.

"More than 10,000 tons of construction material for the Noranda smelter have been ordered, and will go in over snow roads this winter, so that the foundation work will be completed this summer, ready for steel erection and furnace work to be pushed immediately railway connection is made."

The Active Mining Area in Quebec



The above map, divided into townships, gives some evidence of the vast area in Quebec over which mineral finds have been made and which are now being actively prospected or explored.

The first section found was the Rouyn. The bulk of the operations are indicated, though in a great many cases the properties are marked a little out of their true position.

Then came the discovery of the Waite-Montgomery and the bringing into active interest, the township of Duprat. Since then Boichatel and Dufresnoy have come in for a great deal of attention and the copper-gold move is spreading west and north of Duprat and east of Dufresnoy into Clericy.

Further to the east will be found the gold belt, starting at Bosquet, through Cadillac, Malartic, Fournier and Dubuisson. To the north of the Transcontinental is also an active area.

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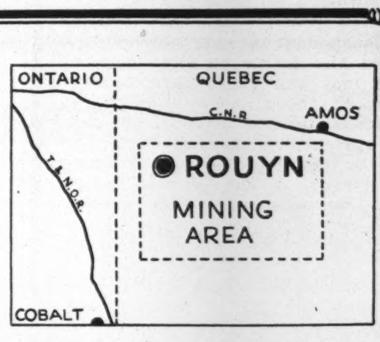

ROUYN
THE Canadian Bank of Commerce has opened a Branch at Rouyn to assist in the development of this new mining field.
Two Branches — Amos and Rouyn now serve the mining interests of North Eastern Quebec.
Branches also at
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Schumacher
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The Canadian Bank of Commerce
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GREAT PATIENCE AND FAITH BRING THEIR REWARD IN MINES

Quick Profits Like Those That Befell Howey Syndicate Rarely Gathered

LAKE TREMOY CASE

Holders in Syndicate Have Been Waiting Since 1919—Now Have Large Profit

New mining companies and syndicates are springing up daily. The bulk of them will look to the public for finances. One thing the would-be speculator should remember and that is that big profits come slowly in the mines.

All the new ventures are not like the Howey syndicate in Red Lake. They don't go over with a 'bang' in a few months. The tremendous profits made by the Lake Tremoy syndicate of New Liskeard or the earlier holders of Noranda shares, have attracted many. Yet those who have made the big money out of these ventures had to exhibit the utmost patience and confidence. They had to hang on when the days looked dark. They are reaping the reward for their faith to-day. Many of their friends did not have the same faith and sacrificed some of their holdings. Those with the greater faith got the reward.

Lake Tremoy syndicate holders, as a result of their final settlement with Noranda, where they each take $2,400 cash and 1,250 shares of Noranda could now sell their holdings on the market at a price to net them about $21,000 for each unit. They have waited since 1919, or nearly seven years for this windfall. They had numerous disappointments meanwhile.

Started in 1919

It was in 1919 that Ed. Horne and his partner, Ed. Miller, got a group of New Liskeard people to grubstake them on a prospecting expedition into Quebec. It was decided, that if they found anything Horne and Miller would divide three-eights and the financiers the other five-eights. They staked ultimately what is now the Horne property of Noranda, but they were in the field three years. Even then they did not get anywhere with their discovery until Tom Powell, in the early fall of 1922 went in and staked claims to the north of the Horne and starting a rush which has since put Quebec on the mining map in a big way.

And about the same with Noranda. It was interested in a number of Kirkland and Porcupine properties and had men in the field just over the Ontario boundary when the Powell-Quebec rush started. Even *then* it took about four years for Noranda shares, which were of questionable value, to come into their own as it was only towards the end of 1925 that the real significance of the Horne and its immense possibilities, came to be realized and reflected in the market.

CANADIAN BINGO WILL BE WOUND UP

Shareholders Decide on Distribution of Assets When Litigation Ends

Bingo Mines, Ltd., the Canadian company, is to be wound up and the assets, shares in Bingo Gold Mines, the English company, will be distributed. The decision was reached at a shareholders meeting recently at Winnipeg. Winding up proceedings will go ahead as soon as all litigation existing or impending in which the company is interested shall, in the opinion of the directors, be satisfactorily settled.

Jos. Myers, managing director, told the shareholders that a contract had been entered into between an engineering firm in the east and himself for construction of a mill on the Bingo property, northeast of The Pas. The mill, he stated, was to be erected entirely at his own expense. An order for the machinery had been placed, he said, and, nothing unforeseen happening, the mill will be operating some time in June. During the testing of the ore the underground workings of the mine will be dewatered with a view to further prospecting the property by diamond drilling or otherwise, and such other development work as may be decided upon.

Mr. Myers was quite critical of some of the former officers of the company and also the old board of the English company. He told of negotiations which the latter had with an eastern concern to purchase the property and how on November 23 they had written indicating that they would expect $3,500,000 for the property and added:

"Yet on Dec. 3, ten days afterwards, they resolved to wind up the company on the ground that the property was worthless. Rather a big price to ask for a worthless property, and surely an inconsistency that, to say the least, is peculiar."

Many Deals Are Made on Properties Along the Quebec Gold Belt

Great attention is being focused on the Quebec gold belt from Cadillac Tp., East. The Robb property, Cadillac, has been optioned as has the Knox-McFarlane in the same township. The Bidgood in Malartic has been sold for cash to a Toronto group. Diamond drilling is going on at Thompson group. The Primo people, Philadelphia, have taken up the Golden, next Kennedy-Sladden, in Fournier Tp. The big Knox group in Malartic has been sold for $100,000 for a 70 per cent. interest. Practically the whole section in the gold belt is solidly staked.

Canada's First Mineral Story Told by a French Youngster

(Continued from page 27)

general store which amply filled all their requirements.

"The director watched over everything closely, so did the inspector; the latter went over the works every half hour to see that all was in good order and to ascertain any requirements. At that time, new supplies came in every day, and the bookkeeper entered them on the accounts, which were settled every month. The furnaces produced a good profit, two-thirds of which went for operating expenses and the other third was divided up amongst the interested parties."

Effect of American Invasion

So there seemed to be every hope for success for the future of the industry, but here an unfortunate event is written in the history of des Forges; it concerns the American invasion of 1775. The insurgent Bostonians applied to the Canadians for help in furthering their plans. Knowing that the director of des Forges was somewhat inclined toward the American party, they did their best to win him over. Pelissier made a great mistake in approaching Montgomery, and even went so far, it is reported, as to supply the enemy army with great quantities of material and ammunition. But what treachery! In the workshops belonging to the crown of England, he had material manufactured for use by the opponents of the English cause.

The defeat of the invaders—who were obliged to retrace their steps—forced the imprudent Pelissier to reflect and, fearing the just wrath of General Carleton, he fled from des Forges, leaving the industry in a somewhat precarious financial position.

However, thanks to the exceptional initiative of his successor, Monsieur de Laterriere, all obstacles were surmounted and the results obtained during that year were both brilliant and useful, so much so that long afterwards, that year was always known as "Laterriere's first campaign."

When peace was concluded, Christophe Pelissier returned to Quebec to adjust his accounts and to relinquish his interest in the des Forges Company; notwithstanding Pelissier's great intimacy with Governor Haldimand, his past conduct naturally would not permit him to stay longer in Canada.

Laterriere is Brought Back

The lease of the property expired in 1783; it was then bought by Monsieur Alex. Dumas, who himself took over the management. Monsieur de Laterriere naturally had to retire, but only for a short time, as the new director—recognizing his own incompetence and fearing to see the enterprise fail—soon recalled de Laterriere and sold him a half interest in des Forges for the sum of £2,300, which offer the latter accepted, on the understanding that he himself would direct the destinies of the company in 1779. But de Laterriere was figuring without Haldimand, who had him arrested and imprisoned, simply to please his friend Pelissier, who undoubtedly had jealously discredited, and even went so far as to bring secret accusations against, his old friend.

Dumas kept des Forges until 1783, when they were handed over to Conrad Cugy for a period of sixteen years at an annual rental of £18 15s. sterling.

Cugy's death occurred in 1787 and the fate of the plant was again changed by a contract awarded to Alex. Davidson and John Lees for the sum of £2,300. John Lees retired and Davidson remained sole proprietor of the lease.

On June 6, 1793, Davidson sold his rights and title to George Davidson, David Munroe and Mathieu Bell, for the sum of £1,500. In 1801 the crown leased des Forges to Munroe and to Bell for a period of five years, at an annual rental of £850; at the expiration of the lease it was extended for another year, and on October 1, 1806, it was sold by auction and was acquired by Bell for a period of twenty years at an annual rental of £60.

However, the first contract was allowed to stand for a few years longer, despite the protest of the executive council, but on January 1, 1810, Graig, then governor of New France, handed over des Forges and the surrounding property to Munroe and to Bell for twenty-one years, at an annual rental of £500.

Too High Life at Mines

The mining and smelting of the iron ore at that time yielded enormous profits and, had it not been for Bell's expensive tastes, he would have made a fortune rapidly, due to his unlimited resourcefulness in managing the property. But, unfortunately, the effect of so much commercial ability was to a large extent neutralized by the high life he was leading—as fast and as furious at Quebec as it was in Three Rivers, and even at the Forges.

His life was a succession of dinners, balls, picnics, hunting parties, and amusements of all kinds. His guests were recruited from the highest ranks of society and came from long distances to partake of the delightful and sumptious hospitality of the fastidious Bell. Naturally, at this time, Bell was making no fortune and, while his generosity contributed to bring about conditions of ease and prosperity amongst the families of his employees, yet his immoderate tastes for pleasure were, perhaps, the unfortunate cause of a moral decline in those who owed him their material prosperity.

Be that as it may, his lease, which expired in 1831, was extended for another year, and after that, was officially renewed for ten years. During this latter period numerous complaints were made by those who lived in the Three Rivers district concerning their rights of colonization in the neighborhood of des Forges. The colonists said that these rights were, in some way or other, injured by the fact that the two fiefs adjoining the plant were entirely closed to colonization—this, indeed, was the policy of the directors of the company.

Etienne Parent was appointed to represent the interests of the town and district of Three Rivers in the matter. He presented a report to the executive council, which was approved by the government on September 26, 1843, almost immediately after its presentation.

Des Forges Are Again Sold

In order to adjust matters, Bell's lease was extended only for another year, on the express understanding that, after that period, the crown would sell the Forges and the two fiefs of St. Maurice and St. Etienne to the highest bidder.

On August 4, 1845, Henry Stewart became proprietor of the Forges. He paid £5,575 for them, and on November 3 of the same year he also purchased the two fiefs, which were put up at auction, for a sum of £5,900.

Repairs to the plant became necessary, and the new proprietor did not hesitate to carry them out. His plans were vast but they did not materialize, as financial trouble obliged him to give up his interest in the property. In 1847, James Ferrier, of Montreal, leased the Forges, and for four years he administered the enterprise with great ability. Unfortunately, the property was no longer in its "golden" age.

In November, 1851, A. Stewart and John Porter, of Quebec, bought the works and also the fiefs, but when they decided to go ahead with the enterprise, they discovered with regret that conditions were unfavorable, for all the machinery had deteriorated and the mine itself was giving out. Obviously, this first Canadian industry was in a state of decay and Stewart and Porter dismissed the employees.

Then the colonists began to clear and settle on the company's land. J. Baptist, without permission, built his water works at Gres Falls on a portion of this land. This resulted in a series of controversies, which finally the crown decided to settle by taking over the property; this it had the right to do as mortgager of the land.

The Industry Begins to Totter

Following the judgment of the court, the Forges were seized, as well as part of the township of St. Maurice, and put up for sale on October 22, 1861. As no satisfactory bids were obtained, the Forges were taken over by the crown itself at a price of $7,900. At the same time it purchased all the adjacent properties, which were disposed of to the colonists.

The foundry was later sold to O. Heroux, a merchant of St. Barnabe, for the sum of $700. Most of the lots in St. Maurice and St. Etienne were ceded to the occupants at 40 cents an acre.

On April 27, 1863, Heroux sold the Forges to John McDougall and Son at a price of £1,700. Under their administration, the Forges began to enjoy their most prosperous days—and were even in a position to fight successfully a new enemy in the shape of competition. Enterprises of the same kind were established at Radnor, about fifteen miles north of Three Rivers, and at l'Islet, in the same section; these were the cause of rivalry which brought to light the superiority of the "Old Forges."

Alas! This short-lived splendor only presaged irretrievable failure. Finally, George McDougall took the reins of an already tottering management into his own hands; undoubtedly, this was the beginning of the death agony of an industrial enterprise which formerly throbbed with activity. It continued to live for a few years, after which all operations ceased completely.

Only Traces Left Which—

There remains of the old Forges but a heap of crumbled stone—the remnant of the blast furnace walls and an old chimney—the sad debris of what was once a flourishing industry.

Solitude and death reign where once abounded movement and life; desolation and ruin where once was found abundance and prosperity. The old Forges of St. Maurice could not resist the many days of misfortune through which they went; the events and catastrophes, which came quickly one after another, laid their marks so heavily upon them that, finally, they abandoned the struggle—even the natural resources gave out—in consequence, the Forges died of exhaustion.

One by one the stones crumble; the shroud of oblivion is rapidly enveloping the remains of the "Cyclops"—a name sometimes given to what remains of the Forges.

Remained Buried for 50 Years

They remained buried for about half a century and in the summer of 1922, the Commission of Historic Sites and Monuments of Canada, wishing to resurrect memories of the first Canadian industry, erected a monument at the Forges of St. Maurice.

The promoters of this project wisely used, in erecting this link with the past, all the old stones of the blast furnace—that massive and impressive structure, which, during its existence, superbly dominated the valley; a modest resurrection, perhaps, but none the less fine because of the splendor of the old associations which permeate it.

This commemorative block of granite in the form of a square. five feet at its base and gradually tapering until it reaches a height of twelve feet, embodies all the qualities of strength and stability; let us wish it both.

So, "Old Forges," you are not yet dead. Behold, a monument erected by the great who now live to the memories of your glorious past.

Let us recall the inscription it bears:

FORGES
SAINT MAURICE.
These Forges, Established in 1730
by Poulin de Francheville,
Were the Principal Industry
Under the French Regime
and Only Ceased Operations in 1880.

Pour vos cent cinquante ans de service.
O vielles Forges de Saint Maurice,
Recevez la gerbe de mercis
D'une petite enfant de Pays.

Two Distinct Ores Have Been Opened Up in Quebec

Complex Sulphides With Copper, Zinc and Gold and Straight Gold Ores

Quebec metallic production has so far been almost insignificant, but is now entering a new era. Within the last few years there have been many discoveries of metallic ore deposits and they are being earnestly and actively developed and worked. The discoveries of lead and zinc in Gaspè and in Portneuf County; the copper, zinc and gold deposits of Abitibi and Temiscamingue; the attention given recently to our large deposits of titanic iron, augur well for an important development of our metalliferous industry in a near future. Moreover, the intensive harnessing of our water-powers, which is now going on, cannot but be a tremendous asset for the future of our metallurgical industry. Electro-metallurgy, based on the water-powers which are now being developed on the rivers St. Maurice, Gatineau, and Saguenay, which will put on the market large quantities of hydro-electric power at probably as low rates as anywhere in North America, is destined to play a great part in the development of the metallic resources, and will also continue to attract industries treating outside and foreign ores and raw materials, such as the copper-nickel mattes which are refined at Deschênes; the ores of aluminum and magnesium which are reduced at Shawinigan for the production of these metals.

From observations and studies in the field, it will be seen that the mineralized belt, which so far has been designated as the "gold belt" of northwestern Quebec, contains also copper and zinc deposits. In fact the principal mineral deposits developed up to the present, consist of lenticular masses of copper and zinc sulphides, in which gold is of secondary importance only. As an instance, analyses of two samples from the rich parts of developed lenses, at what is called the Horne Mine in Rouyn township, controlled by the Noranda Mines, Ltd., gave the following results: Copper, 21.89 and 22.59 per cent. respectively; gold, 0.41 and 0.32 oz., which give the following values per ton of ore: Copper $56.91 and $58.73; gold, $8.20 and $6.40.

Besides these complex ores there are numerous occurrences and deposits of straight gold ores, in which the gold is found in a free state, similar to the ores of Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake. So far, the bodies which have been developed of these latter ores are not anything as large as the lenses of sulphide ores, but their distribution seems to be more general, and there is no doubt that they will also be object of an important industry. As type of the gold-ore deposits, may be mentioned the quartz veins of Dubuisson, Bourlamaque, Fournière, Cadillac, Boischatel Townships, as well as several in Rouyn Township.

To sum up, it may be stated that mineral deposits of two distinct types have been observed in this mineralized belt, (1) Complex sulphides, containing copper, zinc, and gold, which will have to be treated by smelting and refining processes, and which will yield the three metals; (2) Straight gold-ores, from which the gold alone will be recovered by processes of amalgamation or cyanidation, such as in use in Porcupine Kirkland and Larder.

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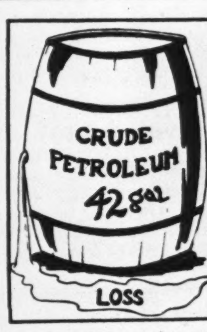

CRUDE PETROLEUM 42 gal
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Fuel Oil → 20
Lubricant 2
Wax Coke & Asphalt 1
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THE PROPERTY
Summary of all reports by consulting engineer, Charles Spearman, B.S.C., M.A., up to March 23rd, 1926:—
Location: Range 10, Desmeloizes Township, Lots 44-45.
Geology: Ore bodies in Abitibi volcanics, and standing in vertical position.
Surface Work: Traced ore deposit for 1600 feet in length.
Development work: Ore body drilled at intervals for 950 feet and showing commercial values at 150 feet in depth. Two compartment shaft 22 feet deep, average value of all materials removed from shaft $16.09. Average values cut by diamond drill at 150 feet—$23.02. Average width of ore cut by drill is 18 feet.
Equipment: Steam power plant ordered and in transit.
ABANA MINES, LIMITED
Head Office: 205 St. James Street, Montreal

MINERAL OUTLOOK FOR THE PROVINCE VERY PROMISING

Northwestern Sections of Quebec Not Only Section Rich in Mineral Wealth

BUILDING MATERIAL

Cement, Brick and Other Structural Materials Produced in Great Quantities

THE mineral possibilities of the Province of Quebec are just beginning to be realized. Other supplements of The Financial Post have dealt with the potentiality of its northern precious metal belt and further numbers will do so again, but a review of all the mineral possibilities of the province should be included in this issue.

In point of value of production, asbestos, of course, holds the premier position amongst Quebec minerals. This portion of Quebec's mineral output is dealt with elsewhere in this issue.

Feldspar, a mineral in extensive use in the pottery industry has been mined in Labelle county, and important new deposits have been discovered. There seems little doubt that mining of feldspar can be looked upon as a permanent industry.

Another industry of some importance is the making of paint materials from natural iron oxide. The more important deposits are situated in St. Lawrence Valley, especially in the neighborhood of Three Rivers. The Canada Paint Company operates an extensive plant and manufactures pigments of a variety of shades.

Other Mineral Deposits

Quebec also has practically a world monopoly in the production of amber mica, which is more valuable than the white variety. It is the best in the world for the construction of electrical apparatus. The deposits are found north of Ottawa River; it is mined and sent to the United States to be manufactured.

Graphite is found in almost unlimited quantities in the Laurentian rocks to the north of the Ottawa River sometimes forming 30 per cent. of the whole rock, but the average is from 8 to 15 per cent. Although many graphite deposits have been worked since 1847, great difficulty has always been encountered in refining the graphite in such a way as to eliminate the accompanying mineral and thus obtain a very pure product.

Magnesite is produced in Quebec, and in 1922 the production totalled 5,645 tons, which were shipped to the steel centres of the United States and Canada.

Molybdenum mining has been energetically pursued in the province, but due to the large stocks on hand at the close of the war, production has been temporarily stopped. This industry will probably be resumed in due course.

In the Eastern Townships there are many deposits of copper ore. There are mines situated in that district, but recent developments in the northwest section of the province indicate that here will be the great copper mining area of Quebec.

Zinc and Lead Profitable

Development work on many zinc and lead deposits in the province are being pushed forward actively at the present time. There is plenty of iron ore in various sections; indeed, it was first smelted as early as the seventeenth century at Three Rivers, but it cannot be economically mined now. There is plenty of chromite, also; the main deposits are situated in the asbestos district of the Eastern Townships.

As for gold and silver, the whole country has its eyes on Rouyn and those townships lying in the northwest of the province, but the present small production of gold and silver in Quebec comes from the copper bearing ores in the Eastern Townships and the zinc and lead ores of Portneuf County.

The Rouyn sections will be producing gold, silver, copper, and later zinc, by the end of next year, and will add much to the Dominion's output of precious and base metals. This northern section will be dealt with completely in a forthcoming issue of The Financial Post.

Among other minerals to be found in the province are antimony, phosphate, natural gas, nickel, tungsten, manganese and baryte.

Clay and Allied Products

There is an abundance also of raw material suitable for the manufacture of rough clay products throughout the valley of the St. Lawrence. Brick-making is one of its oldest industries. In addition to such building material as brick, cement, tile, limestone, sandstone, shale, clay, granite, slate and marble which make up over 60 per cent. of the value of the mineral production of the province, no less than about 32 per cent. is accounted for by cement. The cement industry has been entirely developed during the first twenty-five years of this century, and it will probably still continue its steady growth.

Quebec also has peat bogs and as there is no coal in the province nor in Ontario, it is more than probable that in the future these bogs will be worked as has been the case in older countries.

The government of Quebec disposes of the mining rights on all crown lands and on private lands of which the surface rights have been granted by the government since 1880. By obtaining a miner's certificate from the government at a nominal fee, the bearer is entitled to stake five claims of 40 acres each or a maximum of 200 acres. These may be held for six months without payment of any dues.

ONTABEC GROUP IS SOLD IN MONTREAL

Company Disposes of 280 Acres Adjoining Amulet "B" Group

Ottawa has become heavily interested in mining since the Quebec field has forged to the front. Prior to that a few capital city residents were associated with the industry. To-day there are several large Ottawa mining concerns. Ontabec, Duprat and Fiske Gold mines are three of them. All have fairly extensive, well located holdings.

Along with Fred. Thompson, Haileybury, G. H. Guy, R. G. McMillan, T. H. Hattan and J. A. S. King, all of Ottawa, launched Ontabec Mines Development to stake and acquire mining properties. The first holdings consisted of six 200-acre claims in Rouyn Tp. During 1925 these holdings were materially enlarged. Included was one 280-acre group in Clericy, on which a fine copper showing has been revealed by assessment work. Victoria syndicate has this group under option for $150,000 and have opened out massive copper ore.

Another Large Deal

About the same time as the deal on the Clericy group was being made, Mr. Thompson discovered a fine showing of copper gold ore on Group No. 5, 600 acres adjoining the Amulet "B" property. The discovery was traced a distance of 300 feet and was stripped 150 feet in length by 45 feet in width, assay running as high as 22.68 per cent. copper. Victoria Syndicate made the Ontabec company an offer of $200,000 for this group, but this offer like others received from Consolidated Smelters, McIntyre and others, was refused at that time. Last week this property was sold to a group of Montreal financiers for a large cash consideration, Ontabec retaining a 15 per cent. non-assessable interest in the property.

Groups No. 3, 4 and 6 are now being negotiated for by another group of Montreal mining men. These properties will be sold under similar conditions as the sale just completed on Group No. 5.

Whilst the above mentioned claims were being developed, Fred. W. Thompson and his staff were staking new claims in Dufresnoy and the adjoining townships, and at the time of writing Ontabec owns and controls or has a substantial interest in approximately 4,000 acres of splendid mining ground.

Grover-Daley Has Extensive Holdings

Grover-Daley, a new Quebec organization with extensive, well located holdings, is about to make a public offering of shares. The heads are: W. T. Mason, president of Mason-Gordon Lumber Co., president; J. H. Sherrard, director of Westmount Trust Co., vice-president; O. E. Beckett, insurance broker, secretary and treasurer; J. Thurston Smth, secretary and treasurer of Lewis Bros., Ltd., director; E. A. Robinson, manager Montreal Cotton Co., director; Henry J. Stewart, mining engineer, director; Dr. Evan D. Lewis, director.

Grover-Daley claims lie in the area between Noranda and Amulet and M. B. Grover, one of the original stakers of the group reports that good copper-gold results were secured from preliminary work. On the Daley claim there are three large outcroppings in which chalcopyritic mineralization occurs. These deposits are at least from 12 to 15 feet wide, without sufficient work done to reach the walls. They strike on to Grover claim, where three veins running four to seven feet wide have been found. The No. 1 vein has been traced 600 feet, and carries, in addition to copper values, from $1.20 to $11.80 per ton in gold. Vein No. 2 carries gold and gives assays of 3 to 8 per cent. copper. Vein No. 3 also runs copper and has been uncovered at intervals for 900 feet. The company is already financed for an aggressive development campaign.

CHUTE-A-CARON TO DOUBLE WORLD'S ALUMINUM OUTPUT?

Interesting Points in Regard Price Aluminum Metal is Raised

CONSUMPTION GROWS

Indications Are That in Four Years Present Consumption Will Be Doubled

This note may be a case of "a mere mining engineer rushing in where metallurgists fear to tread," to paraphrase a well known aphorism, (perhaps it might be even more appropriate not to paraphrase the original saying) but it is sometimes necessary to come out openly, or to stir up a wasps' nest, to draw information, says Theo. C. Denis, of Quebec Department of Mines, in a recent bulletin of the Canadian Mining Institute.

My interest in the price of aluminum was aroused a short while ago on reading an editorial in the London Mining Journal, and also by the fact that there is at present in course of construction, in the Saguenay region of the Province of Quebec, a plant for the production of aluminum metal, which will, alone, have a capacity of output equalling the present world's consumption of this metal, judging from the power now being developed for that purpose at Chute-a-Caron, on the Saguenay River.

And this plant is quite justified, as to the world's needs of the metal, for, an authority on the subject has reckoned that at the rate of increase of the consumption of aluminum, the demand for it in 1930 will require double the tonnage of the present production.

The price of aluminum metal is now around 29 cents a pound, or say, $640 a metric ton. The burden of this note is: "Why should it be so high?"

The Mining Journal states that crude bauxite can be landed at British ports for 40 to 50 shillings a gross ton, or about $11 a gross ton of ore, containing 30 per cent. of aluminum metal. It should be quite easy to duplicate this price for all-water transported bauxite from British Guiana, landed at Chicoutimi.

To be liberal let us say that it takes four tons of this crude ore for a ton of metal, we have $44 or $45 for the cost of the ore.

Metallurgical Process

From a handbook of metallurgy, I gather that the bauxite has to be calcined to eliminate the organic matter, then treated with sodium hydrate in a closed steam-jacketed vessel, under pressure, to convert the alumina into an aluminum hydrate. The solution is then passed through a filter-press, the solid matter consisting of the iron oxides and silica, while the solution is accelerated by passing carbon dioxide through it. The precipitate is then calcined giving a product which contains 99 per cent. of pure alumina. The sodium hydrate is recovered and used over again. Costs of this process are not available, but as the process is not complicated it should be comparatively cheap.

Power at $10 per H.P.

In the following step, which is the reduction of the oxide to metal, the main cost is for current for the electric bath-furnace. It takes an amount of 4 h.p. years per ton of metal output. From present appearance the cost of this power at Chute-a-Caron should be appreciably less than $10 per h. p. year.

Therefore, to sum up roughly, the operating costs of production of a ton of aluminum metal would be; Crude bauxite $45; power for reduction $40; treatment for conversion of the crude bauxite into aluminum oxide and other unavailable and known costs $60.00. Or altogether, to be liberal, $150.

Between these operating costs of $150 and the market price of the metal, $640, there is a wide margin for overhead, depreciation, repairs and profits. Hence my question: "Why the high price for aluminum?"

Rich Vein is Cut by Bennett Co's Shaft and Shows Excellent Width

An important find has been made on the Bennett Mining property at Sesekinika. A vein of about thirty-four inches in width, very heavily mineralized and carrying good values, came in on the north wall of the shaft at a depth of about thirty feet. It seems to have straightened considerably and is carrying on down in the shaft. At a depth of sixty feet the vein extends to both walls over six feet and is showing free gold over a width of five feet. The officials at head office were notified, and the president, W. F. Bennett, made a trip to the mine to examine the find. This vein did not show on the surface and its coming into the shaft caused considerable excitement. The expectation was that the shaft, when it reached a depth of 150 ft., might hit something at that depth they expected to cut the large ore body which runs over eleven feet in width on the surface at a distance of about forty feet. The Bennett Co.'s new plant started and dips towards the shaft at an angle of about fifteen degrees. This break shows values on the surface of over $33 per ton across a width of about five and one-half feet. The Bennett Co.'s new plant and Widdop oil engine are proving efficient, and at the present time the round of twenty holes is being drilled with two drills in about one hour and fifty minutes; the usual time taken for this operation is three hours.

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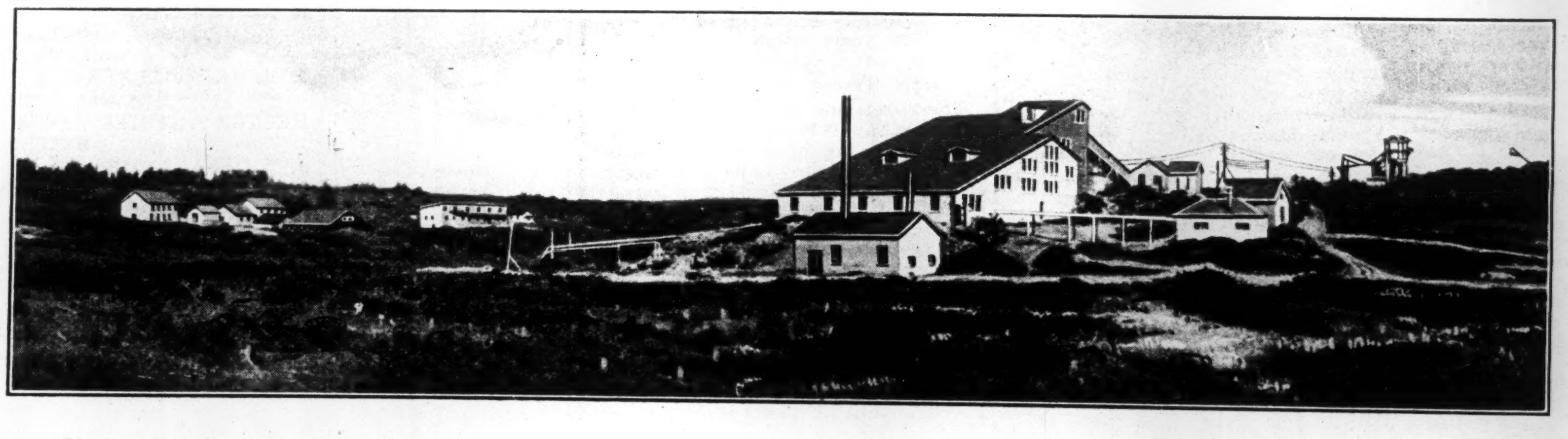
Making a Mine at Argonaut, Ontario



Under development since 1919.
Mill completed in 1924.
New Transmission Line, from N.L. & P. Co. Ltd. Sub-Station at Kirkland Lake, completed and operating since March, 1925.
Total Production to date: $480,987.13. For 1925 only, $253,353.42.

100 Tons daily milling average during 1925.
20,000 feet of underground drifting and cross-cutting on five levels, to a depth of 750 feet.
From Dec. 24th, 1925, to end of March this year, have deepened the shaft down to 1,000 feet. Now opening two new galleries at 875 and 1,000 feet.

Authorized Capital: $3,500,000. Issued $2,800,000.

ARGONAUT CONSOLIDATED MINES, LIMITED
Head Office, 145 St. James Street, Montreal

ENGLISH ENGINEER SPEAKS OF QUEBEC'S TWO MINERAL BELTS

Manchester Geological and Mining Society Hear Interesting Talk

MANY LOST CHANCES

Urges English People to Get in and Participate — Sees Big Industry Developing

Among the many interesting remarks on Canadian mining, made by Sir Stopford Brunton, recently before Manchester Geological and Mining Society, is that somewhere north of the present known Quebec mineral belt and Hudson's Bay is a second belt. He said:

"Much has been said of the gold-mining in northern Ontario, and attention is now being directed to the new gold areas in northern Quebec, a continuation of the gold-bearing rocks in Ontario. Citations are made of 100 and 150 miles of gold-bearing rocks, in which profitable mines have been developed. I, myself, in the course of my geological work in the Dominion, have taken gold samples in various localities over a distance of some 2,000 miles between St. John's, Newfoundland, and the Lake of the Woods district, near Winnipeg. During my journeys on the watershed, which is now known as the Height of Land, in northern Quebec, my guides did not wish to take me south towards the then known areas, but wanted to take me north, down the rivers flowing towards Hudson Bay.

Another Belt

"The significance of this is that there is apparently another belt of gold-bearing rocks situated between the Height of Land and Hudson Bay. Up to the present, gold mines have been found along the southern belt only, but deposits are now being found westwards in Manitoba, and the extent of the belt has not yet been fully explored. In addition to this, many deposits of gold are known throughout Nova Scotia. There are districts of gold throughout Canada capable of development, where gold is already known to exist, in places much closer to the present centres of civilization than those at present being worked.

"In the past, mining ventures in various places in Canada for a number of causes were unsuccessful, for in the olden days systematic exploration and methodical development were unknown, and the conditions under which operations were then conducted were entirely different from those of modern times. For example, early in the last century, the Vivians, of Swansea, came out to Canada and, with great foresight, endeavored to develop the nickel deposits at Sudbury. Through the conditions then extant they failed and withdrew from a district which under modern mining conditions and altered commercial circumstances now produces 85 per cent. of the world's nickel supply.

Reasons for Previous British Failures

"Moreover, little was known formerly of the geology of Canada, and much time and effort were wasted in searching for minerals in localities which are now known to be absolutely barren. Through the efficient work of the Department of Mines much has been done to guide prospectors, mining engineers, and mining companies, as to places where ore should be sought and to show what districts are barren. This has resulted in the elimination of an enormous amount of needless effort, and work has been concentrated on likely localities with very profitable results.

"Again, on account of the slow methods of communication formerly in existence, the British were not in a position to obtain prompt knowledge of what was actually being done and what opportunities were available in the Dominion, whereas the people of the United States were in such a position. So it happened that the people of Great Britain, when they did eventually take up properties, generally managed to acquire those that had been left over by the people of the United States, and, in consequence, Canada began to get rather a bad name. Furthermore, on the basis that 'distant fields always look green,' attempts were made to promote mining and other 'propositions' amongst the people of Great Britain, so that Canada received a very black mark, which was again unjustified from the point of view of the actual resources of the country.

Must Act Quickly

"Nowadays, with quick intercourse by cable and other means between the Dominion and the Mother Country, the inevitable difficulties of delay have been overcome. Also, the British have to a large extent realized another of their errors, namely, that they endeavored to direct enterprises in Canada from Great Britain, and did not have representatives on the spot with the necessary authority to act quickly and thus obtain the good chances of investment which were really available in Canada. Recently, under these altered conditions, several mines have been, and are being, brought to the stage of profitable production, and it has been clearly demonstrated that British enterprises in Canada can be just as successful as those financed by Americans.

Natural Resources Before Manufacturers

"Ten years of travel over a large part of Canada, and personal observations of the natural resources, have led me to the opinion that the mining industry of Canada will, in a very short time, take first place among the industries of the Dominion, and, further, in this industry the mining of gold will become predominant. Therefore, I here put forward the suggestions that (1) a very careful survey be made of the natural resources of Canada by the peoples of Great Britain and Canada conjointly through their accredited agents in both countries; and (2) that these resources be developed by the man-power and financies of Great Britain. Mere general propaganda is useless; what is absolutely essential is that each particular case must be investigated and developed on its own merits; and each development must be directed by those people in Britain who have an accurate knowledge of the details regarding the mineral concerned.

"If each resource is developed by those people who not only have the finances to carry through the undertaking, but also the requisite technical and financial knowledge to direct the expenditure economically, then a firm basis will be laid for a definite migration policy. At present the people of Canada are too busy manufacturing and trading, and not sufficiently employed in producing from the raw materials which they possess. It is the mining companies of Great Britain that should be encouraged to initiate development in the Dominion, rather than manufacturers, which latter will find better opportunities later on."

WIDE SULPHIDE ORE BODY DISCOVERED BY VICTORIA SYNDICATE

Kootenay Optimistic Over Possibilities of New Large Producer for Section

After 900 feet of driving, the crosscut at depth started last October for the Victoria Syndicate by R. H. Stewart, in the Hudson Bay zinc mine at Salmo, held by the syndicate under option, has opened a body of sulphide ore, 40 to 50 feet in width, constituting one of the most significant strikes of recent years in the Kootenay.

Long known to have large quantities of zinc carbonate ore, which, however, is not locally in demand, owing to the Trail smelter's zinc reduction process being based on sulphide ore, the Hudson Bay mine, which includes the Hudson Bay and Zincton properties, has before been in the hands of strong companies, and a long tunnel was driven at depth some years ago by Montana interests in the hope of finding sulphide ore. What was missed then, has been found now, and mining circles consider this property has now an assured future, as a potential great producer.

Owned Locally

Hudson Bay and Zincton groups, which are located north of the Emerald Mine and about two and a half miles distant, in the silver-lead-zinc belt of the Sheep Creek camp, are owned by Mrs. Agnes Vellacott of Nelson; Percy Horton, formerly of this district; John Benson of Salmo, and S. N. Ross of Ross Spur. Past production is known to have included 1,600 tons of zinc ore, which yielded over 2,000,000 pounds of zinc, and 200 tons of lead ore, from which 800,000 pounds of lead was obtained—this being exclusive of shipments made by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., of Canada.

The Consolidated had the property under bond before the war, and did some work on the upper levels, in the oxidized zone, being interested in the lead.

Later, in the summer of 1915, it was bonded by a Spokane syndicate headed by R. K. Neill, of Premier Mine fame. Active development took place, and heavy shipments of oxidized zinc ore were made to the United States, and realized a high price, zinc being in great demand for war purposes.

The Neill interests later bonded the mine to a large Montana mining company, which drove a long crosscut, at a level of 700 feet lower than the developed ore bodies. This crosscut did not locate the ore bodies hoped for. On discontinuance of work by the Montana company, the property was closed down.

In the fall of 1923, at the instigation of Mr. Ross, one of the owners, Arthur Lakes, the Nelson consulting engineer, made an examination which indicated that further exploration might prove the existence of ore bodies missed by the lower tunnel.

Stewart Started Last Fall

Taking an option on the property, Mr. Lakes succeeded in interesting Mr. Stewart, who, acting for the Victoria Syndicate, started a crosscut tunnel midway between the deep tunnel and the old workings. The work has been under the general direction of Harold Lakes, who is in charge of the Stewart interests in this section. Mr. Stewart at the present time is in England.

Reports from Salmo and discussions in mining circles do not indicate what the next step will be, but as the Victoria Syndicate is one of the largest aggregations of mining capital in the world, it is assumed that if the values are found in the ore, and the ore bodies are found to have the magnitude that the present discovery suggests, the company will give the property the benefit of the most modern mining and treating methods.

Canadian National Railways

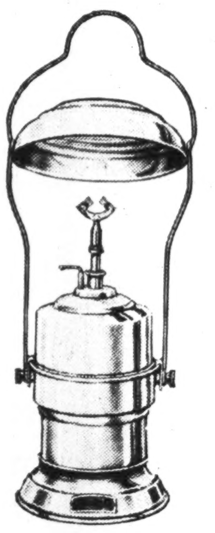
BUREAU OF INFORMATION

A STAFF of officers, qualified to give information of the widest possible character, based upon a practical knowledge of the country, is maintained for the convenience of all persons desirous of investigating opportunities in Canada for investment of capital in development of industrial, mining, sylvan industries and water power.

Enquiries invited.

NATURAL RESOURCES BRANCH,
C.N.R. GENERAL OFFICES, MONTREAL, P.Q.

C. PRICE-GREEN,
COMMISSIONER.



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SISCOE GOLD MINES LIMITED

Authorized Capital $3,000,000. Par Value $1.00

(No Personal Liability)

LOCATION

IN STRAIGHT line the mineral claims of the Siscoe Gold Mines, Limited, are situated 32 miles south, southeast of the rapidly growing little town of Amos, where the Canadian National Railway crosses the Harricana River, which flows northward into James Bay. Amos lies within the fertile "Clay Belt" of Northwestern Quebec, and the surrounding country is rapidly taken up by settlers engaged in farming and lumbering. Amos is now the community centre for about three thousand inhabitants, and by railway, 470 miles from Montreal, 433 miles west of Quebec City, and 141 miles east of Cochrane, Ont.

The mineral claims of the Siscoe Gold Mines, Limited, comprise 948 acres and occupy the largest island in the Lake Kienawisik, known as Siscoe Island, and the adjacent lake bottom.

GEOLOGY

The island on which the claims of the Siscoe Gold Mines, Limited, are situated is underlain by a complex of more or less altered igneous rocks of the extremely ancient Keewatin formation. The rocks types in the vicinity of the veins have been determined by both Professor Adhemar Mailhiot and J. Austen Bancroft, and are described in their reports.

Professor Mailhiot says:

"The Keewatin formation of the Harricana district is equivalent to the Keewatin formation of the Porcupine district. Both formations comprise a succession of folded sediments, in which the greenstones predominate, but by batholiths and dykes of eruptive rocks, such as the diabases, the peridotites, the gabbros, the basalts, the andesites, the diorites, etc. The Pontiac Series of the Harricana district is equivalent to the Temiskaming Series of Kirkland Lake.

"The northern part of the island is composed of granular diorite, prophritic diorites, and andesites; the remainder of the island consists of greenstones and ellipsoidal basalt. All these rocks are cut, here and there, by irregular dykes of quartz porphyry." The gold is found in veins and stringers of quartz in which there is a good deal of tourmaline, a little calcite and an abundance of iron pyrites.

Operations at Shaft "D"

Diamond Drilling

Following the announcement to the shareholders at the annual meeting held two weeks ago, the directors of Siscoe Gold Mines, Limited, have closed a contract for Diamond Drilling. Operations will commence immediately.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
J. T. TEBBUTT, President
STANLEY E. SISCOE, Vice-President
W. S. JONES, Secretary-Treasurer
J. A. DRESSER, Consulting Engineer
J. J. WALSH
T. H. HIGGINSON
W. A. FENSOM
P. BROWN
G. W. BITHELL
J. J. HERBERT

Dr. Cook, in his report, says:

"A belt of folded sedimentary rocks extends from near the Ontario-Quebec boundary eastward for nearly one hundred miles. It may now be definitely stated that the Pontiac Series of Quebec is identical in age and relationship with the Temiskaming of Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake districts, although in Quebec the series has been much more strongly folded and metamorphosed than in Ontario."

It is thus evident that the conditions of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake are duplicated in the Harricana district, and that the great gold-bearing zones of Ontario extend into Quebec, where the deposits are of greater size and should prove as rich and possibly richer.

DEVELOPMENT

Development work during the past year has been carried on from Shaft "D" on the 100 ft. level. 1500 ft. of cross cutting and drifting has been done, at a distance of 624 ft. from Shaft "D" in a southwesterly direction. Vein "K" was intersected and drifted on for a distance of 66 ft. east of the crosscut and 106 ft. west of the crosscut. With all visible free gold eliminated, assays from "K" vein average $11.00 a ton in gold.

A short crosscut south from "K" vein penetrated alternating bodies of schist and porphyry to a width of about 30 ft. and is still in schist.

Another vein known as the "Siscoe" vein was intercepted in a north-westerly direction from shaft "D" and has been drifted on for about 150 ft. This vein shows values all the way, but gradually increasing, until at the last point sampled the assay ran $9.00 in gold, per ton, over a width of approximately 20 ft.

These showings have proved so encouraging that all work on the other shafts has been suspended.

Applications for shares may be made direct to the company

606 SHAUGHNESSY BUILDING, MONTREAL, P.Q.

TEL. MAIN 4365

HARVIE, SMITH & COMPANY LIMITED

Mining Properties

Dr. Robert Harvie
late of the
Geological Survey of Canada

THE function of this company lends itself to the thoughtful attention of all Canadians who recognize the major importance of the mineral resources of this country, and the profit which has, and will accrue, from their legitimate development.

The Harvie, Smith Company, Limited, is an organization combining accepted geological skill with the utmost fair dealing, devoted to the exploration, sale and financing of mining properties.

Prospectors may approach this company with the assurance that their claims will be thoroughly investigated and their personal interests safeguarded.

Capital, both at home and abroad, may expect that its investment in Harvie, Smith and Company's recommendations, when made, will be based on responsible consideration of all the factors affecting a successful mining operation.

We welcome inquiries concerning mining developments in Canada to those who may be interested.

Canada Cement Building
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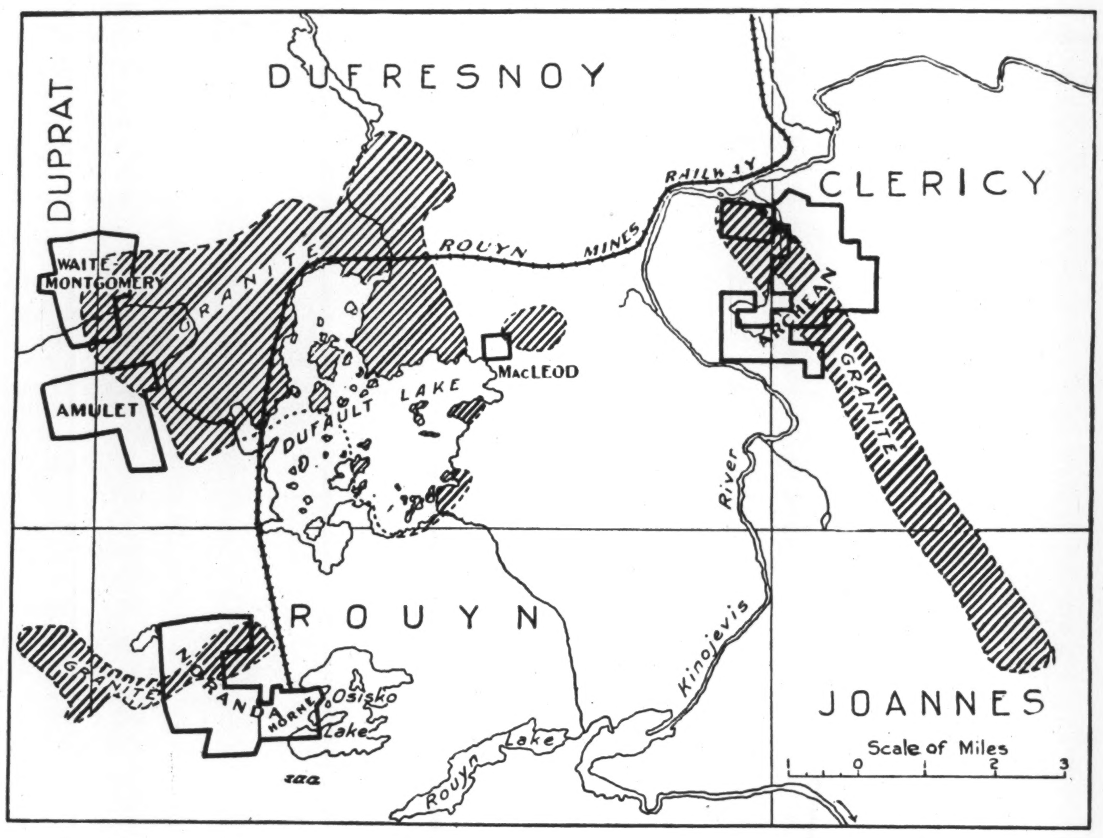
Harvie, Smith & Company, Limited, have been, and are associated with the successful development of the Archean properties, and are the fiscal agents of the Archean Mines Development Company, Limited, and the Harvie Mining Company, Limited.


DUFRESNOY
DUPRAT
CLERICY
RAILWAY
ROUYN
MINES
GRANITE
WAITE-MONTGOMERY
AMULET
MacLEOD
DUFAULT
LAKE
ARCHEAN
GRANITE
River
Kinojevis
ROUYN
NORANDA
HORNE
Osisko Lake
GRANITE
Rouyn Lake
JOANNES
Scale of Miles
0
1
2
3

Map showing granite intrusions—around which the bigger "finds" of copper-gold are being made.

The map on the left is published to illustrate the outstanding feature of North-Western Quebec—namely, the granite intrusion. These may be seen on the map in relation to the important finds of the area which include those of the Archean "Cyclone Rapids" property.

Featuring Lachine, Gateway to the Great Lakes

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MARCH 26, 1926

HISTORIC OLD CITY CELEBRATES 250th ANNIVERSARY

Old in Story, and Old in Industry, Lachine is Making Steady Progress

For 250 Years the City of Lachine Has Been a Leading Factor in Quebec's Industrial Progress — Power, Railway and Canal Facilities Combine To-day to Place the City on the Threshold of Still Further and Greater Expansion

IT WAS in 1676 that Lachine first came into existence. The first settlement of the site now occupied by the city was the establishment of a farm and a trading post by LaSalle in 1666—indeed it is to LaSalle that the city owes its *inception* and also its name, for the founder tried to find the way to China by the St. Lawrence River; hence the name "la Chine."

The year 1926 then stands as the 250th anniversary of this city which has always been a leading community in Quebec's march forward. To-day, *the* combination of railroad facilities, abundant power, and its unsurpassed shipping facilities place it on a threshold of still further and greater expansion.

Lachine a Heaven for Keen Golfers

When they die, all keen golfers should wish to go to—Lachine, for within the city limits there are no less than three golf links. The oldest of these, and incidentally the oldest course on this continent, is the Royal Montreal Golf Links, which is situated at Dixie, the most westerly suburb of Lachine.

Then there are the two newer clubs, Summerlea and the Lachine Golf Links, which, in the next day or two, will also feel the tramp of the enthusiasts, who will all watch with tender loving care the growth of grass on the fairways much in the way the fond mother watches the growth of hair on the round, red head of her firstborn.

Features of City

One of the outstanding features of Lachine, and one which makes it attractive to industry, is that the price of land and rents are anywhere up to 50 per cent. lower than the cost of similar sites in Montreal. Furthermore, the manufacturer *in Lachine* has exactly the same advantages as has a plant situated in the larger metropolis. *To* obtain the proper idea of *the* situation of the city one must keep in mind that it constitutes one of the most important links in that chain known as the St. Lawrence ship canals, which stand to-day as the finest system of inland navigation known in the world. The whole system comprises eight different canals between the deep water navigation in the St. Lawrence and, 2,384 miles distant, the head of Lake Superior. The city then is situated at the head of the canal which bridges the Lachine Rapids on the St. Lawrence and which carries lake and river shipping to the head of ocean navigation, the port of Montreal, a seaport 986 miles inland.

Shipments by Water

For shipments by water industrial Lachine enjoys the same advantages as the manufacturer in Montreal which is the national seaport for seven months of the year. In addition, fresh water navigation is open from the sea for practically eight months every year. The advent of the motor truck, which annihilated the mile or two separating Lachine and Montreal, has established the city as a manufacturing centre with export facilities and is one of the sure foundations for its future growth.

To revert again for a moment to the question of real estate in Lachine. Probably the greatest advantage offered by the city to the establishment of new industries is the low cost of land, for it is doubtful whether factory sites can be purchased in America to-day, so near a really great city, at such favorable prices as in Lachine. The growth of Montreal during the past ten years has brought the price of its real estate to a point where a purchase of large tracts of land is out of the question. As yet, Lachine real estate has not reflected to the full, the advancing cost of land in its larger neighbor.

Excellent Sites Available

There are plenty of properties available and suitable for factory sites with both railway and water shipping facilities in the city. Goods may be shipped from Lachine plants to every point in the world without one yard of haulage from the factory to the steamer or train. The city affords attraction to the working man also who, besides working under excellent working conditions, is enabled to live in his own cottage at a short distance from his work and to enjoy the combined advantages of city and country life. Montreal, and the enormous tide of immigration there affords an almost inexhaustible supply of skilled and unskilled manual labor.

As a residential centre Lachine has long been famous and its popularity as a summer resort is only being eclipsed by its popularity as a manufacturing centre. Incidentally, the industrial and residential sections of Lachine are entirely separated and consequently the householder, living in Lachine, does not have his view of the river marred by unsightly factories.

Dependent on Dollars

However, the establishment of an industry in any locality depends solely upon dollars and cents. The latter is dependent upon three problems; the assembly of raw materials, the distribution of the finished product and the supply of labor and operating costs. The location of any plant affects its cost every day of the year and the city in many instances can provide manufacturers with lower operating and overhead charges through saving which can be effected on all the foregoing. To-day Lachine has a population of some 16,000 who mostly obtain their livelihood within the city limits.

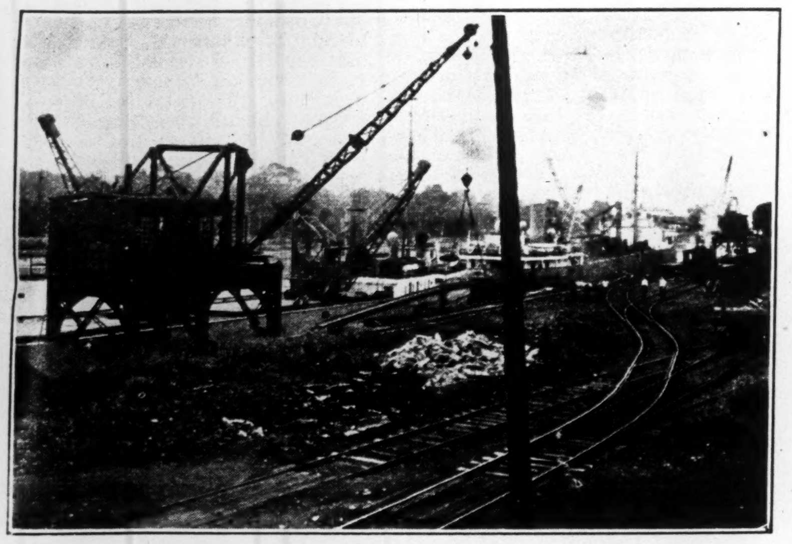
The City Government

As a city, Lachine has been builded well. The municipality buys its power en bloc from Montreal Light, Heat and Power and retails it to the consumer—in some cases, those industries which require considerable blocks of power purchase direct from the company. The city's first waterworks were constructed in 1889 and from that date have grown steadily, until to-day plants pump from the river 14,915,000 gallons every 24 hours. Water mains supply the entire city, and although the Fire Department is well equipped with pumping engines, yet these are rarely used as the pressure in the mains is more than sufficient to take care of fires as they occur. In this connection it is interesting to note that the fire loss in the city is very small—this is due possibly to the excellent fire alarm system and the 235 fire hydrants situated in all parts of the municipality.

At the present time the water supply is chlorinated but it is anticipated that work will begin on a new filtration plant to be erected at a cost of $400,000 this year. There are 27 miles of water mains and sewers in the city and 42 miles of concrete sidewalks. The elec-

(Continued on page 42)

Boats Loading in Lachine Canal, Lachine

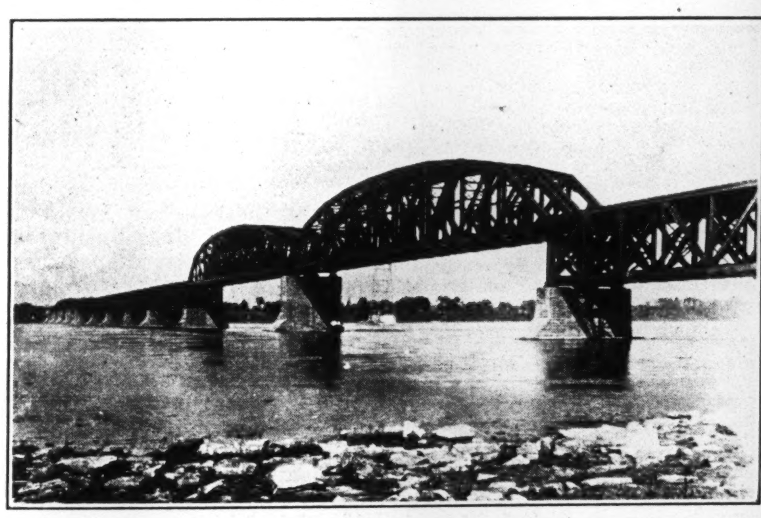


Once a Barrier to Progress; Now Creating New Industries

—*Canadian Pacific photo.*

Here is a passenger steamer shooting the Lachine Rapids. These formerly proved the one great barrier impeding the driving back of the Indians and hampering the westward march of the early French pioneers and adventurers. To-day the whirl of the rapids provides pleasure for the tourist and—more important—operates the great dynamos which turn the wheels of industry.

C.P.R. Bridge at Lachine



Lachine's Labor Situation Proves Boon to Industry

"Labor Question" is Non-Existent in Lachine and in Quebec

LACHINE CONDITIONS

City Provides Skilled Artisans and Labor Which Are Often Difficult to Obtain Elsewhere

LABOR conditions in Canada are generally satisfactory; but it is in the province of Quebec that one finds the most satisfied and contented labor conditions in the Dominion. In Quebec labor is as efficient and as intelligent as in any other part of the world; moreover, it is not subject to the agitations which often affect labor in other sections of the North-American continent.

Any industry, which is prepared to deal fairly with labor, can be assured of an abundance of good workers in any location in the province of Quebec, provided, of course, that the establishment of industry is commercially justified.

More Satisfactory in Lachine

Lachine, naturally, participates in the satisfactory labor conditions which prevail throughout the whole province, but in addition, the city offers manufacturers the type of skilled labor which it is often impossible to obtain in the smaller communities.

In addition, as Montreal is the funnel through which pours the stream of Canadian immigration, it is also possible to obtain the type of skilled artisan who is found in all continental cities, but who is comparatively rare on this continent.

Moreover, when workers are obtained in and around Lachine, living, housing and recreational facilities are of such a nature that the employees remain happy in their work and in their surroundings—they can afford comfortable houses, educational facilities for their children are excellent and the city itself is attractive. All these factors combine and render non-existent any such thing as a labor problem in Lachine.

Lachine Offers Many Advantages for the Establishment of Plants

Companies in U.S. Will Find That City Provides the Premier Position for Location of Branch Plants—An Opportunity Especially for New England Manufacturers

THERE are many factors which are almost daily establishing branch plants of United States industries in Canada.

Briefly, these attractions include the possibility of developing the Canadian market; the Imperial trade agreements and agreements with other nations; an immense supply of Canadian raw materials, which, because they are in many instances situated close to the plants, make for low costs; the cheapness and availability of both power and fuel in all parts of the Dominion; the fact that investments made in Canada to-day will enhance in value as land prices increase and as home markets and foreign markets grow; and finally labor conditions, which throughout Canada are satisfactory, but which are most satisfactory in the province of Quebec. There is little doubt that many United States manufacturers are keenly alive to the advantages which the province of Quebec offers. These are dealt with elsewhere in this issue. But the city of Lachine offers some special allurements for the investment of capital.

MANUFACTURERS who are interested in the development of Canadian and British Empire markets will undoubtedly be attracted and influenced by the combination of circumstances and geographical location, which has already made for the establishment of many successful industries at Lachine.

The city is situated at the western extremity of the city of Montreal—the undoubted centre of commerce, finance and industry in the Dominion—and at the western end of the entrance of the Lachine Canal. The latter is the link which allows the passage of freight vessels past the natural blockade of the Lachine Rapids, which mark the end of ocean navigation in the St. Lawrence channel.

The water frontages of Lachine are extensive. In addition to its newly-completed harbor facilities on the St. Lawrence, it has a considerable frontage on the canal itself: many plants are already located on the canal banks, but there are still sites suitable and available for industries there. Thus, Lachine has successfully built up industries which can, at one and the same time, ship to the Great Lakes without the handicap of shipment through the canal and, at the same time, the products of its manufacturers can also be placed in the holds of ocean-going vessels lying at the port of Montreal. Motor trucks make the run from Lachine to Montreal in twenty minutes, and carry manufactured products to the waiting ocean vessels.

Agricultural Background

Again, there is a considerable agricultural development centring round Lachine, which acts as the backbone for its industries. Situated near the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, it might be said to be the hub of agricultural activity in the province of Quebec, for, to the south lie the prosperous Eastern Townships and, again, to the east and west lie the fruitful valleys of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. It is, of course, these natural advantages which have built up both Lachine and Montreal to their present predominant positions in the Dominion of Canada.

Another advantage enjoyed by Lachine, which affects both householders and manufacturers, is the general use of cheap electric energy provided by the power developments of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company. The city purchases its power en bloc from the company. Manufactur-

(Continued on page 42)

Lachine Keeps 250th Anniversary

NOT many cities on this continent can count their age by half centuries, but Lachine is one of the few that numbers its anniversaries in this fashion. For the three days, beginning September 4, 1926, the city will be en fete, and rightly so, for it celebrates the 250th anniversary of its founding.

The city was founded originally by La Salle and was the fourth parish established in America. The foundations of its first church were laid in 1676; the parish included the western section of the island of Montreal, and the first parish priest who had to tend the needs of his widely scattered flock was Father Pierre Reny.

But Lachine next September celebrates other anniversaries—the canal, first opened for navigation 100 years ago, whilst the college and the nuns of Ste. Anne celebrate a 50th and 70th anniversary, respectively.

Many committees have been formed by the city to take charge of the anniversary celebrations next September; these are doing their utmost and the three day fete will undoubtedly prove one of the most successful events of this character ever held in the province of Quebec.

The city will make every effort to have the fete attractive to tourists. Leading citizens have already donated a magnificent silver cup for which international yachts will compete on Lake St. Louis—buildings, streets and parks will be decorated and, in the evening, thousands of electric lights, flares and fireworks will flash on the festivities.

One of the fete days is a Sunday; open air services will then be held, at which there will be present many high dignitaries of the church. In the afternoon religious processions will be formed to visit in turn other parishes.

Great Traffic Artery Open 8 Months a Year

Amount of the Traffic Through the Canal is Increasing — A Few Canal Statistics Which Indicate the Importance of Lachine in Canadian Trade

AUTHORITATIVE statistics concerning the Lachine Canal show an aggregate total tonnage for the year 1925 of almost six and a half millions tons, an increase of more than a million tons over the preceding year. It is interesting to note that no commodity which is transported over this eight-mile waterway has fallen off during the past year, with the exception of wheat and anthracite coal. The anthracite strike, of course, will account for the reduction in the volume of anthracite transported for the year of 1925, while the reduction in volume of wheat transportation over the canal is accounted for by the fact that the tonnage was diverted to other ports and through other channels.

The canal itself is eight miles long and has five locks, which are 270 feet long and 45 feet wide. The average depth is 15 feet, although in the spring of the year it is at least two or three feet deeper than this. At no time has a fall of more than three and a half feet been recorded in the canal during a summer. The waterway thus provides for vessels of a 14 foot draught.

Carries 40 Ships Daily

More than forty ships carrying freight and passengers pass through this waterway daily during the course of a year; indeed it is, of course, one of the main arteries of transportation for the whole Dominion. Great care is taken in the administration of this main waterway to Montreal. Every year the water is drained and the canal is repaired and gone over as much as is needful. This year, on March 20, at midnight, the drain will begin and the canal and locks will be gone carefullly over to assure their efficient operation for the period of navigation.

In spite of the severe winters which are experienced in this section, the canal is open for traffic during eight months of the year and it is navigable its entire length during this period. There are eleven bridges between Montreal and Lachine over the canal; ten drawbridges of the rotary type and one jack-draw. The canal averages 200 feet in width and the volume of water which it carries is immense. Some of the water in the canal is used for power purposes.

Below is shown a table representing the chief commodities which are transported through the canal and also showing comparative figures giving the increase between the years 1924 and 1925.

	1925
Canadian steamers	5,953
Canadian barges	2,335
American steamers	482
American barges	169
Total tonnage	6,325,430
Passengers	81,305
Cargo tonnage	6,063,391
Tons of pulpwood	631,550
Tons of wood pulp	37,482
Bushels of grain	133,106,466
	1924
Canadian steamers	5,563
Canadian barges	2,138
American steamers	374
American barges	212
Total tonnage	5,607,599
Passengers	84,385
Cargo tonnage	5,406,166
Tons of pulpwood	484,380
Tons of wood pulp	19,663
Bushels of grain	122,840,908

In addition to this, more than half a million tons of soft coal were carried in 1924, while in 1925 the total almost reached a million.

Many Factors Contribute to City Growth and Prosperity

Lachine is One of Province's Largest Cities and is so Located as to Serve a Large Section of Montreal's Suburban Sections

LACHINE is one of the predominant cities in the province of Quebec. Excluding the metropolitan area of Montreal and the cities of Quebec, Hull, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, it is the largest city in the province. The growth of the city has been somewhat faster than that of the province as a whole. There are now some 16,000 people living in Lachine and most of them find employment within the confines of the city. No inconsiderable proportion, however, find steady employment in the city of Montreal, where many go each day by street car, bus or by a pleasant fifteen-minute journey on the train, which carries them into the heart of Montreal's downtown section. The two cities have much in common besides merely a daily interchange of workers, for Montreal plants have braches in Lachine and Lachine companies have branches in Montreal. When an American industry finds it worth while to establish a plant in Canada, what is more natural than it should build its plant along the borders of the Lachine Canal, and thus obtain the advantages of both urban and suburban location?

U. S. Industries Have Come

Some of these plants have established themselves in Lachine, while others have established themselves along the canal banks outside the city limits—whether actually in the city limits or not, these industries have contributed greatly to the city's expansion.

One thing that strikes the visitor to Lachine is the fact that the stores are up-to-date and well equipped to compete with the stores in Montreal. One of the reasons for the prosperity of Lachine's retail section, lies in the fact that many Montrealers prefer to live along the shores of Lake St. Louis instead of in Montreal. As Lachine is situated at the eastern end of Lake St. Louis, its retailers can thus serve the lake shore population more rapidly than can the more distant stores in Montreal.

Another factor which has helped to build successful retail merchandising in Lachine is the community loyalty. There are many wealthy families resident in the city and these spend their money within the city limits.

Growth Will Continue

Lachine expects to grow—in industrial development, in community attractions, and in population. There is no doubt about its continued growth, and as Montreal grows larger, Lachine will also—its annual percentage of increase will possibly be larger than Montreal's, as the more congested the metropolitan districts become, and as the price of the land in the larger city moves upwards, so will many people be attracted to the nearby municipalities; especially is this so in the case of Lachine which has such excellent traffic facilities with the metropolis. Again, its favorable location, excellent transportation conveniences for raw materials, a wealthy market in the immediately surrounding districts, lake and river navigation, the possibility of ocean navigation, a climate that compares favorably with anywhere else in Canada, together with important advantages in export trade, due to preferential tariff arrangements, are factors which promise much for the steady march forward of Lachine in the future.

"La Chine"

Link With Past Romance

LACHINE is rich in historic tradition. Throughout the city are many things which recall the days of long ago. Lachine, originally called St. Sulpice, was established on feudal land presented to La Salle by the Sulpician Fathers of Ville Marie (Montreal). It is interesting to recall the history of the name of the city itself. Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, was one of the first European inhabitants of Lachine. He came to Canada in the year 1666—prompted by an ever restless spirit of discovery and to establish new colonies for France. To him Lachine, one of the oldest settlements in Canada, owes her name and existence, for there seems no longer any doubt that this name "la Chine" was given by him to his seignorial estates upon the failure of his expendition to discover a road to China by way of the St. Lawrence River. Seignorial estates and lands were granted to La Salle during the year 1666 and included the district in which are now situated the Lachine Locks. In 1669, La Salle left Lachine, hoping to discover China, believing it lay westward up the St. Lawrence River; to help him finance this enterprise, he sold part of his estate, namely, his farm. Upon the farm he had already erected a house and storehouse of stone, which was used as a trading post for furs. Thence came many Indians and settlers.

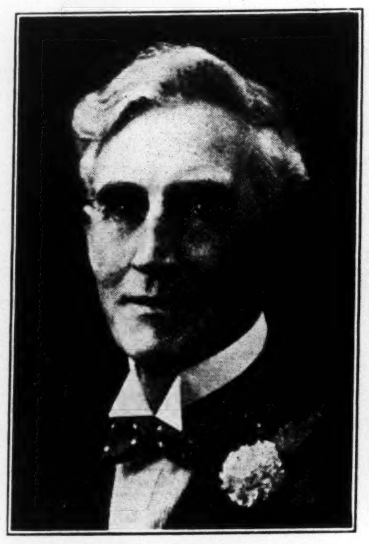
La Salle's house and storehouse still stand. The latter bears on its face the stamp of this period; the walls nearest the river containing three loopholes through which many a musket was pointed to repel marauding Indians.

The farm house stands on what is now known as the Lower Lachine Road, and is probably the oldest remaining landmark in existence on the Island of Montreal, being many years older than the "Chateau de Ramezay," which is now being kept in repair as a historical relic in the downtown section of Montreal.

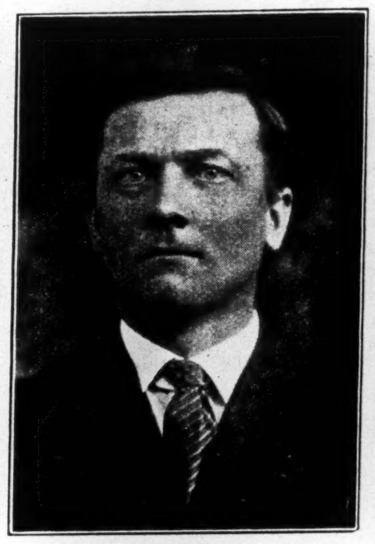
Lachine is fortunate in having this historical landmark still standing in a state of excellent preservation. It serves as but one link connecting the city's early history with names like that of La Salle.

La Salle probably embarked upon his voyages of discovery from the shores of the St. Lawrence quite near the site of this farm. Those momentous journeys did much to establish forts and landmarks, which are now represented by such well-known names as Kingston, Niagara and Detroit. He finally came to an untimely end at the hands of one of his own men. This occurred in Galveston Bay on the Gulf of Mexico. The voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi River was fraught with innumerable dangers in those days; such a journey is indicative of La Salle's zeal and daring.

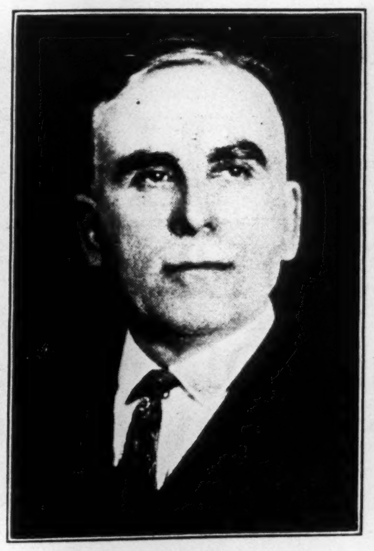
ALDERMEN OF CITY OF LACHINE



M. T. McMAHON.

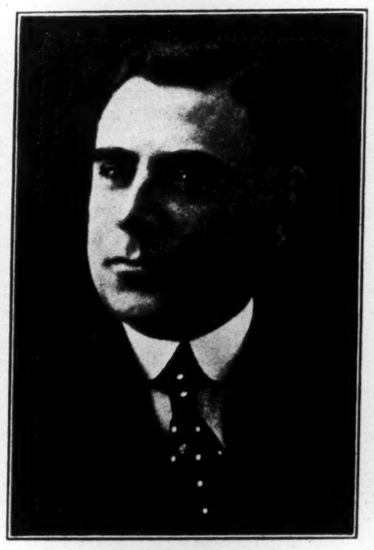


A. TRUDEAU.



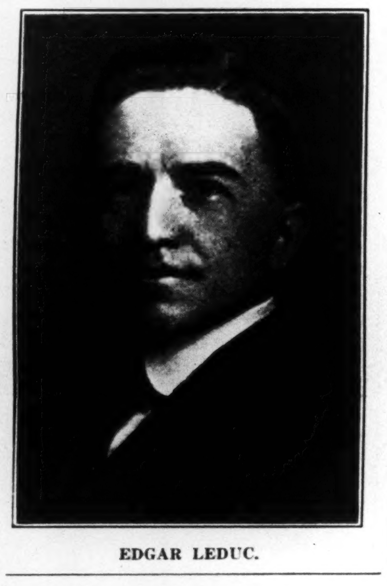
JOSEPH ROULEAU.

ALBERT ST. ONGE.



JOSEPHAT DUBOIS.

J. DENIS MARTIN.



EDGAR LEDUC.

OLD IN STORY; OLD IN INDUSTRY; CITY PROGRESSES

(Continued from page 41)

trical distribution system has 23 miles of distribution lines, the municipality disposes of its garbage by incinerators and by dumps.

Transportation Facilities

Tram cars run from one end of Lachine to the other and those districts not served by the street cars obtain an excellent auto bus service which also operates in the surrounding municipalities and the city of Montreal.

Probably Lachine has more railroad stations than any other city of its size in the world. These are named Dixie, Summerlea, Dominion, Convent, Lachine, Rockfield and Lachine Wharf. The Canadian National Railways has in addition three freight stations and the C.P.R. one freight station.

Last summer the harbor accommodation was decidedly improved by the federal government at a cost of $125,000. This now gives Lachine adequate harbor accommodation for ships of all sizes from all ports; those steamships, which in the past, were unable to call at Lachine will, through the improved facilities be able to stop to take on freight.

Direct Route to U.S.

The shortest distance between Montreal and the northern sections of the State of New York lies through Lachine. Many motorists from that State drive to Caughnawaga and cross the river by ferry to Lachine. At the city there is both a ferry service and a railway bridge across the river.

For a city of its size also, Lachine probably has more golf links than any place in the world; these include the Royal Montreal Golf Club and the Summerlea and Lachine Golf Links. The large recreation grounds of the Canadian National Railways are also situated within the city limits. All types of living and housing conditions are obtainable, from the immense summer residence on the shores of the river—or rather Lake St. Louis, as the river is known at this point—and the working man's cottage situated in Lachine.

Exports and Imports

Possibly the city of Lachine contains better importing and exporting facilities than can be found in any city in the lower provinces, for in the first place, ships coming from the upper lakes can drop their cargoes at Lachine and thus avoid one full day spent in the locks. In other words, those who manufacture for export should be able to obtain lower transportation rates through avoiding the delay of one full day in the canal when bringing goods from the west. Importers shipping to Central and Western Canada also obtain these same benefits. Both importers and exporters obtain the benefits of the proximity of the port of Montreal, which can be reached in half an hour by motor truck over the best of roads.

Lachine is old in story, but it is also old in manufacturing progress, as evidenced by some of the old time plants still standing in the city. To-day it is steadily advancing. That this progress will be continued is sure—for Lachine's industrial progress is builded on a firm foundation which might be summarized as follows:

Unexcelled railway facilities.

Unexcelled shipping facilities.

Abundant skilled and sane labor.

Sound municipal government.

Abundant power.

Strategic import and export centre.

Production may be shipped by truck.

Combines urban and suburban advantages.

Adjacent to raw materials.

Suitable position to develop both domestic and external markets.

Proximity of Canada's metropolis.

Low rentals and real estate.

Recreational facilities for employees.

Many Large Industries Located Within Lachine

Lachine Doing Well Industrially — In Addition to Plants Actually in City, Many Occupy Sites Close at Hand Either on Banks of Canal or on Railways

LACHINE has many industries, chief of which is the Dominion Bridge Co., which was established in 1883 and is now capitalized at $6,500,000. The company is the largest manufacturer of structural steel in Canada and is at present busily engaged on the preliminary work necessary to the erection of the immense Montreal-South Shore Bridge. One of its subsidiaries, the Dominion Engineering Works, is engaged in the manufacture of paper mill and hydraulic machinery. This company began operation in 1920 and, it is understood, that orders have been so numerous within recent months that any more orders for completion during the present year would be beyond the plant's capacity. The expansion in the pulp and paper, and hydro electric power industry in Canada indicates that there are many prosperous days ahead of the company.

Other Leading Industries

In 1919 the Anglo-Canadian Wire Rope Co. commenced manufacturing in Lachine and the Steel Co. of Canada's plant there is engaged in the manufacture of wire and wire products.

Another long established industry in Lachine is the Asbestos Manufacturing Co.; this plant turns the raw asbestos into roofing, asbestos lumber, shingles and building materials, and sells in many ports of the world.

In 1918 some of the men identified with the Victor Talking Machine in Canada established and built up a successful gramaphone record company which is known as the Compo Co. The Daly and Morin plant which was erected in 1896, is well known to the dry goods trade throughout the whole of Canada. Lachine also seems to be a centre for the manufacture of wire for the Dominion Wire Rope Co., as long ago as 1886 established its plant there.

The General Railway Signal Co. of Canada operates a large plant for the manufacture of practically all the railroad signals used in Canada and the Hutchins Car Roofing Company is another concern located in Lachine which supplies railroad requirements. The manufacture of lumber into doors and sashes has been carried on for many years by J. H. Lebeuf and chemical products are turned out by La Cie Techno-Chimique Masse.

Another lumber company, the McLaurin Lumber Co., manufactures cross arm, lumber, cable reels and tanks. Ice-making machinery is constructed by the Linde-Canadian Refrigeration Co.

Other manufacturers in Lachine include the Montreal Boat Builders, the Saxonia Fruit Preserving Co. and Sewards Ltd., the latter manufacturing toliet soaps.

Then there is F. E. Woodward & Sons., manufacturing rubbers, cement and shoe supplies; J. J. Sophus & Co., engaged in the iron business and the Atlas Metals and Alloys Co. These are only a few of the plants in Lachine. In addition there are many other prosperous plants located just outside the actual city limits, either on the railways or on the canal; these also contribute much to the general prosperity of Lachine itself.

CITY FURNISHES MANY ATTRACTIONS TO HOMESEEKER

Lachine an Excellent Place to Purchase or Build a House

PRICES ADVANCING

Pleasant Surroundings, Urban and Suburban Advantages, Rapid Transit and Recreational Facilities in Lachine

FOR those who wish to establish a home, or to erect a new house in Montreal or its vicinity, the Lachine district has no peer. It is, of course, impossible to cover the innumerable points which make Lachine attractive for the home seeker, but a brief review of some of the more outstanding attractions of the city is well worth while.

What does the head of the household look for in selecting a location for his home? He requires pleasant surroundings, he relishes certain conveniences found in urban life but, at the same time, may find joy in some of the more rural occupations, such as gardening, or a little vegetable growing on his own land. He must have rapid and frequent transportation to and from his office where he earns his daily bread. And if, coupled with these advantages, he can obtain the delights of a lakeside house, his cup of happiness is filled to overflowing.

All Found in Lachine

Lachine has all these advantages—and more. From a climatic standpoint, Lachine leads as a residential district over practically all other sections of the province. The climate in summer is decidedly more temperate than the city of Montreal, due to the cooling breezes of Lake St. Louis, and, naturally, too, its summer temperature is decidedly cooler than that of the inland cities of the province.

Then, too, there are the summer delights in Lachine. These include tennis, abundant golf links, boating and bathing in Lake St. Louis. The enchantment of the lake is enhanced by reason of the tremendous amount of shipping which moves slowly upward and downward across its waters for eight months each year.

LACHINE OFFERS MANY BENEFITS FOR INDUSTRIES

(Continued from page 41)

ers, however, who use a heavy load, are supplied direct by the company, which develops power at many waterfalls in and around Montreal, including a plant at the Lachine Rapids. It is acknowledged that the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company supplies energy at rates which compare favorably with any other city on this continent. United States manufacturers are generally agreeably surprised at the rates at which power is obtainable. Gas also is available throughout Lachine.

The Transportation Facilities

Transportation facilities are as excellent as are obtainable anywhere on the continent. Within the city limits there are no less than six railway stations and, in addition, there are three freight stations and an express station. As well as being served by branch lines, the Lachine stations are situated on the main lines of both Canadian railroads between Montreal and Chicago. Incidentally, it is of interest to American manufacturers that the city is available by an overnight journey from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all New England points. The city has main line connections with Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec—in fact, it is so happily situated that it can ship direct to practically any point in Canada.

A Great Waterway

Lachine is situated at a strategic position on the world's greatest inland waterway, providing waterborne transportation west to the head of the Great Lakes and east to Montreal and the Atlantic Ocean. The widening of the Welland Canal and the completion of the projected Great Lakes-St. Lawrence route to the sea will vastly improve its facilities for water-borne traffic.

Again, the local shipping and transportation facilities of the city are unexcelled anywhere in the Dominion. Motor trucks operate on paved highways to Quebec, Ottawa, and to other points in Ontario. Ferry service on the river provides the means of transportation for automotive vehicles to towns like Malone and other sections in the state of New York, and, through the railway bridge at Lachine, its products are carried to the Eastern Townships and American points. Coupled with excellent truckage facilities in and about the city, there are also excellent bus services operated by the Montreal Tramway Company; furthermore, the city is also served in its entirety by the Montreal Tramway lines, which operate throughout the city and also into other municipalities bordering on Lake St. Louis. Incidentally, it is thus that Lachine has become a great shopping centre for the twenty-five mile section between Montreal and the junction of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence Rivers. In this section, along the shores of Lake St. Louis, reside many usually referred to as Montrealers, who daily go to their work there on the excellent suburban train services provided by both railways. Here it might be noted that between Montreal and Lachine, in addition to bus and tramway services, there are some fifty trains daily, which make the short run in 15 minutes.

Greatest of World's Bridges Was Built by Lachine Company

The Dominion Bridge Company and Its Subsidiary One of City's Chief Industries — An Immense Company Which Attracts the Investor's Attention to Lachine

ONE evidence of Lachine's industrial predominance is seen in the fact that it is the bridge building and structural steel centre of the Dominion, for here are located the immense plants and head offices of the Dominion Bridge Company—the dominant industry of its kind in Canada.

The company's chief products are bridges and structural steel, but allied products are also turned out. Thus, the Dominion Bridge Company can provide the structural steel or framework for a large office building; the material for a railway bridge or highway bridge; cranes, traveling apparatus for shipyards and industrial plants. The plant also does general machine work, manufacturing steam boilers and turbines.

In addition to the main plant of the company at Lachine, there are also branch plants in Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

The company controls also, through stock ownership, another large Lachine industry, the Dominion Engineering Works. This company specializes in the manufacture of products closely related to two of Canada's basic industries, the pulp and paper industry, and the water power industry. Another subsidiary is situated in Nova Scotia—it is known as the Robb Engineering Works and there, boilers are manufactured. During the war, the Dominion Bridge Co. turned out many orders for the allied governments.

Despite the wide variety of this company's output, its chief activities centre in bridge and structural steel, and the ups and down of its fortune are likely to follow closely the movement of bridge-building and broad scale construction in Canada.

Better Business in Future

The Dominion Engineering Works to date has not proven particularly profitable, but the outlook for the company has been materially bettered of late and it is understood that it is operating and expects to operate at capacity during the next twelve months. The outlook for this company's future is bright, for there is no doubt of the continued expansion of both the pulp and paper. and the hydro electric industries in Canada.

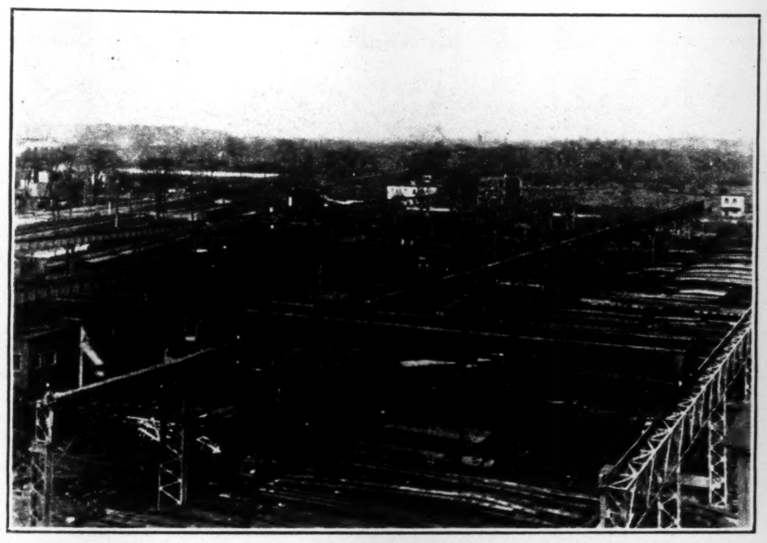
During recent years, there has not been sufficient bridge construction work and building construction in Canada to keep the Dominion Bridge plant running at capacity. There is a prospect now for considerable improvement in the steel construction industry. Dominion Bridge now has some worth while orders on hand and its plants are busier than they were a year ago. The officials of the company are always reticent in forecasting the future, but the company has the contract for the construction of the Montreal south shore bridge—a gigantic undertaking which will keep the company's plants employed for some years.

Public Investment Interest

The Dominion Bridge Co. and the Dominion Engineering Co., are the only two organizations in Lachine in which there is a public investment interest. The remainder are all privately owned.

During 1925, the Dominion Bridge, after allowing for depreciation on its plant, operated at a loss, but it is anticipated that results during 1926 will show a decided improvement. The company has a good volume of new work in prospect and prices already show improvement and are tending upwards. The contract for the building of the south shore bridge amounts to $7 200.000 and, although the new bridge, which is to connect Montreal with the south side of the river, cannot be completed until 1930. and although the real profit on the job will not accrue until that time, in the meantime it will have a decidedly beneficial effect in absorbing a considerable portion of the Dominion Bridge's heavy overhead charges.

Dominion Bridge Works, Lachine



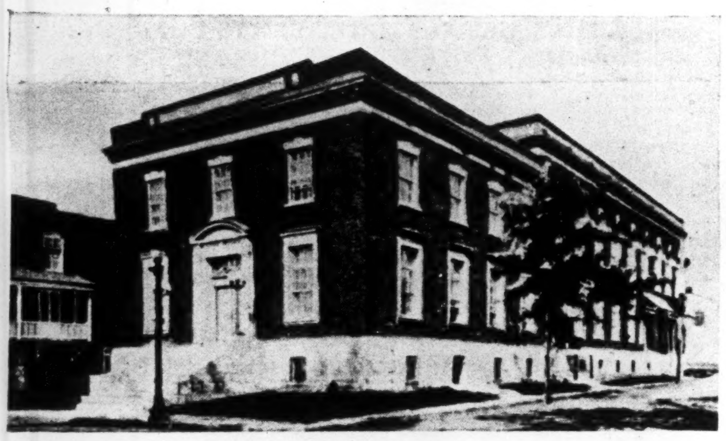
Other Large Orders

The company is also working on a substantial order from the Aluminum Co. for their $100,000,000 development on the Saguenay River. At the present time investors are wondering whether Dominion Bridge stock will come back to its former levels. Here is one of Canada's greatest industrial corporations, a concern that has to its credit such monumental achievements as the world's greatest bridge, the steel work of the Empire's largest building, the world's fastest paper machines and the world's largest paper machine. It is a company that has earned as much as 35 per cent. on its stock in a single year and that has paid dividends on its stock as high as 20 per cent. Its shares have sold almost up to $250 a share, yet to-day it sells around $95. The low for Dominion Bridge stock was in 1922, when it almost reached 50.

At the present time, the company pays dividends of $4 per share annually, but it is thought that once work begins on the new bridge, it will be increased, say, to at least six per cent. Earnings over and above the dividend disbursement will be turned back into the company, which will further strengthen its already satisfactory financial position.

250 Years of Progress

Recognized as a strategic centre, by LaSalle, Talon and Pere Marquette, two and a half centuries ago, Lachine has more than surpassed its early promise.



Lachine City Hall

Mayor J. Dalbé Viau

Main Street and Post Office

SINCE earliest days, Lachine has been a centre of great activity. In 1689, it witnessed the successful attack of the early pioneers against the hostile Indians. Later, in 1821, the construction of the first Canadian canal began at the city. Still later, the second railway line in Canada commenced operation from Lachine.

To-day, the natural advantages, which have always contributed to its steady progress, still continue to quicken industry and commerce and to send forth increasing quantities of merchandise from its great plants.

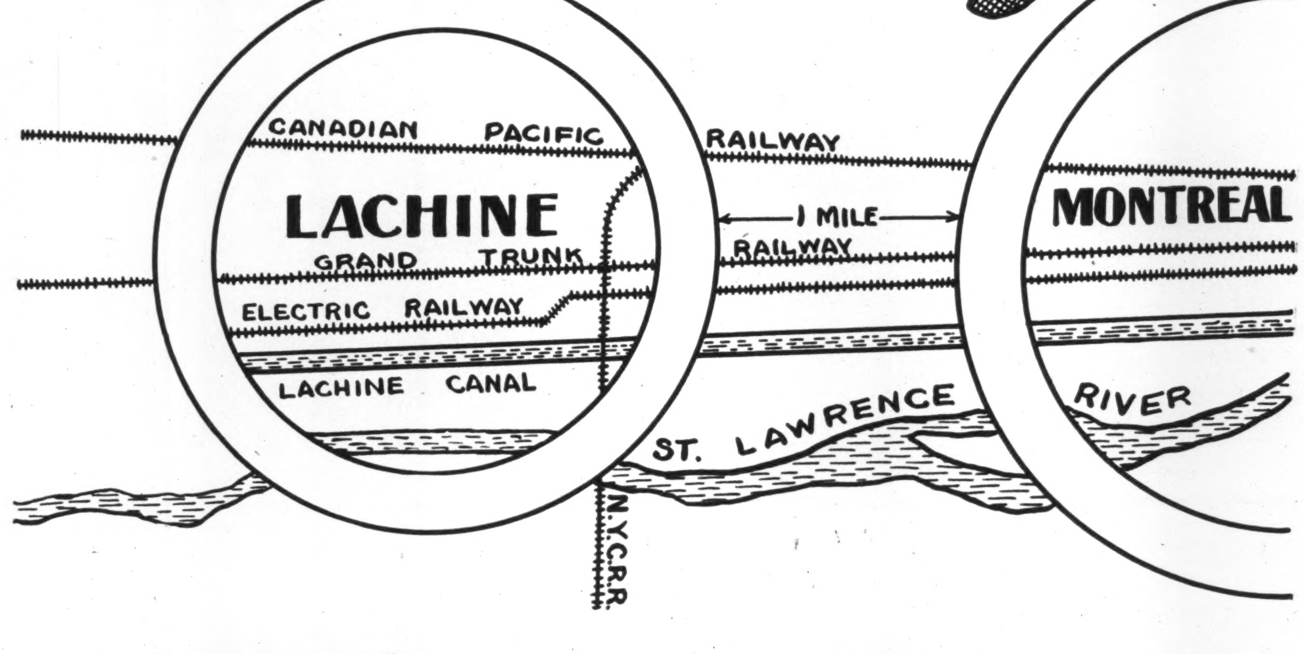
Its strategic location contributes to a steady growth of population, which, since the last census, has increased at the rate of 16,000 souls each year. In matters commercial, municipal and educational, Lachine stands unsurpassed in the province of Quebec. Such a heritage, handed down from early pioneer days, is typified in the old crest of the city, which consists of a pleasing intermingling of the thistle, rose, shamrock and fleur-de-lys underneath the motto of "Union and Progress."

In the past, Lachine and Montreal were separated by more than the imaginary line which divides the two cities to-day. The continued growth of both has resulted in a physical, but not municipal, juncture. Thus manufacturers are enabled to combine advantages inherent in a smaller city with those of the second largest French-speaking city in the world. This advantage reflects itself in lower wages, lower all round operating costs and increased earnings.

The Centre of Gravity of Quebec Industry

CITY OF LACHINE

The CITY of


CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
LACHINE
1 MILE
MONTREAL
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
ELECTRIC RAILWAY
LACHINE CANAL
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
N.Y.C.R.R.

LACHINE—

City of Industrial Opportunities

Factors Attracting New Industries

THESE are a few of the attractive features of Lachine which have combined to bring industries to the city:

City's strategic location;
Adjacent to Canada's largest market;
The gateway to the great lakes;
Superb rail transportation facilities;
Excellent factory sites;
Abundant power supply;
Excellent municipal government;
Sane labour;
Reasonable wages;
Lower operating costs;
Adjacent to Canada's money market;
Unexcelled living conditions;
Both urban and suburban advantages;
Adequate tramway, railway and bus services.

Lachine is the premier situation in the province of Quebec combining, as it does, the exclusive advantages of that province with the location which allows economic trade with the central and western provinces. Thus its position is proving attractive to both exporters and importers as the former have adequate facilities through the port of Montreal.

CITY COUNCIL

MAYOR

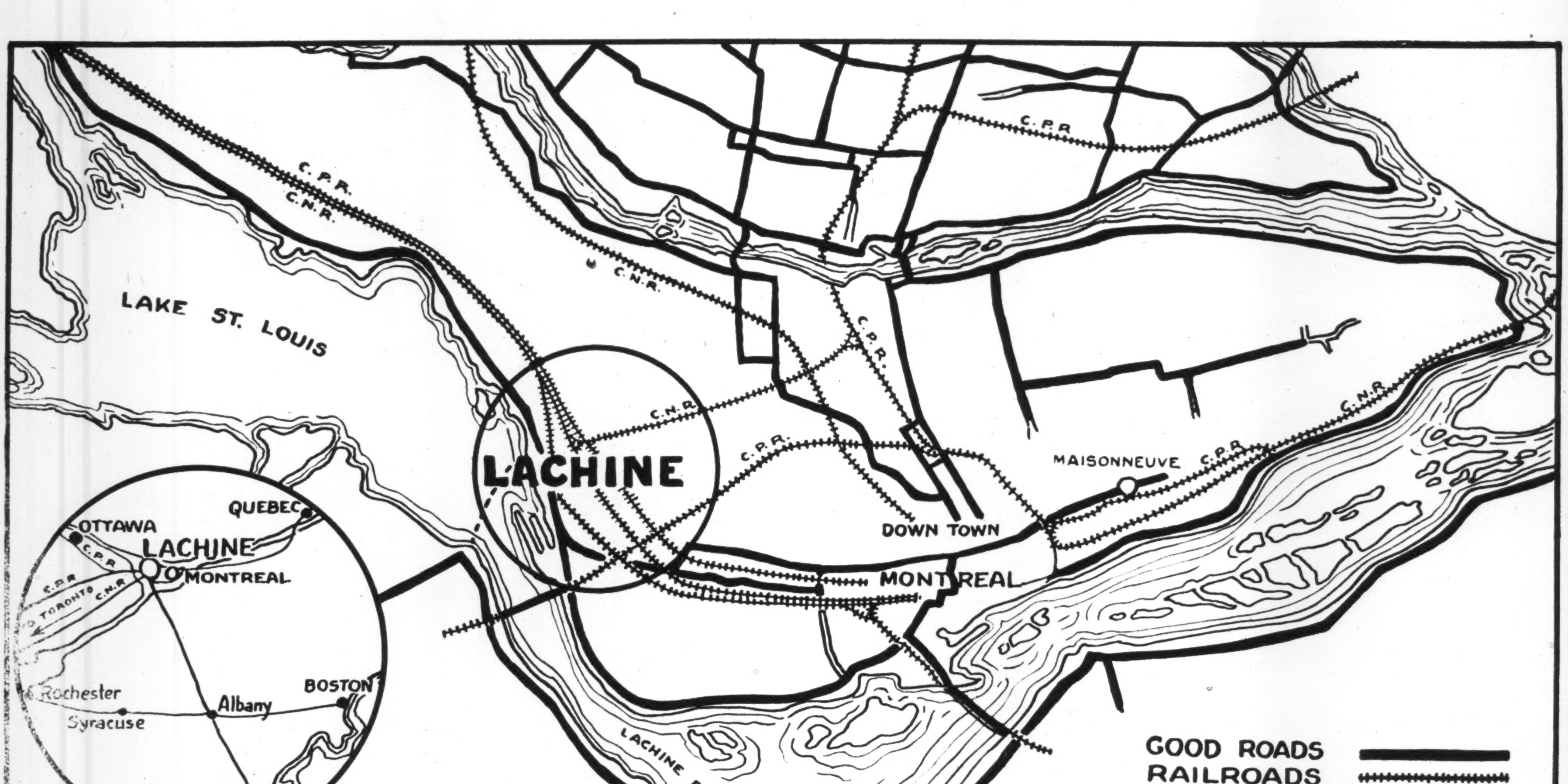
J. Dalbé Viau

ALDERMEN

Josaphat Dubois
Edgar Leduc
J. Denis Martin
M. T. McMahon
Joseph Rouleau
Albert St. Onge
Adrien Trudeau

Some Prosperous Lachine Industries

ANGLO-CANADIAN WIRE ROPE COMPANY
ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
ATLAS METALS AND ALLOYS COMPANY
CANADIAN ALLIS CHALMERS
COMPO COMPANY
DALY AND MORIN
DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY
DOMINION ENGINEERING WORKS
DOMINION WIRE ROPE COMPANY
GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY
HUTCHINS CAR ROOFING COMPANY
LA CIE TECHNO-CHIMIQUE MASSE
J. H. LEBEUF
LEE PUNCTURE PROOF TIRE COMPANY
LINDE CAR REFRIGERATION COMPANY
McLAURIN LUMBER COMPANY
MONTREAL BOAT BUILDERS
SAXONIA FRUIT PRESERVING COMPANY
SEWARD'S LIMITED
THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA
J. J. SOPHUS COMPANY


C.P.R.
C.N.R.
C.P.R.
C.N.R.
LAKE ST. LOUIS
C.P.R.
LACHINE
C.N.R.
C.P.R.
MAISONNEUVE
C.P.R.
C.N.R.
DOWN TOWN
MONTREAL
LACHINE RAPIDS
QUEBEC
OTTAWA
LACHINE
MONTREAL
C.P.R.
C.P.R.
TO TORONTO
C.N.R.
Rochester
Syracuse
Albany
BOSTON
NEW YORK
GOOD ROADS
RAILROADS

Map of Island of Montreal and key map to show Lachine's strategic location.